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THE TIMES

Bernard Levin says happy birthday, Charlie Brown, page 14

Labour in chaos over method of choosing a leader

abour conference adjourned in confusion last night ting in principle to change the way the party's leader ected, but then failing to agree on a method of enting that Party officers met union leaders to work out an electoral college arrangement acceptable to the unions. Mr Denis Healey later suggested that the party could find itself with two leaders, one elected by MPs and one by the party. Earlier, withdrawal from the EEC was approved.

Mrs Williams says party has lost next election

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our Party last night leadership and its of being taken into deeper confu- in see-saw voting its nference in Blackpool principle to change ts leader is elected, illed to agree on how.

t night the party's xecutive committee for a two-hour meet- having decided what end.

Healey, whose own ucceeding Mr James have been thrown ly suggested last the party could find two leaders, one unions by its MPs, the party at large. erview on BBC tele- nationwide he said: tions taken this will be profoundly s millions of people t the Labour Party. ncitement of sharp ms and cries of levelled by young union leaders who d their "reforms" t forgotten that the overwhelmingly to lf at the next elec- ng the EEC.

leadership votes Williams, the lead- winger fighting Wedgwood Benn's forms, said: "This just thrown away of defeating Mrs the next election." am Rodgers, ther esman on defence eague in the "gang ated: "It is a day cby and assures 13 y rule."

Owen, the "gang's" er, seemed in des- of them vowed to ir fight within the an election mani- adopted that they t.

ot could pose a Mr Callaghan, who pected by some of olleagues to resign or. If he were to Healey's chances prejudiced.

party's constitution y yesterday's voting mary Labour Party ahead and alone leader. But that litically, if not con- defying their own conference which voted, even if only narrowly, for a widening of the franchise to include unions and constituencies in the election process. The conference had also affirmed a wish to consider the matter immediately.

Last night the main protagonists were holding their fire. Mr Callaghan, furious about the accusations levelled at him on the platform by Mr Benn and apparently mourning "liar" to him, strode grimly from the hall leaving the issues to the constitutionalists.

Mr Benn tried to remain impassive, but his eyes betrayed his torment as the voting swept victory from his grasp.

The muddle over the leadership was the climax of the struggle over the three constitutional issues in which for years Mr Benn has been spearheading a left-wing challenge.

Earlier yesterday some of Mr Callaghan's supporters were confident they could win all three issues but once again they miscalculated. In close votes they lost one and saved one, but on the crucial leadership issue they were morally defeated; it was thanks only to Mr Terence Duffy of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

In votes varying by only 200,000 out of seven million Mr Callaghan first lost on the issue of mandatory reselection. Henceforth all Labour MPs will have to go through a selection conference by the constituency parties every parliament, even if those constituencies have no wish to remove them.

Secondly, on the key issue of who writes the party's election manifesto, it was the turn of the Benn forces to suffer a narrow defeat. Instead of transferring the final word to the national executive the conference voted to leave the matter as it stands, split between the NEC and the parliamentary leadership. It was in this debate that all the damned-up bitterness welled up.

Mr Benn for the NEC, with Mr Callaghan sitting a few steps away on the platform, accused the party leader flatly of secretly killing the party's proposals when drawing up the last manifesto.

Mr Callaghan was angry and Michael Foot, the deputy leader, shook his head. Many left wingers on the NEC did not applaud Mr Benn. The debate on changing the method of electing the leader lasted little longer than 20 minutes. No speakers were called in favour of the present system.

Mr Eric Heffer, for the NEC, explained that the motion had not come out of the air. The constituency parties had felt left out. "We believe in the widest involvement of every section of our movement", he said. The conference's vote, by 3,609,000 to 3,513,000, to change the procedure was acclaimed.

But then, to the consternation of the militants, some small shifts in the union block vote were enough to thwart the reforms. First, an instant constitutional amendment providing a new "electoral college" with the vote split into three equal parts between MPs, constituencies and unions went down by the relatively large margin of nearly 500,000 votes. The last vote was on a proposal to give half the vote to the unions and divide the other half between MPs and the constituencies and other party elements. That was much closer, and it went down by a mere 62,000 votes.

Bargaining moves: Senior Labour politicians and union leaders were trying desperately last night to strike a bargain to rescue the party from chaos over the election of the next party leader (Michael Hatfield writes). The national executive will meet early today to try to devize a formula for a wider and acceptable electoral college, possibly with MPs having 40 per cent of the vote and unions and constituency parties 30 per cent each.

Mr Duffy said last night that the issue should be held over until next year. But an NEC move to postpone it until next year was defeated by 16 votes to eight. Mr Callaghan is said to have backed that view.

There is still no indication from him that he intends to retire. It was suggested last night that the majority stance was aimed at blocking Mr Healey.

It was also suggested that if the conference today rejected any proposal from the NEC, then Mr Michael Foot might become a caretaker leader until the issue was resolved next year.

Conference reports, page 4
The man most likely, page 14
Leading article, letters, page 15

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Penny for their thoughts: Mr William Rodgers (left) and Dr David Owen at the Blackpool conference yesterday.

bour votes for withdrawal from the EEC as a priority

Clark

hirds majority the v. conference deci- ay to make the f the United King- e EEC a priority ection manifesto. Owen, the former d Commonwealth leaded in an im- eech for delegates to offer the elec- er referendum on

ic Heffer, MP for Walton, as spokes- National Executive, which recom- t the conference new commitment general election abour promise of from the EEC the best referen- ne British people

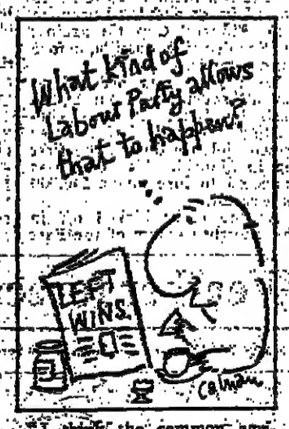
"If we merely go e again arguing reform the EEC, hall be misleading people and fudg- ".

His opinion was that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had detected that the British people were swinging in favour of leaving the Community and that she would make a U-turn on the issue before the next general election.

The national executive, by a majority of 25 to two, and backed by a vote of five million to two million at the conference, has decided to get in first with its campaign to capture votes on the slogan "Get Britain out of the Common Market".

Mrs Shirley Williams, the former Cabinet minister, who with Dr Owen and Mr William Rodgers, the so-called "gang of three", has been trying to resist the swing to the left and against Europe in the party, said after the voting that she would fight on to try to get yesterday's decision reversed.

"On present prospects the general election will not come until 1983 or 1984 and there will be opportunities to try to persuade the conference to change the decision.



"I think the common agricultural policy in Europe is likely to collapse after the entry of Spain, so that next year there will be an entirely different situation.

"But if it is in the manifesto that we should withdraw without any recourse to a referendum, then I could not stand on such a platform," she said.

Mrs Williams's views about big changes coming in the structure of the Community were echoed later by Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of Labour's 17 European MPs at the Strasbourg Parliament.

She said at a press conference: "The European Community is in a crisis. There is even the possibility that before the next general election there will not be a Community in its present recognizable form at all."

Pressures were building up because of the inadequacy of the Community's finances and she believed Labour's European MPs had an important job to do in exposing the hypocrisy of the Conservative Government's behaviour over this year's budget. As a result of the transfer of funds to agriculture only a derisory amount would be available for the regional and social policy to help Britain's depressed areas.

Mr Peter Shore, Labour's frontbench spokesman on foreign Affairs and a veteran campaigner against membership of the Community, made an impressive speech in favour of withdrawal.

He said afterwards: "The Labour European MPs now have an important role to play in relaying our policies to those followed by other socialist parties in Europe. We still want to collaborate with them, that is why the MEPs should stay on".

In the debate, the defenders of the Community had a harsh reception. They were obviously on the losing side. Dr Owen was greeted by groans and some hissing and Lady Jeger, chairman of the conference, gave a warning to delegates: "I want equal courtesy for every delegate. Please do not waste time with demonstrations".

After that Dr Owen was brusque and challenging. Heard in silence, he said a Labour government would work for genuine reforms in the Community, working with its socialist partners.

Conference report, page 4

Iraqis pay in blood for a few miles of desert

From Robert Fisk
With the Iraqi Army
Salamja, Iraqi-Iranian border, Oct. 1

They brought the infantryman out of the army ambulance on a stretcher, pulled the blood-soaked bandages off his shoulder and laid him on a makeshift bed in the shade of the old police station at Salamja.

The ambulance had bumped out of the desert and bounced to a halt on squeaking axles in a small sandy basin half surrounded by palm trees where artillery men were laying shells in their 166mm guns.

Every minute or so, they fired off a round, a great slamming explosion that shook the walls of the police station and had even the doctors wincing at the sound.

The soldier had been shot in his left shoulder by an Iranian sniper outside Khorramshahr and he was still in pain, but he made no sound as three army medical orderlies fussed with the drip-feed bags above him.

The second casualty was helped from the ambulance a minute later—a private from a tank crew who had been blasted from his vehicle, a severely shell-shocked soldier whose head lolled from side to side and whose knees buckled when his comrades carried him into the courtyard of the police station.

The wounded man moaned a little and every time the big guns fired and the shells soared off towards Khorramshahr, the shell-shocked victim rolled his eyes around, his arms flopping from side to side like a dummy with the stuffing knocked out of him.

It was the sort of scene more happily viewed at long distance, for the forward dressing station of the Iraqis' southern front is a grim little place and the long smears of dried blood on the floor are witness to the sacrifice that the Iraqi Army has had to make to fight the Iranians outside Khorramshahr.

The senior medical orderly was quite matter of fact about it all.

"This is an old building and the Iranians have it on all their maps", he said. "They will fire at it and there will be more casualties—perhaps it will be you". And he gave me a merciless grin that was quite unsettling.

Three minutes later the Iranian shells began coming in, thumping into the sand near the frontier post and sending the gunners jumping into their pits.

One should not, of course, generalize from a square mile of grey desert, but it is none the less true that the Gulf war is not going well for Iraq. Iranian artillery, previously silent, is now pounding the road up to the Iraqi border and beyond, while the Iranian Air Force is hitting back savagely.

Despite their claims to the contrary, the Iraqis are still 15 miles from the city of Ahvaz and Western journalists who travelled 60 miles through the Iranian desert yesterday watched from only 100 yards away as an Iranian Phantom jet dropped a single bomb on an Iraqi transport lorry and blew it to pieces.

The driver of a jeep on the Khorramshahr-Salamja highway

Continued on page 6, col 1

Iraq 'to call for Gulf ceasefire'

New York.—Oct 1.—Iraq will call a unilateral ceasefire in its undeclared war with Iran from October 5 to October 8 and will order its troops to engage the Iranians only if attacked, an authoritative source said today.

The source said Mr Habib Chatty, the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, would announce the Iraqi decision later today. Earlier Iran had rejected the United Nations Security Council's call last Sunday for an end to the fighting. —Reuter.

Fleet Street merger of evening papers will cost 1,750 jobs

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Government approval of plans to merge two London newspapers by closing the *Evening News*, with the loss of 1,750 jobs, precipitated a fresh crisis in Fleet Street yesterday.

Printing union leaders began an immediate campaign to start a new evening paper, to be published in the capital by Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International, owners of *The Sun* and the *News of the World*.

Mr Murdoch, who in the past has expressed an interest in starting a new evening newspaper in London, said from his New York office that he had no comment to make.

Lord Matthews, chairman of Express Newspapers, met unions representing print workers, journalists and maintenance staff last night and warned them that the new evening paper company—of which he will also be chairman—would not proceed with the new newspaper if there was trade union action against the initiative.

This message was reported to union leaders in Blackpool who were still seething at the "cloak and dagger" manner in which the merger of the *Evening News* and *Evening Standard* had been announced. In talks last night with the management of Associated Newspapers, the unions sought options to continue a second evening paper in the capital to be published by News International or any other entrepreneur ready to fund an alternative to the "monopoly" title envisaged by the merger.

Lord Rothermere, chairman of Associated Newspapers.

Losses of £38m in last six years

Consequential redundancies are threatened at Associated Newspapers' publishing flagship, the *Daily Mail*.

The discussions, at a motel near Blackpool, where union leaders are attending the Labour Party conference, are likely to signal an important realignment of publishing activities in Fleet Street.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and chairman of the TUC printing industries committee, said: "I think it diminishes the country when any newspaper dies. And it is disgraceful that we should hear news of this magnitude from reporters. We cannot sit back and see people treated in this cavalier fashion."

Last night's talks at the Tickled Trout motel followed the disclosure that the *Evening News* will be closed down this month. The paper formed by a merger with the *Evening Standard* will go on sale with a new editor, and in preparation. Express Newspapers are extending the print run of their London evening by many thousands from today.

The new London evening paper—described by Mr Leslie Dixon, president of the National Graphical Association, as "a licence to print money"—will be owned jointly by Associated Newspapers and Express Newspapers, and this 50-50 arrangement reopened speculation that a merger of the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* could also be on the cards.

But Lord Matthews said there were no plans to merge the two morning newspapers. He had no knowledge of a plan by Associated Newspapers to publish a new Sunday newspaper to rival the *Sunday Express*.

Associated Newspapers blamed the closure on losses amounting to £38m during the past six years, a figure that does not include £6m spent on voluntary redundancies recently. A bill of £20m for redundancy payments now faces the company.

Associated Newspapers have already given 90-day notices to dismiss its 1,750 direct workers, but because of a lack of advertising, experienced in the death throes of any newspaper, the title will be closed before the end of this month.

There is likely to be a special debate on the future of Fleet Street at the Labour Party conference today, after representations by print union leaders to the conference arrangements committee. The unions argued that the closure of the *Evening News* made it vital that the issue of the media, which had been dropped from the agenda, should now be reinstated. That wish is expected to be granted.

A joint statement from the two companies said:

The Secretary of State for Trade has today given consent for the merger of the *Evening News* and *Evening Standard*.

London's evening newspaper will be published and printed by the Evening Standard Company Ltd, which will be owned equally by the Associated Newspapers Group Ltd, and Express Newspapers Ltd.

No redundancies on 'Evening Standard'

A new editor will be appointed who will blend the best features of both newspapers into the new *Evening Standard* and thus provide an improved service to all London's evening newspaper readers.

The *Evening News* will cease publication in the near future and regrettably this will result in some 1,750 employees of Associated Newspapers being made redundant.

There will be no redundancies at the *Evening Standard* as a result of this arrangement. The chairman of the reconstituted board of directors of the Evening Standard Co Ltd will be Lord Matthews, who is chairman of Express Newspapers Ltd.

An announcement regarding the appointment of the editor of the newspaper will be made shortly.

Surprise, staff response and history, page 2
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Financial Editor, page 21

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police last night members of a BBC ews team. They police with in- into contraventions mergency Powers e of Law and lations", a police aid today.

David Lomax, and tfield, who were Michael Spooner, d, Patrick O'Shea, and John Tellick,

held in Salisbury e station last night arrested at their rel. It is believed ken by the police going to Stamford Salisbury, where it that Mr Edgar Minister of Man- Development, and urds murdered an e man, Mr Gerald ugust.

team took some which is being pro- y and will be seen authorities.

conditions of Mr pending his trial r 3 is that he has ith members of the

Sheffield steel plants may be closed

Hadfields, a leading private steel company, is facing closure with the loss of almost 3,000 jobs. The company, a Lonrho subsidiary, is seeking state aid to avert shutting its two Sheffield plants which have been working only alternate weeks since July. Page 19

Suffolk nuclear site

The Central Electricity Generating Board has confirmed that it intends to build two American-designed pressurized-water reactors at Sizewell, Suffolk. It also hopes to build another nuclear station at that site, which is at present occupied by a first generation Magnox nuclear plant. Two campaigns to fight the introduction of PWRs have been started, and the Government has promised a planning inquiry. Page 5

Fireworks dangers

A pressure group seeking a ban on the sale of fireworks to the public claimed that Britain has the worst firework accident record in the world, and accused the Government and manufacturers of complacency. But Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said the present firework code was working well. Page 3

Conditions to call off Polish strikes

Mr Jagielski, Polish Deputy Prime Minister, went to Gdansk for talks with Mr Walesa, the independent trade union leader, to avoid selective strikes called for Friday. Mr Walesa issued conditions for calling off the strikes, including an unambiguous government statement on wage increases and unbiased information in the official media on the unions. Page 6

Lamb claim dropped

Britain has withdrawn its claim for £20m damages from France to cover the cost of the "lamb war" between the two countries. France has accepted substantial imports of New Zealand butter to the EEC for this year, but prospects for future years are less promising. Page 5

Forest defeated

Nottingham Forest, the holders, lost 1-0 at home to CSKA Sofia and 2-0 on aggregate in the European Cup. West Ham United beat Gastilla 5-1 in the Cup Winners' Cup. Page 10

Dearer US loans

American banks raised their prime lending rates by half a point to 13½ per cent yesterday. A further jump in rates to 14 per cent is likely, although the Federal Reserve Board may intervene to slow the pace of increase. Page 19

Carter rejection of revival for gold

The Carter Administration emphasized its support for an international monetary system which would be based on special drawing rights rather than a revival of the official role of gold at the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund Page 19

West Germany: Election campaign reaches all-time low with mud-slinging, personal attacks and crude opportunism 5

China: Peking celebrates thirty-first anniversary of communist rule without traditional fairs, sideshows or parades 7

Traffic forecast: Despite oil supply difficulties, road traffic will continue growing 3

Newspaper union dispute: The Institute of Journalists accused the National Union of Journalists of intimidating some NUJ members at *The Times* 3

Divorce myth: Middle-aged men who divorce their wives rarely run off with much younger women 2

Classified advertisements: Personal pages 25, 26; La crème de la crème, 7, 8; Property, 8; Recruitment Opportunities 24

HOME NEWS

Newspaper merger approval took staffs by surprise

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The announcement of the closing of the *Evening News* and its merger with the *Evening Standard* was made yesterday after the Government said it had no objection. It came as a surprise to unions and staff working on the two newspapers.

Lord Matthews, chairman of Express Newspapers, which owns the *Evening Standard*, confessed surprise that he had not been given prior warning by the Department of Trade before it announced that a merger would not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Details of the agreement with Associated Newspapers Group, which owns the *Evening News*, were given to local union officials who were said by Lord Matthews to be "not very happy".

The *Evening News* is due to cease publication at the end of the month, and union officials were warned last night by the newspaper's executives that if there was any interruption in publication before the planned closure date redundancy payments could be affected.

A new-style *Evening Standard* with a print run of between 600,000 and 700,000 will go on sale the day after the closure of its rival which would have celebrated its centenary next year. Lord Matthews expressed the hope that the new newspaper would contain the best features of both publications.

Mr Charles Wintour, who has been editor of the *Evening Standard* for most of the past 20 years, will step down and Express Newspapers has resisted pressure from Associated Newspapers that Mr Louis Kirby, editor of the *Evening News*, should be editor of the new newspaper.

The financial arrangements surrounding the deal were not revealed in detail by Lord Matthews, but it is understood that Associated has paid more than £1m for half the assets of the Evening Standard Company.

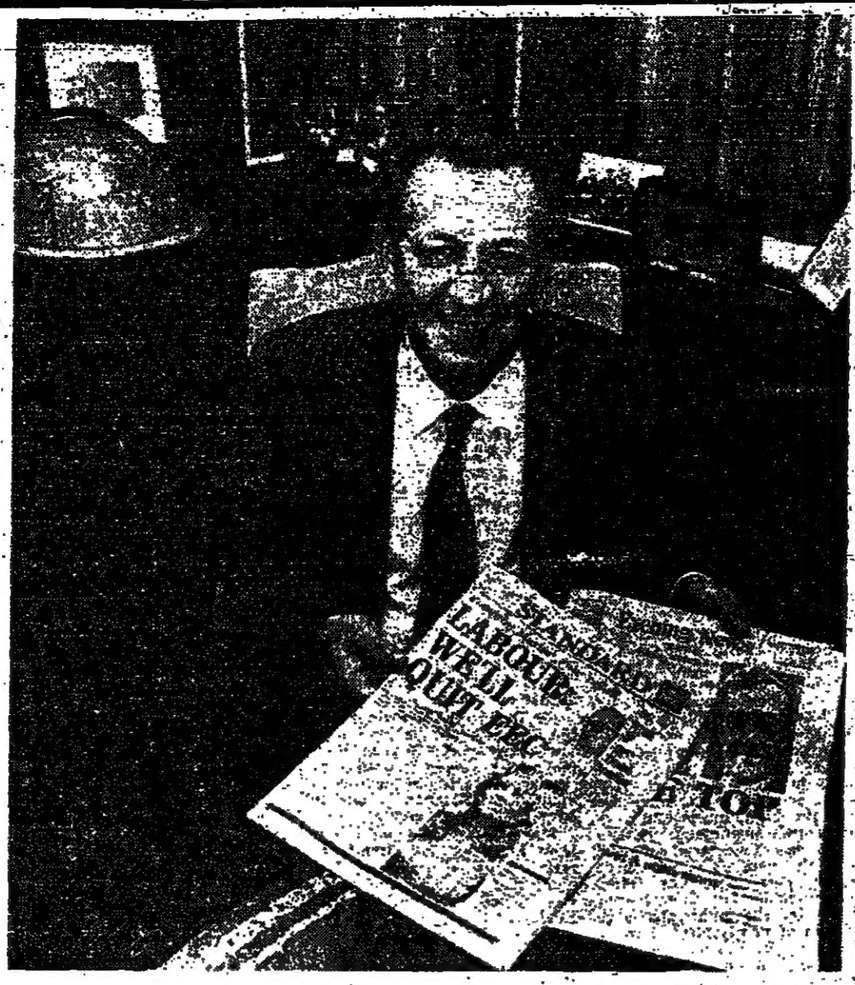
Lord Matthews said that since the early spring there had been a dramatic fall in the amount of advertisements carried by the newspapers. "We were both faced with the possibility that either one could have to close", he said.

"I believe that Fleet Street will see further casualties unless there is a very big change in thinking and the use of all technologies that are available to keep prices at a level to enable circulations to grow instead of fall," he added.

Restrictive practices by the trade unions had been a big factor in the crisis now facing Fleet Street, Lord Matthews said, but he believed that present agreements with printing workers at the *Evening Standard* would enable a much larger print run to be achieved.

Despite selling Associated a half stake in the *Evening Standard*, Lord Matthews will have final control with a casting vote on all important issues.

Leading article, page 15



Photograph by John Manning

Lord Matthews, chairman of Express Newspapers, with yesterday's copies of the "Evening Standard" and the doomed "Evening News".

Decline and fall of the 'Evening News'

By Robin Young and Craig Seton

Thirty years ago London had three evening newspapers with a combined circulation of nearly four million copies a day. *The Star*, the cockney's paper, died 20 years ago. *The Evening News* and *Evening Standard* fought on and fought each other, but by June their combined circulations had shrunk to under 900,000 and their losses mounted. It was inevitable one or the other would go to the wall.

The announcement yesterday that the *Evening News* will soon cease publication with the loss of 1,750 jobs and that a new *Evening Standard* will serve London surprised nobody in the pugnacious world of newspapers.

Three years ago the story could have been different. Then, Associated Newspapers, the mother company of the *Evening News*, made a determined attempt to take over its evening rival, but the merger did not happen, at first stopped by a counter-bid from Sir James Goldsmith and Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland.

A few months later, in July, 1977, Beaverbrook Newspapers, the owner of the *Evening Standard*, was bought by the robust Trafalgar House group for £14m and renamed Express Newspapers. Rumours continued about the likelihood of a single London evening newspaper, but this time the future of the *Evening News*, in spite of its larger circulation, was clearly in doubt.

The sad, dramatic decline in the fortunes of the two newspapers is clearly demonstrated by the circulation figures. In 1950, when *The Star* was selling nearly 1.3 million copies a day, the *Evening News* boasted a daily circulation of 1.75 million and the *Evening Standard* sold 861,000.

Fierce competition for advertising

In June this year, the *Evening News's* circulation was down to 462,000 and the *Evening Standard's* only 321,000. Yesterday, Lord Matthews, chairman of Express Newspapers, said the *Evening Standard* had lost more than £1m in the past financial year and the *Evening News* was losing between £7m and £8m.

The war of attrition between the two rivals continued with a vengeance after the creation of Express Newspapers, marked particularly by fierce competition for advertising which depressed revenues.

Mr Charles Wintour, the *Evening Standard's* chairman at the time, filled the leader page of one issue in 1978 with a passionate and bitter denunciation of the business methods of the *Evening News*. In the ensuing squabble the two sides accused each other of trying to drive them out of existence.

In 1978 the *Evening Standard* abandoned its Saturday edition to cut costs. The *Evening News*, faced with losses of more than £7m a year, was soon obliged to follow suit. Amid imminent rumours of closure, the newspaper pared its payroll of 2,200 by about 500, increased its cover price, and left Londoners without an evening newspaper to read on Saturday.

The early racing edition went as well and, like the *Evening Standard*, the *Evening News*, whose original strength had been its dominance in the suburbs, cut back its distribution area in the outer reaches of Greater London to cut costs.

Broadsheet format abandoned

Before the intervention of the successful Trafalgar House group the old dynastic rivalry between Lord Rothermere's Associated Newspapers and Lord Beaverbrook's favourite creation, the *Evening Standard*, was continued as long as each side could survive.

Although something of the old differences in character between the two newspapers had survived, the *Evening News* decision in 1974 to abandon broadsheet format in favour of its rival's tabloid size made it clear they could never coexist peacefully with one serving the "up market" and the other the "down".

When the future of the *Evening Standard* was threatened in 1977, concern was expressed that its loss would deprive London of a newspaper more seriously concerned with the future of the capital.

In the capital, next door to bidding for the other, has in effect acknowledged that a single London newspaper would work and should even be profitable. The "*News Standard*", which might have been created in 1977, and the new *Evening Standard* to be, would have financial advantages obviously denied to two rivals run separately.

Apart from immediate savings in combined distribution and joint production, the abolition of rivalry would make it possible to effect further savings by cutting back again on the number of edition changes in the course of the day, by limiting promotions and special market projects, and by ending what amounted to a price war in advertising rates.

Divorce a[illegible] the myth o[illegible] the young[illegible] woman

By John Witherow

Middle-aged men who [illegible] their wives rarely run o[illegible] much younger women, [illegible]ing to a survey pu[illegible] yesterday by the Campa[illegible] Justice in Divorce.

The Financial Anatomy [illegible] Post-Divorce Man showe[illegible] the average age of second [illegible] is only three years y[illegible] than that of first wives.

The survey of 189 di[illegible] male members of the cam[illegible] published shortly befor[illegible] Law Commission releas[illegible] papers on the financial [illegible]sions of the divorce la[illegible] found that men with a [illegible] of more than £10,000 a [illegible] were twice as likely to [illegible] custody of their children [illegible] those earning less than [illegible] a year.

Overall, however, m[illegible] were nearly 14 times likely than the fathers to [illegible] care and control of children.

Lower income divorce[illegible] were also less likely to [illegible] second family than their [illegible] off contemporaries, mainl[illegible] financial reasons.

Of the former homes [illegible] cent were sold on divorce [illegible] about 42 per cent of the [illegible]ceeds going to the hus[illegible] When the homes were not [illegible] about 46 per cent were [illegible]plete transferred to former wife.

The reasons were not for [illegible] this extraordinary [illegible]ing", but the survey sugg[illegible] that in some cases it [illegible] caused by the wife losing pension rights because of divorce.

In cases where the fo[illegible] wife was working, her income from earnings maintenance on average about one third of the gross income of the co[illegible] before the divorce. Husb[illegible] whose former wives had remarried were ordered to [illegible] about 18 per cent of t[illegible] incomes in maintenance [illegible] about 14 per cent of t[illegible] salary in child maintenance [illegible]

The Financial Anatomy of [illegible] Divorce Man (The Campaign [illegible] Justice in Divorce, Coombe Ho[illegible] [illegible] Butler's Cross, Aylesb[illegible] Buckinghamshire, £3).

Sadness and resignation among Northcliffe House men

By Richard Ford

Outside Northcliffe House, where the *Evening News* is published, the unofficial billboard told the story to passers-by with the words "The End is Nigh".

It summed up the sadness felt by the employees who will lose their jobs when the newspaper closes at the end of the month, and reflects the feeling they have lived with for many years.

For rumour and gossip about the future of London's largest selling newspaper has been constant among those who work in Fleet Street. Although many of the staff had been resigned to the paper's closure one day or other, they were stunned at the speed with which the end has come.

They were sad that a newspaper about to celebrate its centenary is to die, and sad, too, that a paper renowned for its friendliness and happy atmosphere has finally succumbed to the financial pressures of considerable losses. Those are estimated at £7m in the 11 months of the financial year that ended on September 30.

But amid the sadness and resignation was much bitterness at the way the issue had been handled by the management, whose staff first knew of the merger proposals when a Department of Trade official telephoned them with the information.

About fifty journalists marched from the building to Carmelite House near by, demanding to see Mr E. Winnington Ingram, managing director of Harmsworth Publications, to find out what was going on. He was prepared to see a deputation of 10 who were told about the closure.

Mr Ron Burdett, father of the chapel (office branch) of the National Union of Journalists, and an employee on the *Evening News* for 16 years, said: "It was not a total surprise as we have lived through so many crises, but when it finally came it was naturally a shock.

"Our feelings are of anxiety and chagrin but the *Evening News* is finished."

Among other journalists there was anger at the way the management had kept them in the dark about the decisions affecting their future. Mr David Meilton said: "We've been struck by the suddenness and stunned by the speed of the way in which it has all happened. But there is anger that the management did not see fit to keep us properly informed about what was going on."

Mr Meilton said the chapel thought that one of the reasons why most of the journalists on the *Evening News* were to be made redundant was that they were on contracts with three months' notice, while at the *Evening Standard*, there was a year's notice, which made redundancy much cheaper at the *Evening News*.

Mr Guy Simpson, deputy picture editor, said that many people had probably believed that the paper would close some day, but that it was still sad when the decision was finally made, and sad because it meant less variety for the public.

Mr Derek Keen, father of the chapel for the Sogat Outside Branch at the paper, which has 370 members, summed up the feeling of his men: "I am not surprised, but of course we are concerned. For me and for many others it was not a question of if, but a question of when.

Another man who has worked there for 34 years was close to tears as he walked from the building saying that, of course, the workers were the last to know. "It has not sunk in yet just what this all means."

Across Fleet Street at the *Evening Standard* there was sympathy for fellow workers being made redundant, and an honest appraisal that by removing the opposition any new paper would not have the competition and rivalry on which Fleet Street depends.

One van driver said: "We are all in the same bloody boat and, without a rival, they could close us tomorrow too. It is healthy to have opposition."

Among other Fleet Street workers there was speculation as to whether, with the *Evening News* gone by the end of the month, another newspaper magnate would start a "down-market" popular evening paper as a rival.

Brickworks pla[illegible] goes ahead despite hostility

From Our Correspondent
Luton

The London Brick Compa[illegible] is to go ahead with plans [illegible] new brickworks in Bedfordsh[illegible] in the face of local oppositi[illegible] and despite its apparent fail[illegible] to meet the county counc[illegible] conditions on pollution contr[illegible]

The company said yesterda[illegible] "We are submitting plans [illegible] the county council for an i[illegible] proved kiln which is designed that pollutants can [illegible] removed when a treatme[illegible] plant is available". But [illegible] agreed that so far research h[illegible] not found a satisfactory tre[illegible]ment plant.

When Bedfordshire Cou[illegible] Council approved the scheme [illegible] July it stipulated that any u[illegible] plans submitted should be [illegible]clude facilities for remov[illegible] pollutants, odours, and gases.

Mr Richard Payne, coun[illegible] secretary of the Bedfordsh[illegible] and Huntingdonshire branch [illegible] branch of the National Ferme[illegible] Union, said the planning co[illegible]sent laid down that nothi[illegible] should be built unless it cou[illegible] remove all pollutants.

The union would strong[illegible] oppose any scheme for buildi[illegible] that did not fulfil that

Social worker jailed over girl of 13

Julian McLean-Thorne, aged 26, a social worker on parole from prison, who smoked cannabis with a girl of 13 and then had sexual intercourse with her, was jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for five years. He also had his parole licence revoked.

The offences were said to have taken place at a youth hostel run by the London Borough of Haringey, where Mr McLean-Thorne was employed.

Judge Abdela, QC, said he hoped the case would be a spur to the council as to the control it exercised at the hostel in Willan Road, Tottenham, and at another one involved in the case, in The Avenue, Tottenham.

He said: "One wonders who it is who appoints the staff and clothes them with responsibility. Very, very careful investigation should be made into the backgrounds of people appointed as social workers at such hostels."

Mr McLean-Thorne admitted having unlawful sexual intercourse with the girl on March 18 this year. He also admitted two charges of supplying cannabis, and one of possessing the drug. He also admitted possessing a .22 air rifle while he was a person who had been given a five-year prison sentence.

Mr Michael Addison, for the prosecution, said Mr McLean-Thorne took a 14-year-old boy, a resident at the Willan Road hostel, and the two girls who were visiting him, to the other youth hostel at The Avenue.

There they smoked cannabis, which he provided. When the girl of 13 became sick, he told the others to go, locked the door, and had sexual intercourse with her.

Det Sergeant Charles Saggs said Mr McLean-Thorne had been in court seven times since 1971. His convictions included four for burglary.

At the Central Criminal Court in 1978 he was jailed for five years for three robbery offences and for carrying a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit an offence. He was granted parole on August 29, 1979.

Mr Weighell alleges there is a plot to oust him

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said last night that he was the victim of a plot to oust him from a TUC committee and that an understanding between his union and the transport workers' union was now suspect.

He was speaking after an ultimatum to Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, passed its deadline without a meeting that had been called for taking place.

At the centre of the dispute was the decision last week to replace Mr Weighell as chairman of the TUC's transport committee with Mr Lawrence Smith, national officer of the transport union.

Last night, the railwaymen's leader said that that decision breached long-standing TUC practice and that a firm understanding between the rail union and the transport workers had been tossed aside.

He said he would contest the chairmanship of the committee at the next meeting of the TUC General Council.

Mr Weighell said the rail union also stood firm over its attitude to free speech in the trade union movement, an issue bitterly debated the day before he was ousted when Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' union leader, was dismissed from the TUC's inner cabinet.

Ever since the events last week he said he had been expecting a meeting with the transport union, but it had not happened because the transport workers kept making excuses.

"I want to know where we stand", Mr Weighell said. And, in a reference to Mr Evans, he added: "Does he want to continue a working association or have constant friction and battle?"

The rail leader had been particularly incensed by Mr Alexander Kitson, the deputy leader of the transport union, who, he said, had supported Mr Smith's nomination only a few days after asking for rail union help in the dock strike.

Tight security as West Ham play before empty stands

By Michael Horsnell

More than 500 police ringed the West Ham United football ground last night when the club played its second leg European Cup Winners' Cup tie against the Spanish side, Castilla, before empty stands.

West Ham was ordered to bar all spectators from Upton Park by Uefa, Europe's controlling football body, after crowd violence during the first leg in Madrid. The club was expected to lose about £40,000 as a result.

As the clubs kicked off in the ghostly vacuum of the East London ground, handfuls of disappointed supporters gathered outside the locked gates. One man was arrested in a minor disturbance as the Spanish team coach arrived.

Police, in more than three times their normal numbers for a match at the ground, appealed to supporters to stay away.

When West Ham's victory was announced on the radio about three hundred fans left crowded local public houses and paraded outside the ground sending fireworks over the main stand.

Match report, page 10

Dallas service takes off Oct. 26th.

We'll be flying to Dallas/Fort Worth four times a week. So you'll be able to enjoy the three cabins and the unique Scottish hospitality for which we're renowned, all the way to the South-West USA.

Ask any travel agent or British Caledonian office for details.

British Caledonian Airways

MPs are asked to question chief constable's speech

From John Chartres
Manchester

Mr Colin Barnett, secretary of the North West Regional Council of the TUC, said yesterday that he was asking all Labour and Liberal MPs in the north-west to raise in Parliament what he called a political speech by Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, "with a view to his being made to account for his actions".

A speech made by Mr Anderton, head of the largest police force outside London, on Friday evening to the Animal Rescue Organization at Windermere, attacked what he called "a race relations industry". That, he said, had been infiltrated by anti-establishment factions.

Miss Joan Lestor, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, and chairman of the Labour Party race relations subcommittee, denounced Mr Anderton's remarks as "misguided and dangerous". The Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers called for the removal of Mr Anderton from office.

Mr Barnett said that a copy of Mr Anderton's speech would be supplied to every Labour and Liberal MP in the North-west.

He said: "I am also going to write to the Association of Chief Police Officers to ascertain whether the extraordinary right-wing anti-democratic views that were expressed by Mr Anderton met with their support and approval."

Mr Barnett told *The Times* that he had been supplied with a full text of Mr Anderton's speech by a journalist.

Shell workers reject pay offer of 11pc

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of 3,700 Shell refinery and chemical workers have rejected an 11 per cent pay offer from the company which is linked to a reduction in the working week.

The offer, which closely follows advice from the Confederation of British Industry and government ministers, was described by senior union negotiators as having "a political flavour". Further talks are to be held next week a day after a joint meeting of senior shop stewards from Shell and British Petroleum.

That meeting is expected to threaten industrial action against both companies if there is not a big improvement in pay offers. BP has offered a 10 per cent increase to its staff at the Grangemouth refinery in Scotland and 11 per cent at the Grain refinery in Kent.

The unions, led by the Transport and General Workers' Union, had asked for substantial increases with longer holidays and a shorter working week. The total claim was thought to amount to more than 20 per cent.

Shell offered a 37-hour week, to be introduced from October 1983.

Over and out: Mr Edward McNamara, a bachelor aged 61, clinging to the side of his glass fibre barrel in which he hoped to cross the Atlantic. He had to call of his voyage yesterday when, after repeatedly falling out, he was washed ashore to his starting point at Sennen Cove, Land's End, after only 50 minutes. He was undeterred and said he would attempt a crossing again today.

Pact reached to end crane drivers' strike

A settlement to end the two-week strike by 3,000 mobile-crane drivers at building sites throughout the country has been agreed and will be put to the men at mass meetings today. Union leaders are confident of a return to work tomorrow.

The agreement, which was hammered out during nine hours of talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, will include the reinstatement of about five hundred crane drivers in the North-east and South Wales who were dismissed after operating an overtime ban.

The overtime ban was called by the constructional section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers after a breakdown in negotiations with construction plant employers over rates to be paid to drivers for maintaining their cranes.

Esso men join protest

The Irish Republic's petrol supply difficulties became worse last night when tanker drivers employed by Esso, the only big oil company to operate in the past month, said they would not work normally until troops called in to move supplies, were withdrawn.

Weather forecast and recordings

Today

Sun rises: 7.03 am. Sun sets: 6.36 pm
Moon sets: 9.51 pm. Moon rises: 12.52 tomorrow.
New moon: October 9.
Lighting up: 7.06 pm to 6.35 am.
High Water: London Bridge, 6.23 am, 6.1m; 8.55 pm, 6.2m. Avonmouth, 1.34 am, 10.1m; 2.03 pm, 9.9m. Dover, 5.33 am, 5.5m; 6.15 pm, 5.3m. Hull, 12.27 am, 6.1m; 1.18 pm, 6.0m. Liverpool, 6.05 am, 2.6m; 6.40 pm, 7.5m.
1ft = 0.3048m 1m = 3.2808ft

Anticyclone will move slowly E over S Britain. Weak trough will later approach NW Scotland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, SW England, Midlands, Wales: Dry, sunny periods after early mist or fog patches; wind NW, backing SW, light; max temp 17°C (63°F).

East Anglia, E, NW, Central N England: Dry, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate or fresh, backing SW, light; max temp 16°-17°C (61°-63°F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind NW, becoming variable, light; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, N England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, N Ireland: dry, sunny periods; wind W, moderate or fresh, backing SW, light, max temp 15°C (59°F).

Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray, Firth, Argyll: mainly dry, sunny periods, few morning showers; wind NW, fresh or strong, moderating and backing SW; max temp 13° to 14°C (55° to 57°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, occasional showers dying out later; wind NW, fresh or strong, locally gale at first, moderating and backing SW; max temp 11° to 12°C (52° to 54°F).

NW Scotland: Sunny intervals, occasional showers dying out, cloudy later. Possibly rain in places; wind W, fresh, backing SW, moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: N areas will have outbreaks of rain tomorrow followed by colder, showery weather, rather windy. C and S Britain will be mostly dry tomorrow with sunny intervals, but some rain is likely on Saturday.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind NW, moderate or fresh, decreasing light; sea moderate, becoming smooth.

English Channel (E): Wind NW becoming variable, light; sea smooth.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light, becoming S moderate or fresh; sea smooth becoming moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 19°C (66°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity: 7 pm, 82 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 1.7 hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 1.2 hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm 1024.6 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	26	79	Copenhagen	s	16	61	Locarno	s	20	68	Nice	s	23	73
Algiers	f	28	82	Dublin	c	15	59	London	s	19	66	Oslo	f	11	52
Amsterdam	c	17	63	Edinburgh	s	14	57	Luxembourg	f	14	57	Paris	f	19	66
Athens	s	24	75	Florence	f	22	72	Madrid	s	27	81	Reykjavik	c	8	46
Barcelona	s	27	81	Funchal	s	24	75	Majorca	s	26	79	Rome	s	26	79
Beirut	s	26	79	Geneva	s	17	63	Malaga	s	26	79	Stockholm	f	14	57
Berlin	s	15	59	Gibraltar	s	25	77	Malta	f	26	79	Strasbourg	f	12	54
B'ham	f	16	61	Guernsey	c	15	59	Manchester	f	15	59	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Biarritz	s	28	82	Helsinki	f	8	46	Montreal	f	10	50	Tenerife	s	22	72
Bordeaux	s	19	66	Innsbruck	s	20	68	Moscow	f	10	55	Venice	s	22	72
Boulogne	f	17	63	Istanbul	s	21	70	Munich	c	13	55	Vienna	s	16	61
Brussels	c	16	61	Jersey	d	17	63	Naples	s	27	81	Warsaw	c	13	55
Cairo	s	34	93	L Palmas	s	27	81	New York	s	23	73	Zurich	s	17	63
Chicago	s	26	79	Lisbon	s	28	82								
Cologne	f	16	61												

Overseas selling prices

هكذا من الاصل

NUJ intimidating 'Times' staff seeking to resign from union over strike, IOJ claims

By Arthur Osman

Intimidation was being used against journalists at *The Times* who wished to resign from the National Union of Journalists in the union's recent strike against the newspaper, it was said yesterday. A union rule was being used to prevent their doing so in order that they could face disciplinary action.

Mr Robert Farmer, general secretary of the Institute of Journalists, said at the institute's conference in Bristol that the union was abusing the rule being invoked at *The Times* to impose "compulsory retention of membership".

Mr Cyril Bainbridge, a member of *The Times* staff, and a vice president of the institute said: "It seems to be a sure sign that the NUJ must be deeply worried about the number of defections from its ranks if they have to resort to such obvious reasons in their efforts to prevent members from resigning in what amounts to coaxing, intimidation, and bullying to the familiar kangaroo courts.

"The best recruiting officer we have got at present is the NUJ and its leaders and officials."

Mr Simon Mountford, of Sussex, moved an emergency motion, passed unanimously, condemning "unscrupulous attempts by another journalists' union to prevent journalists resigning from that organization" and those at *The Times*, "together with publications which have left the NUJ of their own free will, and warm welcome the institute".

He said: "I believe we are in danger of taking our civil liberties and freedoms for granted. We self-proclaimed champions of the free press are those who seek to have hung on the locked doors of the closed shop and the minutes of the trade union rulebook."

"These devices are aimed at preventing dissident and independent-minded individuals from escaping. Freedom is indivisible. There can be no freedom of the press if individual journalists are denied freedom."

Mr Allan Hodgson, a recently retired senior member of the BBC said journalists at *The Times* had the sympathy of broadcasters who had lived through a similar experience in recent years. "I know from personal experience that the NUJ does take prisoners. I was locked in a disciplinary hearing for 18 months."

Mr Bainbridge said the recent unofficial strike at *The Times* had made deep divisions within the NUJ chapel (office branch), with many staff members outside London in the regions and abroad not being consulted. Ten former union members had joined the institute, bringing the membership to 40. Other applications were on the way.

He knew of cases in which union members had followed the NUJ rule by waiting until the dispute was settled before tendering their resignations.

"When they did so they had no knowledge, written or otherwise, of complaints being laid against them. The use of such underhand methods can only, I would have thought, be counter-productive in strengthening their resolve to have nothing to do with an organization which resorts to such tactics.

"It must also further increase those who are already unhappy at the recent events.

"The time is fast approaching when the management of *The Times* must surely be forced to recognize the IOJ for the responsible organization that it is and substitute the present unsatisfactory tacit recognition it extends to us, particularly when it suits them, with something more tangible."

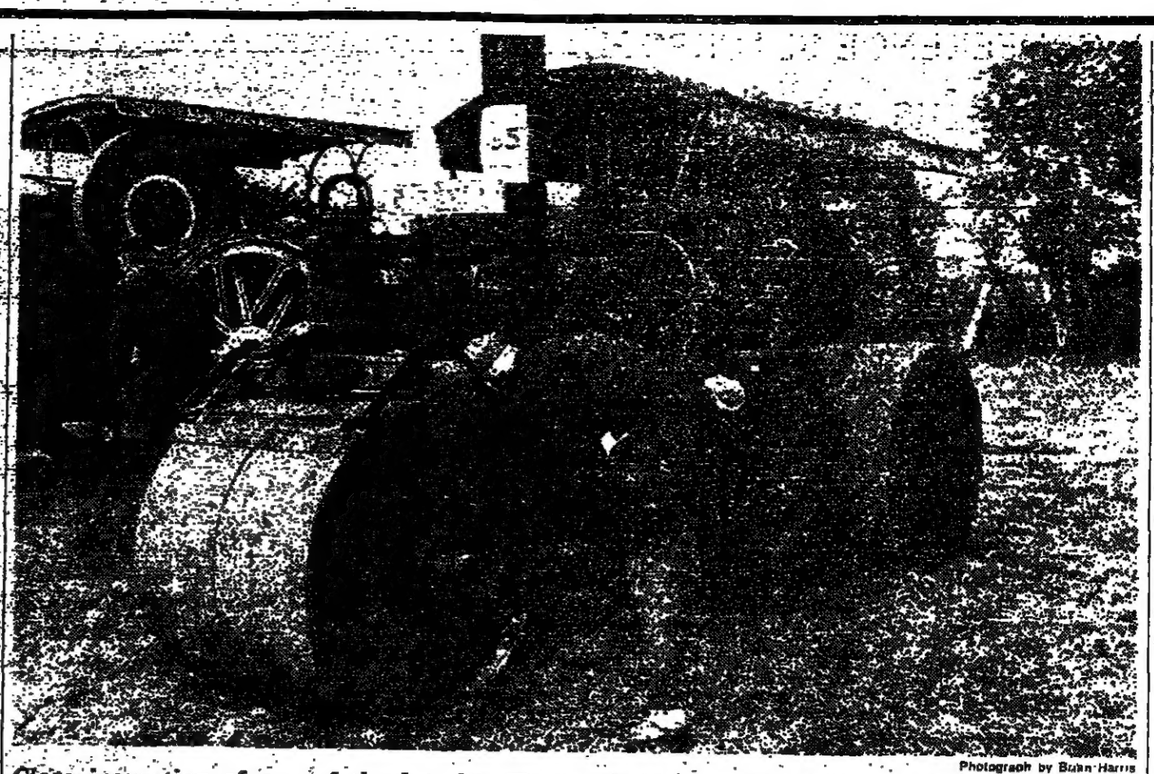
Mr Harvey Thomas, chairman of the institute's London district, said that in the NUJ individual members did not count; it was political power and that it was only as long as these members could be controlled and held down that the union could exist in its present form.

Other speakers accused the union of running a "totalitarian regime".

Mr David Smeeton, education correspondent of the BBC, expressed concern about the effects of Government cuts on youngsters being given adequate training as journalists through university and other courses.

He said the National Council for the Training of Journalists was getting more cases of pre-entry course youngsters being refused grants or having them reduced. "We should be concerned. We are a profession that carefully selects its entrants on a quota basis, matching the right sort of youngster to a future job.

"It is efficient, the sort of training we are led to believe the Government appreciates and encourages. But if local authorities cut the grants of youngsters who are already on the first rung of a career ladder, rather than waiting in the dole queue, it makes nonsense of all the talk of finding positive ways to combat unemployment."



Photograph by Brian Harris

Close inspection of one of the late Mr Thomas Paisley's collection of 29 steam rollers and traction engines auctioned near St Ives, Cambridgeshire, yesterday.

Britain 'has worst fireworks record'

By Nicholas Timmins

Britain has the worst record for firework accidents in the world, the National Campaign for Firework Reform said yesterday, as the Firework Makers' Guild announced that 50,000 posters advertising the firwork code are to be sent to schools. Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said there were no plans for further legislation or restriction on firework sales.

Mrs Oppenheim, addressing the guild on the tenth anniversary of the code's introduction, said that in 1969 there were well over 1,600 accidents. Last year the figure was 745. The code had succeeded to a large extent in what it set out to do, she said. One accident was too many, and there was no complacency. The figures showed what could be achieved.

Before Guy Fawkes night last year, Mrs Oppenheim gave a warning that if there was no drop in injuries from the previous year, which had seen a 30 per cent rise to 955, the possibility of further legislation would be examined.

Mr Noel Tobin, director of the National Campaign for Firework Reform, which claims 15,000 members on a £1 for life membership fee, accused the Government and industry of complacency. By taking no further action, the Government was accepting that the high level of accidents, which included 310 eye injuries, was an acceptable number, he said.

He said that a survey of firework regulations in the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, France and some other European countries showed that Britain has the weakest controlling legislation of them all, and the worst accident record.

The guild argues that the retail sale of fireworks should be banned with only proper displays allowed licensed by local authorities.

The Firework Makers' Guild argued that only Britain collects detailed accident statistics about fireworks, making comparisons with other countries unfair.

Mrs Oppenheim refused to comment on the campaign's charges. "It is only on matters of significance from bodies of significance that one would like to comment", she said.

Universities warned of danger to credibility

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Universities may have seriously damaged their credibility with the Government by predicting that the new high fees for overseas students would produce a drastic fall in numbers, Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, said yesterday.

Speaking at his reinstallation, Sir Peter said: "Even a year ago, we had none too much credibility in Whitehall. If the general forecast that the imposition, even of the new minimum fees would lead to an immediate halving of new overseas students turns out to be badly wrong, we will be left with scarcely any creditbility at all."

Universities probably would keep up their number of overseas students, but would be in financial trouble because most had chosen to charge the minimum fees recommended by the Government rather than the true economic cost, which was what the Government would be deducting from the universities' grant.

Sir Peter criticized the Government for having hastily produced a policy on overseas full of anomalies and even absurdities. But the universities must realize that the £100m that the new policy was designed to save was not negotiable. Any proposals the universities made must recognize that, otherwise they would be ignored.

Sir Peter went on to call for a reform of the present admissions procedures for undergraduates at Cambridge. The school system was changing and the university must change with it, he said.

Jobless graduates: The average unemployment rate among university graduates six months after graduation rose marginally last year to 5.2 per cent, still well below the peak of 6.3 per cent in 1976, according to a report published yesterday.

Unemployment was highest among graduates in language and arts with more than 7 per cent still unemployed last December, and the lowest among graduates in medicine, dentistry, and health (0.9 per cent); architecture and other professional studies (2.3 per cent); engineering and technology (2.5 per cent), and education (2.7 per cent).

The report on the first destinations of university graduates for 1978-79 was drawn up by the University Grants Committee.

There were just over 65,000 first-degree graduates from universities last year, nearly 4 per cent more than in 1978. Women increased their share of the total, accounting for 38 per cent of first-degree graduates; but only 24 per cent of graduates with higher degress were women.

Details of First Destinations of University Graduates (University Grants Committee, Universities' Statistical Record, Central Record Office, PO Box 40, Cheltenham; £7.30).

Group attacks policy on young offenders

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government was accused last night ignoring evidence of an "appalling failure rate" in the placing of juvenile delinquents in custody or residential institutions.

Justice for Children, a pressure group, was responding to disclosures in *The Times* yesterday that a White Paper to be published today will propose a new residential care order enabling magistrates to remove juvenile offenders from home.

The organization said that 80 per cent of those leaving borstals, 73 per cent of those leaving detention centres, and about 70 per cent of those leaving community homes offended again within two years. But recent research indicated that there was a significantly lower rate of offending again when children who committed similar offences were allowed to remain in their own homes.

The new residential care order, the organization said, was an extension of the Government's retrogressive policies towards young offenders, which had led to increasing numbers being locked up with little reformative effect and at great public expense.

As disclosed in *The Times* yesterday, the new residential care order will allow magistrates to order that a young offender should be removed from his home for up to six months. But the power will be available only when the offender is appearing on a new charge and is already subject to a care order resulting from a previous offence.

Prince Philip award for oil rig rescuers

By Our Air Correspondent

A helicopter crew who saved 10 survivors from the capsized oil rig Alexander Kielland in the North Sea and directed the rescue of 26 others are to be given the Prince Philip award by the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators (Gapan).

The crew from RAF Boulmer in Northumberland, consisted of Flight Lieutenant R. E. Neville, Flight Lieutenant M. J. Lakey, Flight Sergeant J. K. Moody and Flight Sergeant C. M. Yarwood.

Gapan is to present the Johnston memorial trophy to Captain Gordon Vette and Mr Malcolm Forsyth, New Zealand Airways polits, who on a flight to Auckland shepherded a lost light aircraft.

The Derry and Richard memorial medal is to go to Mr John Farley, a British Aerospace test pilot based at Ounsfold, Surrey, for "an outstanding, unequalled contribution" to the development of the Harrier vertical and short take-off fighter. Lieutenant-Commander D. R. Taylor, RN, inventor of the "ski-jump" which aids quick takeoff by the aircraft, is to receive the Sir James Martin award.

Bravery medal: An RAF helicopter winchman who saved 12 men after a fishing boat capsized, has been awarded the Air Force Cross for bravery (the Press Association reports). Master Air Loadmaster Robert Danes, of RAF Valley, Anglesey, plunged time after time into heavy seas

affic set to expand, ad federation says

chael Baily
port Correspondent

l traffic in Britain will e growing in 30 years' ven with petrol at £20 a gallon, Mr Robert son, director of the Road Federation, said lay.

ducing the federation's statistics at a London onference, Mr Phillipson This may or may not be of rail, but it will quite ly go on being the age l, despite the problems plies".

tics suggest that there half as many cars again ears' time on the latest nent calculations, with t strongest assumptions r cent economic growth trol two and a half learer say £3 a gallon, terms or £20 to £30 in rms, depending on the ing rate of inflation. ad of driving traffic off ds, rising oil prices will ree effects, Mr Phillipsuggested: cars will far more economical the present average rising to 50 miles to the r more; more substitute will be developed for ehicles; and transport buy our other less l users of oil.

That was already happening, he pointed out, with people dropping oil central heating in favour of gas, and road transport taking over a larger share of business.

Road traffic's share of total energy usage had remained steady at 27 per cent since 1978.

Other statistics were that:

Britain's road safety record last year was the best for 20 years, with 6,350 deaths, fewer than 50 years ago when traffic was under a tenth of today's.

Car and lorry numbers continued to rise with 14,500,000 cars and 1,800,000 goods vehicles last year, against 14,000,000 and 1,600,000 in 1978;

Britain's motor vehicle trade moved into the red last year with imports worth £4,300,000 and exports of £4m;

Britain's roads were among the most crowded in Europe, with an average of 45 vehicles a kilometre against 38 in the EEC as a whole;

Road users paid £7,000m in taxes and got back £2,200,000 in road improvements.

Basic Road Statistics, 1980 (British Road Federation, 388 Oxford Street, London W1N 9HE; £3).

UDR men charged in Belfast

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Two full-time members of the Ulster Defence Regiment from Larne, to Antrim, were remanded in custody in Belfast yesterday charged with terrorist offences.

They are David Lyons, aged 21, a private in the regiment, who faced charges including membership of the proscribed "loyalist" Ulster Volunteer Force, and Matthew Margin, aged 35, a sergeant. They bring to 23 the number of men from east Antrim charged in the past five days. Several have been accused of membership of the UVF.

Ambulancemen protesting at the murder of a colleague on Tuesday continued their ban on all but emergency calls yesterday despite a telephone threat to kill other staff who had links with the security forces.

Report floats the idea of London airship terminal

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The operation of airships from a terminal in the disused dockyards of London is foreshadowed by a report by officers of the Greater London Council to the council's planning and communications policy committee.

Airships could be used from the capital to carry cargo, and for sightseeing flights.

A feasibility study by the council's officers has indicated than the modern generation of airships, filled with helium gas, rather than highly inflammable hydrogen, can meet satisfactory safety standards. The main objection to their operation, the study found, was their noise.

The report is to be presented to the planning committee tomorrow week. Yesterday, Mr Alan Greengross, the leader of the committee, said: "London must be ready to seize new initiatives. We are determined to keep London in the forefront of technological advance, but we are equally determined to safeguard the environment."

Mr Greengross added: "It is possible that one day some firms may prefer to send certain goods by air rather than by road, particularly transformers and other giant loads that would otherwise have to be dismantled and reassembled at their destination".

The report said that the proposed airships would be five times slower than jet aircraft, and slower than helicopters. They would be four times faster than ships and carry twice as much cargo as aircraft. Fuel costs for airships could be three quarters less than those of aircraft.

It added that noise, particularly near the terminal, could be a difficulty. The cruising noise of the proposed passenger airship would be less than that of a helicopter, but of longer duration because it was slower. Noise at lower altitudes was expected to exceed the GLC's standard for helicopter noise.

Large airships could require a terminal of at least 50 acres, compared with the one acre at Battersea heliport and 2,819 acres at Heathrow.

Two companies have so far said they plan to operate airships. One projected airship is a twin-engine model, 80 yards long, with a cruising speed of 85mph for sightseeing and short-haul passenger journeys; the other a cargo airship nearly 200 yards long, able to carry 60 tons of freight at 80mph.

Redcoat Cargo Airlines, based at Horley, Surrey, said in July that it is to buy four of the latter type by 1984, with options for a further 10.

sh TV plans rporated in adcasting Bill

Arts Reporter

takings given by the Secretary last month Welsh language pros on the fourth telehannel are incorporated ndments to the Broad- Bill published today.

William Whitelaw indicn that he had accepted nations made to him by ation led by Lord Cled- Penrhos that he should for Welsh-language pros to be concentrated on rth channel from the ith the possibility of to a two-channel transafter a period

elsh fourth channel will have overall resy for the channel and to ensure in particular bstantial proportion of mes are in Welsh.

BC is required to supply sh authority with Welsh mes free of charge and ependen Broadcasting y's Welsh contractor in or payment.

Oxford graduate jailed for stealing books

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

Tak Him-kam, a graduate of Oxford University, who was said to have stolen thousands of pounds worth of rare books from his college, was jailed at Oxford Crown Court yesterday for 18 months.

Mr Tak, aged 30, of Hong-Kong, admitted stealing 281 books valued at more than £14,000 from Worcester College library over 18 months.

Mr Neil Timms, for the prosecution, said the books, some dating from the sixteenth century were worth between £1 and £1,000 each. Some of them had been auctioned at Sotheby's and Christie's.

Judge Mynett, QC, told him: "People who deliberately and persistently steal from libraries many valuable books for the sake of gain must expect a custodial sentence." He ordered him to pay the college £4,580 for 170 of the books not recovered.

ice fear Home Office wants to lower standards ttract more black and Asian cadets

ewart Tendler
eporter

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orking party was set e Home Office's police board three months is composed of police tatives, local authoricivil servants and the lowering educational andards to enable the o receive more cadets minority groups was "floated" at their first meeting.

The present education standard is for a minimum of four GCE O-levels or the passing of an entry examination. The working party has been asked to look at the possibility of setting a separate standard for minority groups, creating a two-tier entry system.

The possibility has also been raised of reducing the minimum height requirement of 5ft 8in for men to cater for Asian recruits.

The working party is in the early stages of its deliberations, but opposition has already come from the Police Federation, which represents more than 100,000 officers in England and Wales. The federation believes it also the support of other groups within the police service against what is seen as a Home Office proposal.

Cadet recruiting is not the main source of recruits to the service, but at times when it is difficult to attract adults the police can usually rely on cadets, school-leavers, to fill the gaps. The federation does not believe changes would draw more recruits because, it says, there is an inherent antipathy in the minority community towards joining the service.

Mr Basil Griffiths, vice-chairman of the federation, said: "Professional standards of the police service are more important than recruiting ethnic minorities. He told the congress that anyone was welcome to join the police force, but not if it meant devalving professional standards."

He was replying to a speech by Mr David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, who had said that there was a need to recruit more officers from minority groups. Mr Lane told the congress that there should be a process "of growing together" in which majority and minority communities moved towards each other.

The police had a vital role in race relations and, though much had been done, there was still much more to do. There were several ways in which relations between the police and minorities could be improved.

Mr Lane said there should be more training in race relations "on the job". It would, he added, "help to remove prejudice in some police officers".

Community relations officers should be seen by their police colleagues as performing an important job and not seen as doing something that was less than full-blooded policing. At the same time it was vital that senior police officers gave a lead in race relations. Mr Lane added: "They can make all the difference in a particular area by giving great priority to race relations".

During the debate a French representative spoke of the racial issues in France and said immigrants and blacks were deliberately picked on by some of his colleagues, a motion by the French delegation opposing racism and calling on all member unions not to support a policeman who had taken part in racial activities was passed by the congress without opposition.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE/BLACKPOOL

Session ends in confusion as delegates fail to approve method of electing party leader

Reports by John Winder, Philip Webster, Bernard Withers, Gordon Wellman and Derek Barnett of our Parliamentary Staff.

Anger and confusion surrounded the end of the debate on proposed reforms to the party constitution when, after voting in favour of the principle of widening the franchise for electing the party leader, the two alternative methods put forward of bringing it about were rejected.

Earlier, the national executive committee had succeeded in getting its proposal for the mandatory reselection of MPs by constituency parties in each Parliament carried by more than 400,000 votes but it suffered a defeat when its proposal that it should have the final say on the contents of the election manifesto was defeated on another card vote.

The debate on the constitution began with discussion on the NEC proposal contained in an amendment to the party rules, for mandatory reselection of MPs.

Mr Denis Howell (MP for Birmingham, Small Heath) moved a motion in the name of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff to provide for optional reselection. The motion was that the conference should accept the conclusions of the working party report on reselection of MPs as presented to the 1978 Labour Party Conference and instructed the NEC to submit the necessary constitutional amendments to the 1981 conference.

Mr Howell said this was the third year running that conference had had to discuss this matter. If a constituency wished to select a new candidate it had every right and opportunity to do so under his motion. No MP would be able to hang on to his seat if he had worn out his welcome.

"We shall have democratic accountability", he said "but we must not trample underfoot the rights of MPs and, trade unions and, most of all, the rights of constituency parties".

These parties did not want to endure the ludicrous prospect of a selection conference, bringing candidates from all parts of the country, when they knew the constituency party was quite happy with its MP's work.

"This is nothing to do with left or right", he said. The arguments applied to MPs of all persuasions. It was a sensible and civilized way to resolve the problem, but, of course, it was not good enough for some people who were the high priests of theology in the movement. These people would, if possible, provide for the whole gamut of ritual. There would be confessionals and penance and absolutions.

The NEC proposals would fall into disrepute because no self-respecting MP wanted to be dragged to a selection conference if he knew the constituency was happy with him. In these cases, where there was harmony, the press would have a field day suggesting divisions that did not exist.

The conference forgets that a boundary commission was sitting and there was going to be selection this year in nearly every constituency.

The Labour movement required not more ritualistic theology but a bit more Christianity and comradeship.

Mr Brian Stanley (Post Office Engineering Union) said optional reselection was the right way. The 1978 working party had opted for this. But the NEC bore the blame for this continued controversy and confusion.

Mr Geoffrey Dixon (Sidcup) said it was rubbish to suggest that the left could "pack" general management committees. Selection enabled talent to be spotted in the party.

Mr Joe Ashton (MP for Bassetlaw), who favoured the optional procedure, asked: "If we have this sort of mandatory reselection what sort of unity will there be in many constituencies?"

Who outside the party wanted mandatory selection? The media could not wait for it. Mrs Thatcher would vote for it if she could. "If Roy Jenkins wanted to form a party of 25 sacked MPs in this Parliament", he continued, "they could be in business in six months and would be backed by the media and get all the publicity and cash. It would be the biggest push to the third party system delivered by this conference."

With compulsory reselection they would be setting up a party within a party of sacked MPs.

"You will be having a Trojan horse in the party which you will regret for many a long year."

Mr Russell Profitt (Lewisham, East) said the party wanted unity, but above all it wanted democracy. There was a conspiracy by a clique for keeping power. It was middle class, essentially male, and totally white. The conference now had an opportunity it should not lose.

Mr Stan McCluskie, for the NEC, said that Joe Ashton had said Roy Jenkins could get over 25 Labour MPs. "Why don't you join them?" he said to loud cheers.

There were 268 Labour MPs. That was not enough. There were well over 100 of them who supported mandatory reselection.

"I ask the trade union section to support the enfranchisement of the people in the constituency parties, to give accountability of MPs to the constituency party and accept the amendment put forward by the NEC, and once and for all let us bury this damn thing called reselection."

The NEC amendment, moved by Mr McCluskie, was carried by 3,798,000 to 3,341,000 and the motion moved by Mr Howell fell.

NEC loses struggle to control manifesto

The proposed NEC amendment to the Party constitution which would have given the NEC the final say on the contents of the manifesto was rejected by 3,508,000 votes to 3,625,000.

During the debate on the proposal Mr Wedgwood Benn, for the NEC, said there was no point in the unions coming to the conference with big block votes and demanding policies, and then using the same block votes to permit the policies they demanded being vetoed.

Opening the debate Miss Patricia Hewitt, (St Pancras, North) said everyone in the conference was angry about the way the Tory Government was attacking the people, but many were angry about what the Labour Government did or failed to do. They were concerned because of the impact those mistakes and failures had on the credibility of their opposition to the Tory Government's policies.

"We need and have a right to demand that the next Labour government will implement the policies the party decides and not the policies of a handful of Cabinet ministers and civil servants."

She went on: "I wish some of those former Cabinet ministers who have used so much bitterness and passion this week attacking the constitutional reforms the NEC is proposing had used an ounce of that bitterness and passion fighting for decent policies on civil liberties, economic policy, and unemployment when they were in power."

Mr. David Warburton (GMWU), said the idea that any single group possessed the tact, expertise and wisdom to formulate an election manifesto for a socialist government was nonsense. The proposal should be rejected. It was illogical. Did anyone believe that a five-year programme of a Labour government could be determined by a short debate at a party conference?

No self-respecting decision maker, whether trade union adviser or branch secretary, would formulate a policy without liaising with others whose support he needed, particularly those he was expecting to carry out those policies.

It was the height of arrogance for the NEC to assume the mantle of ultimate wisdom. It never had had it, it did not have it, and it would not have it. "If the party and movement is to march towards the sound of gunfire we had better make sure all the cannons fire at the same time and in the same direction."

Mr Benn, replying, said the manifesto was the buckle that linked the conference with the policy of a Labour government.

The party existed, among other things, to give the British people a chance to hear the case for Labour and if they liked it to endorse it.

Eighteen out of the 28 members of the NEC were elected by the unions. Those who attacked the executive were attacking the trade union movement.

When the manifesto was drawn up in May last year not a single person there, except the leader and deputy leader, had been elected by the PLP. Not a single Labour backbencher saw that draft before it was approved.

The route to unity in the party was not to lecture them to stop squabbling but to start discussing policies, and to go on discussing them year after year, listening to the views of the PLP, the trade unions, the women's conference, and others, and then to take a decision and put it before the British people.

How could the public support a Labour government if they were not allowed to know what it was going to do until the cacophony of an election campaign had begun?

No agreement on form of electoral college

The conference accepted by fewer than 100,000 votes the principle that there should be a widening of the franchise to elect the leader of the party. There was loud applause as Lady Jeger, the chairman, announced that an amendment to the party constitution moved formally by the NEC to that effect was carried by 3,609,000 to 3,511,000.

Mr Eric Heffer (for the NEC) explained that the conference was first being asked to vote on the principle and if that was carried, the conference would decide whether to consider constitutional amendments to give effect to the principle at once. This was later agreed to.

Supporting the motion, Mr Ivor Crees (Wells) said that constituency workers had come to feel that they were not a meaningful part of the movement. They wanted to be involved in the election of the leader.

Mr David Vaughan (Woolwich, West) said there should be accountability from bottom to top—from ward secretary to party leader.

Mr Gavin Strang (MP for Edinburgh, east) said he supported the extension of the franchise. The leader should be elected by an electoral college consisting of MPs, constituency party delegates and trade union delegates. It would mean that every party member would participate in the election.

They could only achieve progress and democratic socialism with the support of the trade unions. The affiliated unions should have a say in the leader's election.

"It is an anachronism that only Labour MPs should participate in the election of the leader. There is nothing wild or revolutionary about this. It is merely ending an elitist procedure and applying democratic principles to a modern democratic socialist party", he said.

Mr Heffer, replying, said that this proposal had not come out of the air. It was not dreamt up by a small elitist group on the NEC. It arose in the first place because constituency party organizations put motions about it on the conference agenda.

There had been a growing feeling on this subject for a long time and especially after the last election of the leader. The way in which the media had personalized the matter was regrettable.

"The argument arose because people wanted a wider franchise. When Mr Callaghan was elected there was a feeling among the constituency parties that they had been left out", he said.

After the principle that the franchise should be widened had been accepted, the conference discussed a proposal that the Parliamentary Labour Party, constituency parties, and trade unions should share equally in the voting and a second proposal that the electoral college should consist of 50 per cent trade unions, 25 per cent PLP and 25 per cent constituency parties.

During the voting on the first alternative a disturbance began, centred on the AUEW delegation. Mr Terence Duffy, leader of the delegation, was being addressed by several of his members who were apparently protesting.

Lady Jeger said from the chair: "We cannot have this disorder while a vote is being taken. Please sit down, or I shall have to declare the vote invalid."

Later she added: "We are not at a football match. Sit down or leave the hall. You are giving television a lovely picture. I hope you are proud."

The first alternative was rejected by 3,373,000 votes to 3,322,000 and the second was rejected by 3,557,000 votes to 3,495,000.

It was later announced that the NEC was to consider the situation.

The man most likely, page 14
Leading article, letters, page 15

Photographs by Bill Warhurst

Prominent personalities at the conference yesterday: top, Mrs Barbara Castle (left), Dame Judith Hart and Mr Eric Heffer; below, Mr Clive Jenkins (left), Mr Peter Shore and Mr William Sirs

Big majority for quitting EEC

A motion urging the party to make the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Community a priority in the next general election manifesto was carried by 5,042,000 votes to 2,097,000 amid loud cheering from delegates.

The motion urged the party to disengage Britain from EEC institutions and to work for peaceful and equitable relations between Britain and all the countries of Europe and the rest of the world.

During the debate Dr David Owen (former Foreign Secretary) said that if a Labour government decided that it could not achieve necessary reforms of the EEC the matter must once again be put to the British people to decide in a referendum. He would abide by that decision but it would be a constitutional outrage if the people were not given that chance.

But Mr Peter Shore (foreign affairs spokesman) said that a referendum was unnecessary if the policy was stated in an election manifesto.

Mr Clive Jenkins (general secretary, ASTMS), moving the motion, said the opponents of British entry had been proved right on every point. "If the pro-marketeers were running a public company they would be in the nick for publishing a false prospectus", he said.

The party was on the road to withdrawal. The time had come. Mrs Thatcher's trumpeted agreement on the budget was partial, temporary, and misleading. Britain would be the second largest contributor and one of the poorest countries in 1980-81 and to pay for the deal there had been a 5 per cent increase in farm prices which would cost the housewife an extra £200m a year. The bureaucrats were running out of money, and they would keep coming back for more.

More funds for agriculture

They were told that the market was a moral crusade for internationalism. He had never understood that. Last week ministers decided to allocate a greater percentage of funds to the common agriculture policy and correspondingly less to the social and regional programmes. Was that the way to run a moral crusade?

The "latest lunacy" was that after a marvellous harvest of grain and barley it had to be stored expensively. "In future all harvest festivals will be held in hangars at Heathrow", he said. British manufacturing industry was being damaged; the Japanese were a problem, but membership of the EEC was much the greatest problem.

The European Commission was remote, unaccountable, and undemocratic. "I want us to say we have decided that we should not stay in the EEC. We want friendly relations with everybody but we should lead our people out, stop the EEC, we want to get off."

Mrs Janey Buchan, (European Parliament member for Glasgow) supported the motion. She wanted Britain out of the EEC. The fishing industry had been lost to Britain. The jobs had gone and the source of cheap protein food washed out of existence.

Dr Owen who was hissed by some delegates as he went to the rostrum, said they had to face certain realities. The Community was now Britain's dominant trading partner and had seven out of 10 of her biggest export markets. Since 1975 United Kingdom exports to the Community had expanded faster than imports. In the first six months of this year exports covered 94 per cent of imports and 43 per cent of exports went to the EEC.

They had agreed in the European elections to ask for a reasonable period of time to achieve the necessary reforms of the EEC. There was much on which they could agree. The difference came between those who saw "reform" merely as a word to cover withdrawal and those who wanted genuine reforms and want to work with their socialist partners in Europe.

There were shouts of "yes" from the hall when Dr Owen asked: "Can we really in 1980 commit ourselves in a manifesto in 1983 to 1984 to withdraw. In 1984 the Community would be a Community of 12. The agricultural policy would not withstand the admission of Spain; it would be changed. There was room for change. There was constant negotiation.

"In 1974 the Labour Party was asked in giving to the British people the right to decide and in 1975 the electorate had voted massively to stay in."

He would accept another referendum if a Labour government decided in 1984 or 1985 that it could not achieve those fundamental reforms. Then they must again put it to the British people. He, despite his commitment to the EEC, would abide by that decision. The TUC had voted for a referendum only a few weeks ago.

"It is a constitutional outrage first to let the British people decide in 1975 and now not even to give them the chance to determine their own destiny.

"This issue has divided the party. I do not want it to continue to divide the party. It united us in 1974. I urge that we unite again on another commitment that if a Labour government wants to withdraw it will put the issue to the British people."

Mr Bill Sirs (general secretary, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation) said he knew the market was bureaucratic and costly. "But I prefer to be in there and fight rather than on the outside. Think of the social democrats in Europe—are we deserting them? Think of the trade unionists—are we deserting them?"

If they wanted to come out the British people could not be denied the right to decide in a referendum.

Mr Ralph Maddern (Windsor and Maidenhead) said that the motion was splendid but it was not enough. To make it credible and acceptable they must set out an alternative economic policy.

The British people were in a mood to listen to what they had to say. One reason the market had failed for Britain was that the economies of its members were similar and they were all trying to export the same things to each other.

Mr Shore said that the debate had continued since Hugh Gaitskell and the conference had rejected Mr Macmillan's first attempt to enter in 1962.

He would not have any suggestion that those who had taken the contrary view to his in that debate had been wrongly motivated. "It is not so and we want them to remain with us in all that we do in future."

The reason the people had woken up and the reason there was now such a passion in the assembly was that at last the wraps had dropped from the peoples' eyes and the full reality of the sell out which occurred when Mr Heath had taken them in against their will and without parliamentary or constitutional process, without manifesto commitment, general election, or referendum had become known.

There had then been a rape of the British people and of their rights and constitution. That was why they had resorted to the extraordinary procedure of the referendum, but he did not believe that if the party clearly stated its policy in the next manifesto they had any necessity to resort to yet another referendum.

Proper way to proceed

That would be to proceed in a way which was perfectly proper and which had become enshrined in British practice and procedure.

There was no longer any dispute about the damage to Britain of membership and about the incompatibility for socialist policies of the policies of the market.

The procedure of getting out had to be thought through. They must carry the people with them. They would then be prepared for the sacrifices which went with that.

Mr Eric Heffer (MP for Liverpool, Walton, speaking for the NEC) was cheered when he said that the NEC had voted overwhelmingly before the conference to support the motion.

They supported it, although there might well be certain difficulties when Britain came out. But they believed that the terms of the motion were in the best interests not only of the party but of the British people and of the country.

"I want to emphasize that this is not turning our backs on Europe. We are not becoming little Britishers. We are not repudiating international socialism."

They were seeking a new relationship with Europe, one not restricted to the institutions and terms of the Treaty of Rome. The motion recognized that they had gained little if anything by being members of the EEC. Continuation in membership would further harm the interests of the British people.

"It is not this party but the British people who are saying now that enough is enough" (cheers).

He reminded delegates that the 1974 Labour manifesto had said the people should have the right to decide through a general election or a referendum, and if they put it in a manifesto, was that not the best referendum the British people could have?

The longer they were in the worse it would be for Britain and the more difficult to come out. It would be so much the worse not to take the decision now.

It was his personal view that although the present government was not dedicated to U-turns, if they thought the British people were 100 per cent in favour of coming out there would be a U-turn on the subject before the next election.

Labour members of the European Parliament should not leave now. They had been doing a good job and should now do a better job by arguing for the motion in the European Parliament.

Kremlin will be happy, minister says

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The Labour Party decision on withdrawal from the EEC would be warmly welcomed in the Kremlin, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said last night.

"Many of the decisions that have taken place this week at the conference are decisions that will be palatable to any good communist," he said. Mr Walker was speaking at a dinner in London, organized by British members of the European Democrat group in the European Parliament.

He said that his two days of bargaining about lamb and fish in Brussels had shown that Britain could influence Community policy to its advantage. "It is a tragedy that at a time when Britain's prestige, standing and success in Europe are improving, Her Majesty's Opposition should decide to withdraw from the European Community", Mr Walker went on.

"Do they not recognize, in the post-Afghanistan situation, with the Soviet Union building up its military might, the necessity for West Europe to unite to preserve our peace and freedom?"

Withdrawal from the EEC would be a commercial disaster where Britain sold two-fifths of its exports to the rest of the EEC and West Germany alone bought British goods worth £2m a day, Michael Hornsby, writer from Brussels, The decision on the EEC would be a great disappointment to all Democratic Socialists and trades unionists in Europe, the Socialist Group of the European Parliament said today.

A statement issued by Mr Ernest Glinne, the group's chairman, who is a Belgian Socialist, said the EEC was going through a period of crisis and there had to be fundamental reform to transform it into "a real community which benefits all citizens in all countries and all regions.

"I am deeply concerned that the Labour Party should continue to play its part in supporting the battle for reform of the Community."

Anti-Community contenders may be helped

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The three anti-EEC candidates for the Labour leadership felt their chances had been enhanced by the conference's decision on Britain's withdrawal from Europe.

It was felt by the rival camps of Mr Wedgwood Benn, Mr John Silkin and Mr Peter Shore that each stood to benefit from the result.

Supporters of Mr Benn, though he suffered a conference rebuff in his campaign to give the national executive ultimate control over the manifesto, believed a wider electoral college would help him.

Mr Shore was given a big ovation in an impassioned speech against the EEC, although his views on an agreement with the trade unions on collective bargaining could raise some difficulties.

Fringe meeting

Mr Foot warns his comrades

A clear warning to his comrades in the Tribune Group not to attack the Parliamentary Labour Party was given to the traditional annual rally last night by Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the party and a veteran member of the group.

He said: "I will not be a party to strictures pronounced on the overwhelming mass of the parliamentary party. I do not believe that they are engaged in some malicious campaign to frustrate conference, or the will of the party. I know them.

"I will not accept such strictures partly because I do not think they are true and because I think it would be hypocritical to say here that we want effective united action and at the same time make it impossible by inciting a quarrel with the parliamentary party."

The party needed the MPs to put into practice the resolutions it had passed.

The PLP must be prepared, he said, to accept the vote on the party leadership but he added: "We have to work out sensibly how we can translate it into action but do it in such a way that we do not play into the hands of the real enemies — the present Government and the rest of them."

He did not believe in attacks on good faith because they were not justified and they were not sensible.

AUEW members clash over vote

By Donald Macintyre

Members of the delegation from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers clashed on the conference floor yesterday as Mr Terence Duffy (president of the union) and Sir John Boyd (general secretary) prepared to cast their votes against the first of two proposed forms of electoral college. Left-wing delegates then sought a meeting to decide a policy on what form the electoral college should take.

However, Mr Duffy and Sir John, won swift backing from the executive for the view that the union should cast its 900,000 block vote against either proposed form of college.

After leaving the conference, Mr Jock McPherson Quinn, an unofficial spokesman of the left in the delegation and president of the union's London south district committee, argued angrily that the delegation had been mandated only on the three proposals of principle.

"They have made a fool of us and brought the whole union into disrepute. It leaves us in utter chaos. The executive is not the sole custodian of the union's policy."

Mr Quinn claimed that delegates who had asked union leaders to call a delegation meeting had been told to "mind their business".

Shouts of "wrecking vote" and other abuse met Mr Duffy as he left the conference flanked by executive members. He said afterwards: "We are not going to succumb to the hully boys who are slandering us".

The decision to vote against the committee which was recalled for the purpose earlier this month.

After the demands for changing the method of electing the party leader were carried, the AUEW left-wing delegates then sought a meeting to decide a policy on what form the electoral college should take.

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The decision to vote against the electoral college proposals was completely consistent with the national committee policy, namely to oppose any change in the method of electing the leader. Mr Duffy said the executive had met only to confirm that that was the union's policy.

The clash came as it was learnt that the executive may have serious difficulties in changing the method of electing the union's delegations to the Labour Party and the TUC next year.

The official Certification Officer has ruled that a move to merge the union's dominant engineering section with the construction and foundry sections cannot go ahead in its present form. That follows a threat of legal action from the fourth member of the four-section, loosely federated AUEW, the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section, which wants to preserve a policy-making role in the amalgamated union.

Engineering section executive members believe that the rule change ending the present delegation elections by branch ballot and substituting votes by divisional committees is contingent on the merger going ahead.

One effect of the change was thought likely to be a more moderate majority on the union's TUC and Labour Party delegations.

Engineering section leaders are expected to take legal advice on the ruling and could challenge it in court.

United fight against council cuts

The conference carried, against the wishes of the NEC, a resolution to give local authorities the right in certain circumstances to buy back council houses sold to tenants when these were offered for resale.

An emergency resolution attacking the recent Government cuts in local authority expenditure and instructing the NEC to coordinate a united fight of Labour councils and trade unions on a "firm no cuts position" was also carried.

Mr Michael Heseltine, secretary of State for the environment, had committed an act of war against the workers and their families, Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth council, said during the debate on housing policy. He moved the emergency resolution opposing the Government cuts in local authority spending.

Pointing out that Lambeth was on the list of 14 authorities singled out for special penalties for overspending, Mr Knight asserted: "We have no manifesto to cut the services we provide. We have not made the cuts."

The councils which were being punished had been told by the NEC to place their faith in a new Labour government. "But if we wait for the next general election there will be no services to defend", Mr Knight said amid applause. "We have to start now to fight back".

In an appeal to the trade union movement he said: "If trade unions are going to defend their rights they have got to join with Labour councils on a clear no cuts campaign."

Mr Clive Betts (Sheffield, Brightside) moved the resolution aimed at repeal of the provisions in the Housing Act giving council tenants the right to buy their homes. The motion committed the next Labour government to introduce legislation giving local authorities the right, where houses were sold against their wishes, to have the first option to buy back the houses when they were offered for resale —" at a price which in real terms involves no financial loss to the authority".

A third resolution, moved by Mr Steve Billcliffe (Harrogate), pointed out that the cuts to public investment in housing were leading to urban deprivation, longer council house waiting lists, and homelessness.

Mr Gerald Kaufman (parliamentary spokesman on housing and MP for Manchester, Ardwick), said the country was facing the worst housing crisis in 50 years. Because of the Government cuts they were facing the worst council house building position this century. In the last three months council house building starts were down 46 per cent on a year ago.

"Housing is not a commodity to be bought and sold on the market but a necessity and a right", he said.

Mr Roy Hattersley (chief Opposition spokesman on the environment and MP for Birmingham, Sparkbrook), said the whole movement must give its unqualified support to those councils which continued to resist cuts in essential services and refused to make workers redundant. It had to record its concern about the 14 councils the Government hoped to penalize if it got its new penal powers rubber stamped in the Lords next week.

But he made clear he did not want to put councils in a strait-jacket and have a concept in one town hall laid upon every other town hall.

The party was committed to local government resistance within the law and he hoped the NEC would make it clear that this remained the policy.

Mr John Golding (MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme), for the NEC said the Tories were acting in support of their friends and supporters, the landlords and the money lenders.

The NEC advised the conference to support the Harrogate motion but to remit the Sheffield motion. People should not have to sell their homes back to the council at a price below market value. It was not fair and it would provide an incentive to vote Tory.

The NEC supported the emergency resolution up to a point but councils could not be ordered to behave in any particular way. The cuts could be attacked within the law and in a democratic way.

There was slow hand clapping from the hall as Mr Golding continued by saying one way to fight the cuts was by effective canvassing for the next election.

The Harrogate motion was carried.

Treasurer rebuts 'innuendo' on misappropriation

Mr Norman Atkinson (MP for Haringey, Tottenham and treasurer of the party) repudiated what he described as "whispered innuendo" that there was misappropriation of party funds. Making a financial statement during discussion of the NEC report, he said a document was being circulated by an organization called "Labour Victory" accusing him of mismanagement of the party's affairs.

It was a political criticism and not one of financial accountancy. "I have a responsibility on behalf of members of the party who elected me as treasurer to say there is no mismanagement of funds. I repudiate the accusations that have been slyly whispered to the press that somehow or other there is money missing. I hope we will see an end to scurrilous documents of that sort."

Mr Atkinson said there was a labyrinth of 2,300 separate accounts in the Labour Party. Last year £6.5m was collected for the party. The trade unions provided about half that money and not the whole of it, as the press kept saying.

The party needed over the next three years a total of £13m—£1.5m from the constituencies and £11.5m from the trade unions.

The party must start to build an organization capable of mobilizing 14 million Labour votes.

The financial section of the NEC report was approved.

Proposal to withdraw from Northern Ireland defeated

The National Executive Committee successfully opposed a composite motion which called on the party leadership to adopt a policy of political and military withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

The NEC's study group on Ulster should be allowed to complete its work and report its findings to the party, Mr Alexander Kitson, chairman of the group, said in opposing the motion. It would be a mistake to change the long-standing policy of the party radically and dramatically without examining the study group's findings. The resolution would be such a radical change of policy, he said.

The motion, moved by Miss Angela Shariff (Brent East), called on conference to recognize the evidence that the clear, popular wish of the Irish people favoured a British withdrawal from Ireland and progress towards socialism there.

It rejected the bipartisan policies of the Parliamentary Labour Party, instructed the party leadership to adopt a policy favouring political and military withdrawal, called on the next Labour government to immediately begin the process of that withdrawal, to repeal the Prevention of Terrorism Act, and for political status for prisoners in H block and Armagh jail.

Mr Kitson asked Miss Shariff to remit the motion but she refused. It was then declared lost on a show of hands.

Mr Brynmor John, Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, said that elements in the motion were unacceptable. The demand for political status for prisoners did not comment on the sectarian campaigns of both sides.

The motion called for talks with the Irish workers to find what they wanted. "If we do, I hope we will listen to what they tell us. I hope we will listen, for example, to the members of the National Union of Public Employees of the Royal Victoria Hospital as to what they feel about the murder of one of their members yesterday" (Tuesday), he said to applause.

Everyone wanted a reduction in the number of troops in Northern Ireland but it should be done as a result of an improvement in security, not as part of a political gamble, which, if it went wrong, would result in thousands of lives being lost.

Mr John said that there were a million people in Northern Ireland who did not at the moment want a united Ireland, and the motion would commit the Labour Party to going further than a united Ireland. That could be achieved only with the consent of the Protestants in Northern Ireland.

"We should not go further than the Prime Minister of the country which would be the recipient of the people of Northern Ireland is prepared to go", he said.

Mr Christopher Robinson (Rossendale) said. The only possible long-term solution to peace in Ireland was unity.

Mr Albert Stallard, MP for Camden, St Pancras North, said that the party, including the trade union movement, must become more actively involved in the search for a clearly recognizable Labour policy on the six counties that means the abandonment of the bipartisan approach that maintained the status quo, maintained the Unionist guarantee, and increased the number of Unionist representatives at Westminster.

Mr Kitson, replying, said that Northern Ireland needed a Labour government determined to create jobs, save industry and defend the public services. There were no simple solutions to the difficulties of Northern Ireland. They were too complex and too deep-seated to be resolved by slogans and catchwords.

هكذا من الاصل

OME NEWS

lectricity board confirms that it tends to build pressurized ater reactors on site in Suffolk

cholas Hirst
arce Wright

Central Electricity ating Board intends to two American-designed, ized water reactors st Sizewell, Suffolk. At that site is occupied by st-generation Magnox power station.

rmation that Britain's WR was to be built at if planning permission r consents were given, m the board yesterday, ftional information that nuclear station, almost o be a PWR, was to be he site, was a surprise. econd PWR would be between two and four er the first and would ddition to the present pawatt Magnox plant. VRs would have a of 1,200 MW each, the total generating to 2,620 MW. It would only British site with nuclear stations and e the nearest to the park" concept of sing several stations, anned in the United

oice of the site is in h the Government's tatement on nuclear ade last December. It ed to build plants giv- 00 MW of nuclear in the 10 years from

sion has already been two British-designed gas-cooled reactors are now being de- nd. the first PWR was intended to be n 1982.

WR plant at Three Mile in the United States, aged in a much publicized accident last year and many questions are being asked about the system's safety.

The board is to apply for formal consents early next year. The Government has promised a wideranging planning inquiry into the implications of building the American design. That is likely to be in 1982, putting the starting date back by a year.

It has always been expected that if all planning and safety consents for building the first PWR were achieved, the board would proceed with more orders, throwing into doubt the continuation of the British design. Many nuclear engineers believe it is unrealistic to expect Britain to continue with two systems.

The PWR is favoured by the Government because it is believed to be cheaper than the gas-cooled reactor. The board estimates that the Sizewell station would cost about £1,000m and that would be about 15 per cent cheaper than a gas-cooled plant with the same capacity.

Two organizations launched campaigns yesterday to stop the building of the PWR. One is called the Stop Sizewell B Association, and the other is an umbrella group of 30 conservation, environment, and antinuclear organizations called the East Anglian Alliance Against Nuclear Power.

Their campaigns were started formally after the board confirmed that Sizewell had been chosen. Preparations have begun for the public inquiry, when the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate will complete a study of the safety issues surrounding that type of nuclear reactor.

But the first shots in the battle to stem the development of nuclear power in the area were fired earlier in the year. Indeed, one action by Ipswich Borough Council, which is being repeated by local authorities in the West Country and the North-west of England, could have a profound influence on the nuclear industry.

A proposal by the Ipswich council, which was endorsed at a public meeting last month, called for the drafting of a by-law that would prohibit the transport of nuclear waste from Sizewell by rail through the borough.

The council has been advised that the making of a by-law on that matter is beyond the district council's legal powers.

Mr Graham Searle, a member of the Stop Sizewell B Association, suggested yesterday that the disclosure by the generating board "of an intention to build a Sizewell C station" would turn the site into a nuclear park. The idea of concentrating a sufficient number of nuclear recators to merit building a waste-fuel reprocessing plant on the same site had long been attractive to the nuclear industry, he said.

Such a development could provide an answer in the medium term to the transport of nuclear waste, but it left unanswered the basic difficulties of the disposal of the long-term waste from reprocessing and the handling of the plutonium extracted in the process.

Mr Searle said the association was concerned about the disruption to the local economy that a construction project of the PWR type brings.

brief

field severs ...pa link

e Nuffield Nursing Homes has severed its board- links with the British d Provident Association Private Patients' Plan to ain its charitable status. will make no difference ivate patients who will e able to choose to be d at one of the Nuffield als.

...ess Mormons aided

mployed members of the of Latter Day Saints in hire have been urged by church not to sign for loyment benefit. Mormon have asked their unem- members to turn to the for aid rather than the

...tionist drunk

Matthews, aged 21, of rough Road, Crewe, re, a lieutenant in the on Army, was given a onal discharge by magis- at Chichester, West yesterday for being and assaulting Mrs Doris a police matron.

...nt recaptured

Samuel Ellis, aged 44, two Broadmoor hospital who absconded on ber 4 while on a day's to Poole, Dorset, has ecaptured in London. ter patient, Mr Michael ged 29, is still missing.

...d for bravery

ster Beck, an auxiliary ard, of Burnham Overy, who saved three clinging to an up- dinghy in icy seas in s to receive a Royal Lifeboat Institution or bravery.

...s go back

er time ends at 3 am on October 26, when clocks e put back one hour to MT. Summer time will ain at 1 am GMT on March 29, 1981, when hould be put forward r.

...years on

ner soldier has written olice admitting that he man who climbed the change clock tower at Somerset, 41 years ago pped the clock. The ve cautioned him.

...er refloated

Hull trawler Junella an aground on rocks Skye on Sunday was f yesterday. Her crew re rescued by lifeboat.

...ar from Cheddar

val has been given for factory to make cheese in the Somer- e from which it takes

...girls in crash

en girls from Sale School, Cheshire, were n hospital for minor yesterday after their dded into a stationary Llandudno Junction.

...farm fires

fire experts were en- esterday in an arson ion after three farm the Frome district of which caused damage at £50,000.

...awards

lliam Whitelaw, Home has commended four Prison officers for violent prisoners. Senior Officer Thomas and Officers Barry Colin Jones, and nter.

Photograph by Harry Kerr

Under the arch: Henry Moore, OM, and Mr Michael Heseltine (right), Secretary of State for the Environment, under "The Arch", the sculptor's gift to Kensington Gardens, London, after an eightieth birthday tribute to him by the Arts Council held in the gardens two years ago. The 19-foot arch of Roman Travertine marble was unveiled by Mr Heseltine who said it was "a magnificent gift".

Councillor argues case for more private enterprise

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Many "inadequate, shoddy, and expensive" local authority services could be provided more cheaply and with better quality if they were contracted out to private enterprise, according to a pamphlet published yesterday.

Mr Michael Forsyth says that councils could make enormous savings in their £20,000m annual expenditure by contracting out services ranging from dustbins and deckchairs to parks and planning.

The pamphlet is published by the Adam Smith Institute, a "think tank" on London council policy.

Mr Forsyth, a Conservative councillor on Westminster City Council, singles out rubbish collection as the main example where savings could be made.

Contracting out has not been adopted widely, but Maldon District Council has saved almost one-third of its annual £187,000 budget by calling in private contractors. In the United States, where two-thirds of the nation's bins are emptied by private firms, a twice weekly municipal collection in one New York suburb costs $207 (£84.80) for each household every year, while in a neighbouring suburb private collectods call three times a week for only $72 (£29.50) a year.

Humberside County Council saved £50,000 by getting private contractors to clean school windows, and Thanet District Council saved £26,000 by putting its deckchair operation into the private sector.

Mr Forsyth says that local government services are vastly over-staffed, subjected to ruinous restrictive practices, and top heavy with bureaucracy.

Reservicing Britain (CPC Bookshop, 32 Smith Square, London SW1; £1).

Milk too dear, Consumers' Association says

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Milk costs too much, the Consumers' Association said yesterday. "We think it is more expensive than it needs to be", Miss Marion Cooper, a specialist in EEC affairs at the association, said.

She said that milk cost more in Britain than in many other European countries. "Considering that we are always being told that we have the most efficient dairy industry that may seem strange to consumers", she added.

Miss Cooper wrote a report about milk that appears in the latest edition of the association's magazine *Which?*, published today. The report said that the long-standing liquid premium fixed by the Government on wholesale prices of milk destined for sale in bottles was hard to justify. The premium makes that price about 2p a pint higher than that of milk destined for butter and cheese.

Dr William Roberts, head of public affairs at the association could not say by how much milk prices should be cut but called for a government investigation of milk distribution.

Mr Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, said: "There is a most urgent need for producers to earn a higher average return from the market".

WEST EUROPE

British drop claim on France over lamb war

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Britain has dropped its claim for £20m damages from France to cover the cost of the long "lamb war" between the two countries.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said in London yesterday: "As far as the British Government is concerned, there won't be a claim. It would be a long, protracted case which would do a lot of damage to relationships in the Community which would not be worth the money involved".

Mr Walker said at the height of the "lamb war" in January that the British Government had been advised that the case for damages was good, although there were no precedents.

The claim has been dropped because the "war" has been ended by the adoption for the first time by the EEC of rules establishing a common market for the meat of sheep and goats. Mr Walker said that the rules would raise support prices to British farmers by 16 per cent, on top of the 11 per cent they gained in the spring from the old British rules.

By 1984 the new rules would be worth £100m a year in EEC funds to Britain. Suport prices would rise by 25 per cent a year for each of the four years until they reached French prices. "Prices to the housewife will be lower than they would have been had there been no such regime in operation", Mr Walker said.

The lamb rules were given an exceptionally warm welcome by the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, which praised the minister's "skill and determination". Mr Alan Jackson, deputy president of the union, said: "This common market regime will provide full and fair levels of support for our producers."

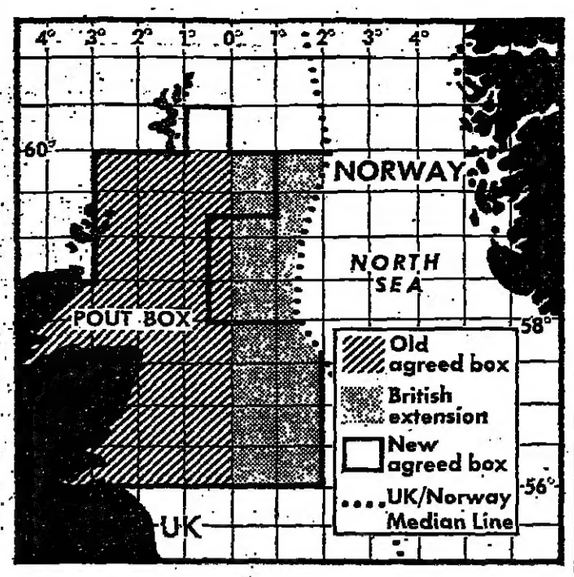
Mr Walker regards the results of this week's EEC talks on lamb and fish as successes for the Government's policy of winning useful measures from the Community through cooperation rather than the constant battles that occurred under the Labour Government.

Britain has accepted a fish deal in which national protection measures will be allowed, but only if the European Commission has approved them after being given 10 days to consider them. The Labour Government had a habit of imposing such measures on the day when it told the Commission that it had done so.

The centrepiece of the new accord is the agreement to change the shape of the "pout box" in the North Sea. The box is an area, almost rectangular in its original guise, in which fishing for Norway pout is curbed to protect the young of more valuable species, like whiting, which are caught in the pout nets.

Pout is caught mainly by Danish boats for grinding into pigfeed. The original pout box was accepted by the Community, but the British extension eastwards of 1978 was ruled illegal by the European Court in July this year.

The new shape of the pout box has been accepted by all EEC countries just in time to fend off court action against Britain by Danish fishermen. The new shape omits some deep water areas near the boundary between Danish and Norwegian waters. "Scientists in my department estimate that the new box provides between 80 to 90 per cent as much protection for stocks of immature whitefish as the box included in our previous national measure," Mr Walker said.



Court backs new plan to save Manufrance

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 1

The commercial court of Saint Etienne has approved a new plan to save Manufrance, the city's famous gun and bicycle manufacturers. Government agreement is expected next month.

For the 1,875 people who remain on the pay roll the court's decision could mark the end of a four-year journey into bankruptcy by the company, which is still the main employer in one of France's worst unemployment areas.

M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, said two weeks ago that the Government had withdrawn an offer of 150m francs (£14.9m) and washed its hands of the company after a workable plan for its future had not been found

Its new lease of life is due to the determination of Jean-Claude Dumas, a young Bordeaux businessman, who has persuaded a Swiss banking consortium to put up 120m Swiss francs (£30.1m) to save it.

M Dumas has had a chequered business career. After going bankrupt at the age of 26 he became an agent of Radin Caribbean, and later tried to form a management and public relations business and a telephone answering and a mail franking service.

The Swiss consortium includes the Schiltas Bank of Zurich and the Nerkull Bank.

The man chosen to be president of the new board is another remarkable businessman, M Bernard Tapie, aged 36, who claims to have saved 11 companies and 1,750 jobs in his strange career.

He has worked as an electrical engineer, a singer, and a racing driver. One of his songs was used as the theme for John Wayne's film *The Green Berets*.

Two years ago he formed Coeur Assistance, an organization for heart attack sufferers. It is being investigated by police after the death of a member.

A year ago he bought all seven of former Emperor Bokassa's French castles for 12m francs. He has promised to give resale profits to Unicef if he wins the court case brought against him by the former emperor.

If the Swiss consortium fails to save all Manufrance's jobs, M Tapie plans to keep the gun, sewing machine, and hunting magazine interests and sell the bicycle plant and mail order business.

Fifteen years ago Manufrance was the main mail order company in France and four years ago had its highest turnover.

Recently the major shareholders used to turn up at biannual meetings with small suitcases in which to put their dividends which were paid in cash. Eight managing directors have tried and failed in the past four years to save the company.

France set to block butter deal

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Oct 1

Mr Brian Talboys, the New Zealand Foreign Minister, is to visit Brussels next week in an attempt to resolve finally the Wellington Government's main piece of unfinished business with the EEC—access for butter exports.

This week's agreement on a new EEC lamb and mutton policy satisfies New Zealand's lamb exporters, but the butter prospects are less encouraging. Mr Peter Walker, the British Agriculture Minister, said last night that he expected the French to be "very tough" on the butter issue.

The French agreed at yesterday's meeting of EEC Agriculture Ministers on a new deal for New Zealand's butter exports this year.

As far as this year is concerned, the New Zealanders have agreed to hold their exports of butter to the EEC to 95,000 tonnes (20,000 tonnes less than the quota they were originally granted) in return for a cut in the Community's import levy.

But there is no provision for continued access thereafter, although the European Commission has proposed a four-year scheme under which the annual quantity of New Zealand butter sales to the EEC would be reduced by steps to 90,000 tonnes

The French, and others, who have always resented the large share of the British market taken by New Zealand lamb and butter, are expected to argue that the proposed scheme is far too generous to Wellington.

There is bound to be anxiety in New Zealand, still very dependent on the British market, that London may not be prepared to defend Wellington's interests as vigorously as in the past, because of the need to improve relations with Paris.

Socialist leader quits in Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 1

In an unexpected move, Signor Bettino Craxi, of the Socialist Party, resigned today.

It is understood that his intention is to see that the decisions within his national executive are resolved. He will remain in office, but he says that he proposes going to the central committee for a decision. He told the executive that with the fall of the coalition Government last Saturday he no longer saw the possibility of calling the party congress which he had planned for November or December.

Signor Craxi's resignation is a formal move. There is no question of his retiring from the political scene. He had undoubtedly counted on a party congress to provide him with the backing he needed to impose more effectively his policy of collaboration in government with the Christian Democrats.

The collapse of the coalition to which the Socialists belonged has upset these plans. No doubt this was the intention of some Socialist deputies who may have voted against the Government in Saturday's secret vote.

A statement from left-wing Christian Democrats today denied suggestions that some of them had voted against their own Government.

Increasing worry is being expressed about the effects of the rejection in the Chamber of the Government's economic policy. The headline in La Stampa today reads: "Economy paralysed".

It was another bad day at Fiat where work is at a standstill in protest against an announcement that 22,884 workers will be laid off for three months. The unions are considering going ahead with the full-scale strike which was caled off when the Government fell.

Mud-slinging and crude attacks lower level of hustings

Verbal violence of politicians fills the public with distaste

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 1

The present election campaign was never likely to get the prize for the most edifying exercise in West German democracy. In this final week it has reached an all-time low.

For weeks the public has watched with distaste as the politicians and parties became inextricably locked in a downward spiral of mud-slinging, personal attacks, distortions, phoney arguments and crude opportunism.

It is as if the political world has been trying to make up in verbal violence for what the campaign is lacking in suspense. For it knows that the public has long since made up its mind to keep Herr Helmut Schmidt and his Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition in power and that campaign arguments are not going to make very much difference.

"There is a terrible contradiction" Herr Willy Brandt, the former Chancellor, remarked today, "between the polemics of the verbal acrobats in Munich [headquarters of Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Opposition candidate] and in Bonn's political hothouse and the consistently calm and sober atmosphere in the rest of the country."

Hardly a day has passed without one side calling the other liars, slanderers, swindlers, deceivers of the public, unfit to govern.

Not that previous election campaigns have been distinguished for delicacy of style or excellence of the debate. But this time the parties had agreed that it would be different.

The leaders of the four parties decided on a fair play agreement and set up a panel, headed by a retired Protestant bishop, to act as a referee. But the panel had no brief, no teeth and Bishop Hermann Kunst's moral authority was, unfortunately, not matched by his political experience.

It produced some curious judgments, giving the Opposition a virtual licence to call the Chancellor a pension-swindler, but forbidding Herr Brandt to say that Herr Strauss was "uncontrolled". Derided, especially by the disappointed Social Democrats, it quickly faded into oblivion, while the campaign raged on as crudely as ever.

West German Election 1980

The Opposition accuse the Social Democrats of a slander campaign against Herr Strauss, based on the scandals and controversies of his past, and point to lurid posters and cartoons by the SPD supporters depicting him as a butcher, a monster, or as some kind of Nazi.

But Herr Strauss, too, has likened Social Democratic propaganda to that of the Nazis and claims that Herr Schmidt is "fit for the mental asylum".

The verbal duel between the two men has become increasingly personal and vituperative.

Facts play only a minor role in the battle. When the bishops—Catholic ones this time—angered the SPD by taking up Opposition arguments in their pastoral election letter, Herr Strauss claimed that the Chancellor was planning to "turn off the tap" of state finances to the church in revenge.

But the lowest point of the campaign was reached when Herr Strauss and other Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union leaders used the Munich bomb outrage as an opportunity to attack Herr Gerhart Baum, the Interior Minister.

Less than 24 hours after the massacre Herr Strauss told a newspaper that Herr Baum bore "heavy responsibility" for the attack by his attitude to the security forces and to terrorism. More cautiously, other Opposition leaders joined in, while the other side accused Herr Strauss of making political capital out of human tragedy. Before the victims were buried each camp was accusing the other of having been blind to the dangers of right-wing terrorism.

At Tuesday's memorial service itself Herr Erich Kiesl, the CSU Mayor of Munich, spoke of a "certain weakness in society's defences" against violence and asked if everything possible was being done to combat it. Government sources, and not only they, saw it as a thinly veiled criticism of the coalition.

All the time the Free Democrats, the smaller coalition partners, have kept out of the fray neither insulting nor being insulted, with the exception of Herr Baum. Although they may have lost out on publicity, there are signs that their restraint will pay off.

The public, election analysts of all parties agree, heartily dislikes the big parties' rough methods. According to the latest predictions, the FDP stands to increase its vote from 7.9 to 9.2 per cent. And one of the reasons, analysts say, is because it fought a clean campaign.

Munich bomb made from British case

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Oct 1

The device which exploded at Munich's Oktoberfest last Friday had been made from the case of a British mortar bomb. A spokesman for the Rhine Army said today.

He added that the case could not possibly have been stolen from army stores in West Germany.

At the request of the German police the Rhine Army identified the case as that of an obsolete 4.2in mortar bomb. Someone had apparently filled it with explosives and fragments from other sources.

Bombs of that type had not been kept in British Army stores since 1965 but they had been sold widely

The death toll from the explosion rose today to 13 as a youth of 17 died of brain injuries. Of the remaining 214 injured, 98 are still in hospital. The police believe that one of the victims, Herr Gundolf Köhler, a neo-Nazi, planted the bomb.

Munich police and British consular sources today denied newspaper reports that the Errol Vere-Hodge the Briton killed in the explosion, was thought to have been an accomplice.

Minister dies at 60

Vienna, Oct 1.—Herr Gerhard Weissenberg, the Austrian Minister of Social Affairs, died in Vienna today after a heart attack. He was 60.

Greece prepares for full membership of the EEC

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 1

The association agreement signed between Greece and the EEC 18 years ago, is being gradually phased out as Greece edges its way into the communal institutions in readiness for full membership on January 1.

The mixed committee of EEC and Greek parliamentarians set up in 1962 to supervise the application of the association treaty, meets in Rhodes tomorrow for its final session. It will be largely a symbolic occasion, but it will offer itself for some important stocktaking.

Mr John Pesmazoglou who negotiated the association agreement and was Greek chairman of the mixed committee until he became the leader of the small Social Democratic Party, pointed out today that between 1962 and 1979 Greek exports to the Nine soared from $106m (£44m) to $1,613m, while the export of Greek industrial products to the Community rose from $2.2m to $987m last year.

Mr Pesmazoglou said: "Despite the setback in our relationship with the EEC during the seven-year dictatorship, the overall net effect has been undoubtedly positive. Accession to full membership will certainly strengthen this trend."

To all intents and purposes Greece is already being treated virtually as a full member of what will soon be called "the Ten". Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek Foreign Minister, has been invited to attend for the first time the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Brussels next week.

He will be a silent partner until the end of the year, but will be given a chance to put across the Greek views at preliminary consultations.

Experts from the Community's Agricultural Orientation and Guarantee Fund are spending this week in Athens imparting to the Greek officials the intricacies of the common agricultural policy financing and the administration of the funds that will be made available to Greek agriculture.

Between Monday and Thursday week Greek officials will be negotiating in Brussels the updating of Greek agricultural prices and their phased readjustment to Community levels during the five to seven-year grace period.

The Rhodes meeting will act in some ways as a bridge with the European Parliament which will offer 24 seats to Greek members of Parliament. The direct election of European MPs will not be possible in Greece until the general election which is due some time in 1981.

Tomorrow's meeting will be attended by Mr George Kontogeorgis, the Minister Without Portfolio who led the negotiations for Greece's accession. He is the most likely candidate to be sponsored by the Greek Government for European Commissioner.

IRAN/IRAQ WAR

Iran promises not to block Strait of Hormuz and continues to defend Ahvaz and Khorramshahr

From Tewfik Mishlawi
Beirut, Oct 1

Iran promised today it would not do anything that would lead to the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, through which one third of the non-Communist world's oil has to pass.

A statement carried by Pars, the official Iranian news agency, said: "The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, fully aware of its international obligations, wishes to assure the international community that Iran shall not spare any effort to keep this waterway in full operation."

The statement added that several unnamed governments were considering intervening in the Gulf conflict under the pretext of concern over the possible closure of the strait.

Today's Iranian assurance, though it has been greatly welcomed by the West, does not mean that the danger to Gulf oil exports is over.

There is still a strong possibility that the conflict could spill over to the southern part of the Gulf, jeopardizing international shipping with the continuing deadlock on the present battle scene, either Iraq or Iran might find it necessary to make a breakthrough elsewhere.

After 10 days of fighting the Iraqis seemed to have been stopped from advancing. The principal cities which Iraq claimed to have conquered are still holding out. These include Ahvaz, the provincial capital of Khuzestan, and the vital port of Khorramshahr. The oil city of Abadan is still under siege.

A broadcast on Abadan radio stated today that street fighting was taking place in Khorramshahr, apparently in an Iraqi attempt to capture the city.

Tehran radio claimed that 21 Iraqi tanks were destroyed and two Iraqi fighter jets shot down during battles in the southern front, near the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway.

Iraq, however, claimed nine Iranian jets were shot down during the raid on Baghdad, and the Iraqi MiG fighters counter-attacked by bombarding Iranian targets at Ahvaz and Abadan.

French evacuated: All the French engineers and technicians working on the installation of the Tamuz nuclear research reactor near Baghdad have been evacuated to Jordan, according to the Atomic Energy Commissariat (Ian Murray writes from Paris). The reactor is not believed to have been damaged by a recent Iranian attack.

War reports: Three sailors were killed when Iranian jets attacked three Japanese, Greek and Kuwaiti merchant ships anchored near Basra, a Japanese report from Iraq said today.

Another Japanese report said Iraqi jets had bombed—for the second time—Iran's biggest industrial project, a petrochemicals plant being built on the Gulf.

Pars reported today that Iranian forces had recaptured the border town of Mehran from the Iraqi Army. The news agency said President Bani-Sadr of Iran had announced the recapture of the city.

Diplomats in Tehran said today Iraqi artillery and aircraft had struck at Andimeshk and Shush in Khuzestan province. The diplomats also reported that Dezful had suffered substantial damage from Iraqi attacks over the past three days.

Iraq said its forces had tightened their grip on Dezful and added its troops would control the city "at any moment" but were giving the enemy an opportunity to surrender before "they were crushed".—Reuter, UPI and AP.

World View — by Arrigo Levi

Israel happy to leave centre of the stage

Since the start of the Iran-Iraq war the Israelis have had the unusual feeling of not being "at the centre of things", and they seem to like it.

Leaders of both the Government and the Opposition enjoy telling the foreign visitor that the Gulf conflict shows how wrong is the Western idea that the main cause for the instability of the Middle East must be found in the Arab-Israeli question.

This region is instead a hotbed of many different tensions and conflicts; it is unrealistic and false to believe that "just by forcing Israel to recognize the PLO and accept a Palestinian state" one would bring full stability to the Middle East. Western oil supplies are threatened by many other dangers.

Some Israelis probably hope that, as a result of Western preoccupation with other Middle Eastern crises, there will be fewer pressures upon Israel to make concessions about the Palestinians.

Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, also feels that the strategic importance of Israel to the United States has been made clearer: American rebuffs to his remarks about Israel's readiness to support possible United States military initiatives in the Gulf will not shake his belief that the present conflict has raised Israel's value in the eyes of its main ally.

The present crisis also provides clear evidence about the extraordinary importance of peace between Israel and Egypt. It is impossible to disagree with Mr Begin when he tells you that this was indeed a "revolutionary achievement" for the whole of the Middle East.

There is no disagreement about all that between the leaders of the Labour Opposition and the Prime Minister. Both sides also share more mixed feelings about the possible outcomes of the Gulf war.

Mr Begin points out: "One knows when and how a war starts, not how it may spread." An indecisive result of the fighting, leaving both sides weaker, could be in the short term satisfactory for Israel. But there are too many unknown factors in this complex equation.

An Iraqi victory would raise the ghost of a new regional superpower, and one particularly hostile to Israel. But also an Iraqi defeat could have disagreeable consequences: Iraq, in a revanchist mood, might intensify its nuclear programmes, which are particularly worrying to Israel.

To the foreign observer, visiting Israel after a two-year absence, this country's reactions to the Gulf crisis clearly show the positive effects of peace with Egypt, which is definitely making Israel feel much less isolated and insecure. Again, both Government and Opposition leaders appear to be deeply convinced that this peace is going to last, since it satisfies the vital interests of both countries, and not just because President Sadat is a man to be trusted.

However, there remain, in spite of all that, many deep worries about the country's future. But here, Government and Opposition part company: there is a sharp division of opinion in Israel about the lessons to be drawn from the present crisis, in terms of Israeli policies.

Mr Begin seems to believe that the question of "Palestinian Arabs" has now been shown to be a matter of only local importance. He feels that the *status quo* can go on more or less indefinitely, even if no agreement is reached with Egypt and the United States about Palestinian autonomy. He "sits nice and tight", or (as a friend of his jokingly says) "more tight than nice". Mr Sol Linowitz, the American mediator, will find him an even tougher customer.

The Labour leaders, confident that they will again be in power in 1981, react to the present crisis in an opposite way. The existence of so many tensions and conflicts in the Middle East is taken as proof of the need to act vigorously in order to solve the Palestinian question now.

Only when a comprehensive peace is achieved, they feel, will Israel no longer be threatened by the future crises of the region. The Labour leaders still believe in the absolute moral and political need for Israel to stop ruling over a foreign people, in order to remain a democratic, Jewish nation. They believe in partition and hope that by returning most occupied territories they can make peace with the Palestinians.

But while an agreement is still possible today, it might become impossible tomorrow when the quite unpredictable tides of history may have changed beyond recognition the political face of the Middle East. After all, Israel is perhaps still "at the centre of things".

OVERSEAS

Polish union leaders put conditions for dropping strike threat

Warsaw, Oct 1.—Leaders of Poland's independent unions debated tonight whether to bow to a Government appeal to call off their threatened strike action.

Protracted talks between Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, the Deputy Prime Minister, and representatives of the Solidarity group, the main independent union headed by Mr Lech Walesa, ended without a commitment by the workers to cancel the strike call.

Instead, the union leaders in Gdansk summoned a meeting of the main board of Solidarity to discuss proposals made by Mr Jagielski and decide whether or not to go ahead with the strikes.

Solidarity demanded the Government's acceptance of three conditions as its price for calling off the one-hour stoppage on the eve of a crucial meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

The conditions were: a Clear commitment by the Government to pay the promised wage increases; publication in the official media of unbiased information about the new unions; and an order to local authorities to keep agreements made by the national Government and stop obstructing the formation of new unions.

The unions are also threatening to call a general strike on October 20 unless their demands are met by then.

Mr Jagielski travelled to Gdansk after a television broadcast last night by Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, another Deputy Prime Minister, who appealed for the strikes to be called off and accused the unions of jeopardizing the economy.

Mr Walesa said in a statement: "Our union treats with seriousness the domestic economic situation and we often have stated that the union wants to get out of the crisis. But the condition for this is full implementation of the agreement that we have reached."

Mr Walesa accused Mr Barcikowski of contributing to a campaign of disinformation against the new unions. "There have been attempts to conduct negotiations with the old unions, by-passing the new ones, that are the real representatives of the workers," he said.

The Communist Party's 143-man Central Committee will meet on Saturday to discuss possible changes in the leadership and new political and economic directions.

In Warsaw, the district court granted legal identity for the first time to an independent union by officially registering the organization representing pilots, hostesses and ground staff of the state airline, Lot.

A court spokesman said that 20 labour organizations had applied for registration, including the solidarity movement representing thousands of plants throughout the country.—UPI.

Mr Mugabe tells Army to round up rebels

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Oct 1

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, has ordered the Army and police to take action against dissidents who have created the recent wave of violence in the country. "These evil elements must be routed and rounded with speed", he said tonight.

Speaking in a special radio and television broadcast, Mr Mugabe said his forces had been deployed to restore law and order by rounding up the dissidents and taking possession of all illegal weapons.

While the majority of the people—black and white—had heeded his appeal for a national spirit of peace and reconciliation, some dissident elements and misguided party militants had acted in complete defiance of his call, he said.

There had been senseless killings of civilians and other acts of armed violence in several areas of the country, especially in and around Salisbury, Sinoia and Bulawayo.

"I have accordingly now ordered the deployment of units of our integrated national Army in conjunction with the police force in all the affected areas", he said. If need be more forces would be deployed in other areas.

He said the Government was watching closely the insidious activities of irresponsible political leaders and clandestine groups such as those responsible for recent grenade and other armed attacks at public places. He said leaders who deliberately defied the law courted the wrath of the law themselves.

Mr Mugabe's speech was the strongest he has yet made and it will be welcomed by a nation which has been increasingly concerned at the wanton violence. He has been under great pressure to make the move, even if it is against elements of the guerrilla forces who helped him.

Rehousing guerrillas: Brandishing rifles, rockets and mortars, about 1,100 of Mr Mugabe's Zanla guerrillas came in from the bush today to settle in the township of Chitungwiza, 12 miles south of Salisbury.

Thousands of guerrillas who fought in the war are to be rehoused in sprawling Chitungwiza. Their arrival has aroused fears of an upsurge in factional violence. But, as the column of 58 lorries arrived, about 3,000 Africans turned out to give them an enthusiastic welcome to the fenced-off compound of spartan, two-roomed homes where they are to live.—Reuter.

British adviser promoted: The commander of the British military training and advisory team in Zimbabwe, Brigadier Patrick Palmer, was promoted to the rank of major-general last night. The move has reinforced speculation that Mr Mugabe does not for the time being intend to fill the gap created by the resignation in July of Lieutenant-General Peter Walls as commander of the Zimbabwe Joint High Command (Nicholas Ashford writes from Johannesburg).

At the time of General Walls's resignation, there were reports that Mr Mugabe might seek a replacement from a Commonwealth country as it was virtually impossible to find a black or white Zimbabwean who would be acceptable to the three rival forces represented on the High Command.

Wounded Iraqis tell of jet strikes

Continued from page 1

—supposedly safe and long secure in Iraqi hands—was burnt to death yesterday when shells rained down on his convoy.

Not one important Iranian city has fallen to Baghdad and with the exception of the town of Qasre-e-Shirin to the north, all that the Iraqis have captured in 10 days of war is 1,100 square miles of brown, waterless desert, a shabby landscape of rock and sand from which the Iranians very sensibly withdrew to fight on from the hills.

The casualties from Salamja are the physical token of the Iranian punishment and the strictly guarded military hospital in Basra contains all the evidence one needs to appreciate the extraordinary strength of Iranian opposition to the Iraqi Army.

The Iraqis have never before allowed Western journalists to interview military casualties, but the authorities in Basra today took the unprecedented step of permitting *The Times* and a BBC television crew to walk through the wards and freely interview wounded soldiers. Our request to see and speak to the injured troops was conceded within two minutes and no attempt was made by the Iraqis to use the occasion for propaganda purposes. All the casualties told the same disturbing stories, of surprise attacks by Iranian helicopter gunships and of Phantom jets suddenly swooping upon them from the east. A badly burnt tank crew member described how he heard the sound of jet engines only a second before a rocket hit his tank, covering a quarter of his body in blazing petrol.

A private in the Iraqi Army's transport command was blown from his jeep south of Ahvaz by a rocket fired from an Iranian helicopter and, as he lay in the sand, a Phantom appeared out of the sun and bombed his colleagues.

A 25-year-old infantryman was wounded three times by Iranian snipers.

Major Jamal, the senior anaesthetist at the military hospital, pointed out that there were still empty beds in the wards and that many of the casualties were only lightly wounded. But the wounds of some of the tank crews are better left undescribed and the Iraqi Army is paying a heavy price for the strategy of its President, whose photograph with optimistic face and waving hand greets visitors to the Basra military hospital.

Kurds claim attacks

Kurdish guerrillas opposed to the Iraqi Government have launched an offensive against Army positions in northern Iraq, a spokesman for the Kurdistan Democratic Party told Reuter in London yesterday.

The spokesman said that the Pesh Merga guerrillas had struck on September 23, the day after war broke out between Iraq and Iran, which also has a large Kurdish minority.

The Iraqi Embassy in London later issued a statement saying that northern Iraq was quiet and that "the so-called subversive activities reported in some quarters are no more than isolated individual acts".

The embassy said the reports of the Kurdish offensive were propated by Iranian sources". It added that the Kurds of Iraq had recently held their first democratic election to establish their national rights within a framework of autonomy at a time when Iranian Kurds were being massacred.

Twisted and burnt oil pipelines at the Gulf port of Abadan after a recent Iraqi air raid.

Rewards offer in hunt for Turkish terrorists

From Sinan Pisek
Ankara, Oct 1

Posters of "wanted" people appeared today on the walls of Ankara for the first time since 1971, when the kidnappers of the murdered Israeli consul-general in Istanbul were being sought.

Bystanders gathered at the posters which carried the photographs and detailed identities of 24 men sought for acts of terrorism which resulted in deaths. The posters promised that "all indications will be kept secret" and that rewards would be given for information leading to arrests.

It was officially announced that General Kenan Evren, the head of state, and the four other members of the ruling National Security Council, would fly to the eastern province of Van tomorrow to attend military exercises there.

The announcement came just a day after the NSC approved the programme of the new civilian government, which is headed by Mr Bulent Ulusu.

The programme is intended to deal with political violence and the country's economic problems, and to set up a democratic order which would function better than the one overthrown by the coup of September 12.

Mr Ulusu promised wide-ranging reforms affecting the bureaucracy, which he said was "diseased with too much centralization, a lack of balance in the distribution of duties, powers and responsibilities, over-employment, fruitlessness, unnecessary formalism and red tape".

These "diseases", he said, "constitute the greatest obstacle to Turkey's economic and social development". Red tape "is the main source of bribes and corruption".

The Prime Minister promised legislation to combat terrorism, including a state of emergency law which, he said, would make it possible to run the country "without reverting ceaselessly to martial law".

He promised reforms in the security forces, whose discipline would be reinforced, and which would be modernized.

His Government would pursue the economic stability programme drawn up by Mr Turgut Ozal, the Minister of State, in his previous capacity of economic adviser to the ousted government of Mr Suleyman Demirel. Tax reforms and improved labour relations would be assured to provide the better functioning of the programme.

The economy would remain open to foreign investments and technology.

Court suspends sentence on Soviet dissident

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Oct 1

Another Soviet dissident who renounced his views and pleaded guilty to slandering the Soviet state has been set free, dissident sources said today.

Mr Viktor Sokirko, one of the editors of the underground journal *Poiski* (Searches), was yesterday given a three-year suspended sentence after a trial in Moscow and released. Another editor of the journal, Mr Valery Abramkin, went on trial today, also accused of slandering the state.

Poiski, a typewritten home-produced journal of some 600 pages on carbon copies, was founded in mid-1978 as a vehicle for cultural and political discussion. It was closed down earlier this year after only six issues.

Two weeks ago, a Moscow court also passed a suspended sentence on Mr Lev Regelson, a member of a Christian dissident group, who similarly recanted. The new policy of leniency appears to be dictated by the forthcoming Madrid conference.

The policy also avoids making imprisoned dissidents martyrs to the dwindling dissident cause.

Interferon selling cheaply at Russian chemists

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 1

The Russians disclosed today that interferon, the drug synthesized from human blood which has been publicized in the West recently as a cure for cancer, is widely and cheaply available in the Soviet Union and production is being stepped up.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said commercial production of interferon began 10 years ago and the drug was now produced in Moscow, Tbilisi, Ufa, Perm and Tomsk. An ampoule could be obtained at any Soviet chemist's shop for as little as 56 kopeks (37p).

Soviet doctors prescribe interferon as protection from diseases of the upper respiratory tract. Tass said it had been used to prevent influenza and other virus respiratory diseases for more than a decade.

Dr Valentin Soloyvov, a microbiologist who began work on the substance in 1968, said Soviet scientific institutes were continuing the studies of Dr Alexander Isaacs, the British scientist who discovered interferon.

Britain opposes sanctions against S Africa

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Oct 1

Britain will not consider the use of sanctions against South Africa so long as the present negotiations on a United Nations-sponsored settlement plan for Namibia (South-West Africa) are still proceeding.

This was made clear today by Mr Richard Luce, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, who is making a tour of six Southern African states.

During a meeting with British correspondents Mr Luce said he felt there was a "strong prospect" for a settlement in the disputed territory. He noted that a United Nations team was due to visit South Africa later this month in an attempt to get the stalled talks on Namibia started.

General Zia accuses US of hostile line on Arabs

New York, Oct 1.—President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan condemned the United States today for a policy of "hostile confrontation" with the Arab world and claimed that Washington bore "a heavy responsibility" for Israel's aggressiveness.

He told the United Nations General Assembly that failure to resolve the Palestinian problem had created a crisis that could explode at any moment into "a disaster the magnitude of which has not been seen before."

He noted that the United States claimed vital economic and strategic interests in the Middle East and North Africa.

"Yet it pursues a policy which brings itinto hostile confrontation with the Arab world, and extends open-ended support to Israel, which encourages that country to pursue aggressive policies in defiance of world opinion", General Zia said.

"The United States bears a heavy responsibility in this respect.—UPI.

London talks: The implications of the Gulf conflict were the main topic discussed by Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, in talks at the Foreign Office yesterday. A senior Iranian diplomat is due in London today to report on the crisis. (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Puzzle over arms spares leads to rumour and denial

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

As the pace of the Gulf war slackened yesterday the source of Iranian arms and ammunition threatened to become an important international issue.

In Baghdad the Speaker of the Iraqi Parliament said in a newspaper interview that the Government had conclusive proof that Japan and South Korea were supplying Tehran with American spares—with the approval of Washington—particularly for the Iranian Air Force. The claims were denied.

Sources in Athens said an approach had been made to the Greek Government by the Iranians, but that the reply had been negative. The Greeks, it was said, had nothing to spare anyway.

It is also rumoured that the Americans are keeping the Iranians supplied, under a deal linked to the return of the 52 hostages.

This was denied in Washington, and discounted elsewhere. The general opinion in official circles is that the Iranian war effort has been sustained by the ample stocks of arms, equipment and ammunition built up assiduously under the Shah.

Much of the more sophisticated American equipment acquired by Iran would by now need extra supplies and maintenance but then a lot of this equipment has not been seen on the battlefield.

Sources confirmed that Tehran has contacted middlemen in the arms market and has had a positive response. But the supplies have not been significant.

What has perhaps disappointed the Iraqis most has been their failure to capture the confidence of Iranian expatriates and minorities disenchanted with the Khomeini regime.

This failure may in turn be ascribed less to the defences of the Iranians than to the division of Iraq's limited forces on a four-pronged approach. Another factor has been difficulty moving armour across the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

Attempt to prevent oil price rises

By Nicholas Hirst

Ambassadors from the 21 member states of the International Energy Agency (IEA) committed their governments at a meeting in Paris yesterday to an important new initiative to prevent the effects of the Gulf war from pushing up oil prices.

The strategy agreed by IEA's governing board under the chairmanship of Mr Hiromichi Miyazki, the Japanese representative, is intended to stop either multinational oil companies or state oil-buying organizations from bidding against each other to replenish stocks used to make up the loss from Iran and Iraq.

By trying to coordinate buying and stock use ahead of any real pressures developing on oil prices, IEA hopes to avoid a repetition of the aggressive buying for stock which followed the temporary shortages after the fall of the Shah, pushing up prices by 150 per cent in 18 months.

No member country can be forced not to build up its stocks above its needs nor to restrain oil companies from doing so, but the moral weight of yesterday's agreement is strong and cooperation seems assured.

The agency has been much concerned with the effects of the war on the countries most dependant on crude from Iran and Iraq, such as Italy, which takes 18 per cent of its imports from the two countries, and Spain, taking 25 per cent.

Stocks in these countries are high at the moment, as they are throughout the world, but they would be drawn down much faster than in countries such as Britain or the United States whose exposure to the loss of the 3.5 million barrels which Iran and Iraq exported before the outbreak of hostilities, is small.

These countries could enter the market aggressively and drive up prices while others hoarded their stocks.

The agency yesterday agreed that the stock drawn down in the fourth quarter of 1980 of the group as a whole would be used, taking into account any increase in production to make up for the Iran-Iraq shortfall by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, to bring supply and demand back into balance.

There would be active consultation between governments and companies.

'Unislamic' ministry closes

Tehran, Oct 1—Iran's Minister of National Guidance (Information) today closed the ministry he took over only two weeks ago, telling employees it was "unislamic".

Mr Abbas Douzdouzani announced his decision, which was a surprise to the Foreign Ministry and Presidential Office, at a staff meeting. About 200 employees gathered outside the building shouting "the American Douzdouzani must be kicked out".

The ministry is responsible for official news and propaganda and deals with foreign reporters.

It has been a battleground between hardline and moderate forces, often attacked for being insufficiently doctrinaire. Mr Douzdouzani proposed renaming it Islamic Guidance.

If the ministry stays shut, it could cause difficulties for foreign journalists who have arrived in Tehran to cover the war.—Reuter.

Two Fraser jets become poll issue

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Oct 1

Mr Bill Hayden, the Labour leader, was applauded enthusiastically when he said tonight that his party would sell two government's Boeing aircraft if it won the election on October 18.

Giving his policy speech in Brisbane, he also spoke of improving family living standards, but the rather puzzling aircraft play drew most applause.

He said the aircraft, used when the Prime Minister went overseas, would be sold if Labour won. "Those aircraft have become a divisive symbol of Mr Fraser's gross indulgence at public expense and his government's double standards over the past five years. We do not need them and we do not want them."

The aircraft have never attracted more than passing public attention, although when the Fraser government acquired them some years ago there was considerable criticism.

Mr Hayden promised family benefits, tax cuts and free health care for children and pregnant women.

His speech, built around the family living standards theme which the Labour Party has made the centre of its campaign, contained little that was new.

Most of the programme, including health measures, the creation of 100,000 jobs in the first year of a Labour government, means-tested increases in family allowances, help for home buyers and a temporary freeze on the price of locally-produced oil, was announced some time ago.

More interesting to Labour supporters than Mr Hayden's speech was a poll that gives the party a better chance of winning than expected.

The Gallup Poll, published in *The Bulletin* magazine, said that, had the election been held on September 21, the result would have been a cliffhanger. Under the system of preferential voting, it would have been the second preferences of those voting for minor parties that would have decided the winner.

The poll showed the coalition government to be slipping 3 per cent, to 44 per cent. The Labour Party had advanced from 45 to 47 per cent.

The most influential smaller party, the Australian Democrats, was expected to take 6 per cent of the vote, so if its supporters directed their preferences to Labour, that party would win. Most Australian Democrat voters tend to give their preferences to Labour.

The poll was taken before the Iran-Iraq conflict, which could mean a swing back to the more conservative party. But government leaders are alarmed by the poll, and the Labour camp in Brisbane is jubilant.

Mr Hayden's speech was not broadcast live. Excerpts and insertions from other film on Labour proposals will be made into a programme to be screened 24 hours later.

Labour has not explained the reason for this tactic, but Mr Hayden's speech will lose the spontaneity of the Fraser speech given live on national television last night.

Nevertheless, Mr Hayden, no doubt encouraged by the poll, spoke lucidly and convincingly and probably achieved some of the credibility he has been struggling for.

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OVERSEAS

Battle for Pennsylvania crucial to Republican plan for dominating the Senate by 1982

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 1

Senator Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, a Republican, is running for reelection, and battle to succeed him is between a prominent Democrat in Pittsburgh and a prominent Republican from Philadelphia. This is as it should be: the two cities forever dispute the state's leadership.

The other Senator, Mr John Heinz, and the Governor, Mr Richard Thornburgh, are both Republicans from Pittsburgh, so now it gets complicated. The Democratic candidate is Mr Peter Flaherty, former Mayor of Pittsburgh, who was defeated by Mr Schweiker in the 1974 Senate race and by Mr Thornburgh in the 1978 Governor's race.

The Republican nominee, is Mr Arlen Specter who was District Attorney in Philadelphia and who was defeated by Mr Thornburgh in the 1978 Republican primary for the governorship. Come what may, therefore, the Governor will be able to say next year that he defeated Pennsylvania's senator.

Senator Heinz beat the previous Mayor of Philadelphia in the 1978 Senate election, having beaten Mr Specter in the Republican primary. In Pennsylvania, they are great believers in recycling politicians. Of these people, only one is going to be out of a job next January.

The matter is of more than local interest, because the Republicans have high hopes of winning the Senate this year, the last getting so close that they might carry it off in 1982. There are now 59 Democrats and 41 Republicans in the Senate. Of the 34 elections this year (a third of the 100-man Senate is renewed every two years for six-year terms) 24 are Democratic and 10 Republican.

It is important to the Republican Party to hold Pennsylvania. The citizens of that state are luckier than those of less favoured places: both candidates are competent, active, and moderate politicians. Either would make an excellent senator.

The only other Senate seats now held by Republicans that might fall to the Democrats are New York, Kansas and Arizona. The first is by far the best bet for the Democrats: Senator Jacob Javits is running as a liberal, with no obvious enthusiasm, after losing the Republican primary. Senator Dole has problems in Kansas, despite its solid Republican tradition (he won by a whisker in 1974), and Senator Goldwater of Arizona is old and ill. They are both long shots for the Democrats.

US Elections

On the other side, the list of vulnerable Democratic senators is long and illustrious. In recent elections, senators have gone down to defeat in far greater numbers than have Representatives, and Democratic leaders concede the likelihood of half a dozen losses.

The most prominent are Senators George McGovern, of South Dakota, the party's presidential candidate in 1972 and still its leading liberal, facing a challenge from one of that state's two congressmen; Frank Church, of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; John Culver, of Iowa; Alan Cranston, of California; Birch Bayh, of Indiana; and Warren Magnuson, of Washington.

Less prominent, but equally vulnerable, senators are Patrick Leahy, of Vermont, Gary Hart, of Colorado, and John Durkin, of New Hampshire. The Republicans also hope to win Senator Adlai Stevenson's seat in Illinois (he is not running), and Mike Gravel's in Alaska (he lost the Democratic primary).

All the other senators running for reelection are thought safe, even Herman Talmadge, of Georgia. They include Daniel Inouye, of Hawaii, who will get about 90 per cent of the vote, and Russell Long, of Louisiana, who is already reelected.

It would seem difficult for the Republicans to make a net gain of 10 senators, which they need to control the Senate. If Mr Reagan wins, nine would do because Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, would have the casting vote in a tie, and would exercise it when the Senate divided on straight party lines.

Those are rare occurrences. With a few southern conservatives to help, Mr Ronald Reagan as President could probably get most of his proposed legislation through the Senate; but the real importance of winning control would be to put Republicans in charge of Senate committees.

Senator Magnuson, for instance, has always been thought perfectly safe in Washington, because he is chairman of the Appropriations Committee and can therefore direct an unending and limitless flood of federal monies homewards. He is 75 and in failing health.

Senators McGovern, Church, Cranston, Durkin, Hart, Bayh and Culver are on the conservative Republican "hit list", because of their support, or failure adequately to oppose, such things as gun control, abortion, the Equal Rights Amendment and welfare spending. One of the right's victories in 1978 was the defeat of Senator Dick Clark, of Iowa. The victor, Roger Jepsen, is a lavatory seat manufacturer.

Senator Culver has a rather more respectable opponent against him, Congressman Charles Grassley; but it will be a fight over personalities, in Iowa as elsewhere.

Reagan fund-raising: Frank Sinatra with the Republican presidential candidate and Mrs Nancy Reagan at a function in Manhattan which raised £2.5m for the Reagan election campaign. Together with a similar dinner-party in Los Angeles, the event was shown on television in 21 other cities.

Support came from some of the biggest names in American show business, including Dean Martin and Charlton Heston. Mr Sinatra sang a medley of five songs and the evening abounded with political jokes, including several from Mr Reagan himself. One of them ran: "President Carter couldn't persuade the Russians to leave Cuba so he's getting the Cubans to leave."

At an electioneering dinner in a Washington hotel President Carter promised: "We're going to whip the Republicans on November 4." He said there was a difference in basic philosophy between Democrats and Republicans. Voters should consider whether they wanted an alienation of blacks and whites, north and south, Christian and Jew and rural and urban populations.

Phnom Penh threat to strike at Thailand

From David Watts
Singapore, Oct 1

The Kampuchean Government is accusing Thailand of providing air and artillery cover for Khmer Rouge infiltrations across the border. Phnom Penh gave a warning that its forces would strike if the Thais persisted.

The Foreign Ministry in Phnom Penh said the Thai cover for the Khmer Rouge had been provided on 11 occasions between September 6 and 25 as the Pol Pot forces moved into north-western Kampuchea. It added that the alleged Thai support was "creating a very dangerous situation in the area. If these activities continue, the revolutionary Kampuchean armed forces will strike back against any violation."

For public consumption, the Thai position is that they provide no support to the Pol Pot forces who are concentrated not far from the Thai border.

The Phnom Penh warning is noteworthy because the language is similar to that used in early summer when the Kampuchean regime warned the Thais not to go ahead with the repatriation of Khmer refugees from border camps. That warning heralded a strike against the border area by Vietnamese-led forces on June 23.

The Thais counter-attacked using air support for their ground troops. Since that time the Vietnamese are reported to have concentrated anti-aircraft guns close to the Thai border.

Today's warning from Phnom Penh coincides with a new flurry of Thai intelligence reports that the Vietnamese have been marking a series of tactical changes on their side of the border.

According to unconfirmed estimates, an artillery brigade has been transferred from Phnom Penh, concentrations of tanks have been built up in Siem Creap and Battambang provinces and helicopter pads built near the border.

Reagan sees merit in arms race

New York, Oct 1.—Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, said that as President he would scrap the strategic limitation treaty (Salt 2) and allowing a Senate vote would strengthen the American stance and seek to resume talks with the Soviet Union.

In an interview with Associated Press yesterday, he said he would strengthen American military forces to put more pressure on Moscow by raising the "possibility of an arms race".

The Salt 2 treaty, negotiated and signed by President Carter, is "fatally flawed" and "it isn't arms limitation", Mr Reagan said. The purpose of an arms accord with Russia was to ensure that "neither one of us can threaten the other".

He would withdraw the treaty that has been awaiting Senate approval for more than 14 months.

A new United States arms build-up would put pressure on the Russians to strike an acceptable bargain on Salt, he insisted.

"The one card that's been missing in these negotiations has been the possibility of an arms race," Mr Reagan said. "Now, the Soviets have been racing, but with no competition. He (the Russians) will be far more inclined to negotiate in good faith if he knows that the United States is engaged in building up its military."—AP.

Canadian MPs to tackle constitution

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, Oct 1

The Canadian Parliament will be recalled next Monday, eight days ahead of schedule, to deal with the Government's plan for constitutional renewal, including "repatriation" of the British North America (BNA) Act, so making it subject to amendment in Canada rather than at Westminster.

In making the announcement yesterday, Mr Yvon Pinard, the government leader in the Commons, refused to give details of the constitutional package which will be presented to MPs.

Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister, made clear his intention to move unilaterally after a federal-provincial conference early last month failed to agree on a formula for resolving Canada's many sided constitutional dilemma.

Peking celebrates without parades

From David Bonavia
Peking, Oct 1

Peking today celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of communists rule without any of the traditional fairs, sideshows or parades.

The people are being given two days off work—they have no annual holiday—to stroll along streets, visit relatives and crowd into the parks.

The municipal authorities last week instructed them not to visit suburban beauty spots, especially the Fragrant Hills to the north-west of the city, in order to give foreigners and overseas Chinese a chance to view them in comfort.

Shops set up kerbside counters selling wines and spirits and live fish, while hawkers made a killing with tapered wooden rolling pins needed in the preparation of Chinese dumplings, a traditional festival dish.

Women and girls brought out their newest, most colourful clothes and the city's main buildings were illuminated at night despite the desperate shortage of power.

Foreign residents were last night invited to the "nationalities' Palace of Culture" where they danced to disco music, tested their marksmanship with airguns and bows and arrows, and played television games imported from Japan.

Only yesterday morning a huge statue of Mao Tse-Tung was cut into blocks and carried away from the building's main foyer.

Hongkong celebrations: For the first time, a Peking minister today attended celebrations in Hongkong of China's National Day (Richard Hughes writes from Hongkong).

Dr Qian Xinghong, the Chinese Minister for Public Health, was accompanied by two deputy ministers.

At the celebration, he discussed China's training programme for medical students with Sir Murray MacLehose, the Hongkong Governor. Sir Murray said that he thought Britain's 10-year term of training was too long.

Dr Qian said there were three programmes for Chinese medical students. "Most of our doctors are trained under the five-year programme with only a few being trained for eight years. 'Barefoot doctors' are trained for only three years."

Sir Murray replied: "Your training is more successful than ours. We cannot even keep our nurses in Hongkong. About half of them have left for other countries.

Governor's warning: Sir Murray MacLehose told the Legislative Council today that Hongkong was in danger of being overwhelmed by the flood of illegal immigrants from China.

Nearly half a million Chinese had made for the border in the past year, he said. Despite the building of a barbed wire fence along the border 94,000 had got in.—Reuter.

17 killed in gold mine accidents

Johannesburg, Oct 1.—Seventeen black workers were killed in two gold mining accidents in the Transvaal near here today, company officials said.

A lift cage plunged 650ft down a shaft in the Balmoral gold mine, near Germiston, when a cable snapped, and 14 miners died. Three others were killed by a rock fall in a mine near Carletonville.—Reuter.

La creme also on page 8

London and Suburban Property

Cluttons

STOCKWELL, S.W.9. Superb Grade II listed Georgian terraced house with very large garden, and in excellent cond. 3 receps, 5 bedrms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite), dressing room, clkrm, utility rm, kitchen, Gas-fired C.H. Easy access to Westminster, the City and West End. Price Freehold £112,500 incl. fitted carpets and curtains.

BOLTON GARDENS, S.W.10. Attractive fourth floor flat in good cond. In this popular location close to all amenities. 1 recep. rm. 1 bedroom, kitchen, bathroom. Gas-fired C.H. Use of communal gdns. Lease 17 yrs approx. Low outgoings. Price £26,500 incl. new fitted carpets.

ENSOR MEWS, S.W.7. Unusually spacious Mews house in this first-class location on Smith's Charity Estate. Lge recep. rm., 3 bedrms, bathroom, kitchen, large garage. Small garden area. Lease approx. 19 years. Grnd rent £150 p.a. Price £32,000.

ALEXANDER SQUARE, S.W.3. A fine C19 house in this elegant terrace close to Knightsbridge. Accommodation comprises 2 recep, 4 beds, 2 baths, kit, clkrm, s/c staff flat, Gas-fired C.H. 30ft. private garden. Private parking space. The house is in excellent order. Lease 47 years. Price £137,500 incl. carpets and curtains.

DAWSON PLACE, W.2. Magnificent freehold period house that has been completely rebuilt to a high standard. 3 lge receps, lge kitchen, games rm, sauna, 6 beds, 5 baths, staff accom, garden, roof terrace, lge garage, incl. gas central heating. Offers in the region of £385,000.

CHELSEA OFFICE, 127 Fulham Road, London, SW3 6RT
(01-584 7704)

EALING W.5

Sunny detached family house, prestigious position in Haymills Estate (2 mins. tube). 4 beds + master bedroom, dressing room and luxury bathroom en suite, 2nd bath and sep. w.c. 25ft lounge, dining room, sun room, TV room, fitted kitchen and cloakroom. Top floor guest suite with sun lounge, bed, bath, sauna and roof terrace with views. Secluded garden with cherry and almond trees. Dble. garage. Gas C.H. £150,000 freehold.
Ring 01-997 7441

CHISLEHURST

25 mins Charing Cross. End of terrace town house with 3 dble, 1 single bedroom, L-shaped lounge, study bedroom, large fitted kitchen, laundry room, large entrance hall and w.c., integral garage. Attractive patio garden. £43,000 incl curtains and shag pile carpets.

Ring 01-467 7278

CHEPSTOW PLACE, W.2.

Freehold non basement Victorian terraced house with off street parking for 2 cars, requires some modernisation. Roomy & adaptable accommodation. Large 1st floor drawing room 24 x 18ft. Dining room, study, kitchen, 5 beds, 2 baths, cloaks with shower, oil c.h. 30ft. garden. £120,000.

MARSH & PARSONS
727 9811

BLACKHEATH PARK, S.E.3

Individual designed det house built 1967. All rooms overlook central courtyard, sun terrace. 3-4 beds, huge living room, bath WC & ground floor cloaks, kit, full gas ch, int gge, 2 car space. £82,500 fh.

JOHN PAYNE BLACKHEATH
01-318 3311/2

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Carefully modernised terraced Victorian house in pristine condition with many features. Full gas C.H., hall, cellar, 2 receps., 21ft. kit., 3 dble. beds., bath., sep. w.c., 50ft. south-facing gdn. £48,000 F.H. Sole Agents: Richard Barclay & Co., 228 6588.

GLOUCESTER TERRACE, W.2.—Best position. Fully furnished 3-bedroomed Flat. Long lease. Either sale at £87,000 or prepared to rent to diplomat.—Please contact (0845) 28305 or (0845) 23700.

PINNER VILLAGE.—One only new det. 4-beds. Hse., nearing completion, 3 recept., 2 bathrooms, double garage, etc.—Further details Wrenham F.S.V.A. 868 [illegible]

HADLEY WOODS, BARNET.—Architect's detached, split level corner house, with swimming pool, 4 beds, den, 27ft lounge, fitted kit., separate dining room, gas c.h., terraced garden, sun rooms, detached brick garage, close woods, rail and tube stations, good schools. £70,000. 01-449 1065.

STANMORE MIDDLESEX

Immaculate, well-kept, neo-Georgian, 4 beds house, 3 recepts., 24ft luxury Wrighton fitted kitchen, cloakroom, bathroom, plus shower room. Gas C.H. Double garage, ample forecourt parking, small neat garden. Carpets and curtains. £115,000 o.n.o.
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Wandsworth Common, semi-detached, 7 adaptable, spacious rooms, fitted kitchen incl. washing machine and fridge, 2 utility rooms, 2 baths, 3 WC's, workshop. Easy parking, pretty gardens. £60,000 incl. some carpets.

01-228 9698

CHEPSTOW RD., W.2.

Elegant Victorian Terraced house on 4 floors with ground floor dble. recep. 25ft. 6in., large dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom & cupboard, bath., cloaks, rear garden, gas c.h. Freehold £79,500.

MARSH & PARSONS
727 9811

HAM COMMON

Richmond.—Large sunny ground floor flat in attractive setting nr shops. 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, fitted kitchen, generous cupboard space throughout. Storage heating, double glazing. Landscaped gardens, parking & garage available. £39,950 including fitted carpets & fittings.

Telephone 01-546 2210

ARCHITECTS small, quiet, sunny Georgian 3 bedroom house with patio garden. Gas c.h. Ripplevale Grove, Islington. Freehold £47,500. Reduced for quick sale. Ring 01-359 7121 office (Shannon) or 01-609 3430 eves.

CLAPHAM COMMON.—Desirable location off west side close tube stn. Extensively modernised semi-det. Victorian house plus garage. Full gas C.H., hall, cellar, 26ft dble. recep., 20ft fit. kit., 4 beds., 2 baths., gdn. £59,000 F.H. Sole Agents: Richard Barclay & Co., 228 6588.

CRESCENT GROVE, Clapham Common.—Elegant Regency, circa 1822 built Period Family House in charming crescent, overlooking private garden. Large 1st-floor drawing room, casement windows, original double doors to library, or together a magnificent 33ft. by 19ft. "L" room, large dining room, 19ft. playroom, four good bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen; the excellent semi-basement has its own b. & k. and could easily be a separate flat; C.H., garden. £125,000 freehold.—Roy Brooks, Estate Agents, 359 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3. Telephone 01-352 0061.

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Berkhamsted

35 mins Euston. Extremely large beautifully situated modern house. 27ft lounge, 3 double bedrooms (2 with fitted wardrobes), granny annexe, bathroom with shower, large fitted kitchen. Dining room with patio doors overlooking superb garden. Garage. Gas CH, double glazing & cavity wall insulation. £59,000 to include some carpets & curtains.

Chesham (024 05) 74034.

BELGRAVIA RESIDENCE

Superbly situated town residence in quiet position overlooking lovely private gardens. In superb order with spacious entrance hall. 2 outstanding reception rooms, library & study, 7 good bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, excellent fitted kitchen. Small patio, separate staff quarters. Leasehold. £195,000.

Tel. 0789 763687 (weekends) or 01-487 4537 (days)

OAKCROFT ROAD, LEWISHAM, S.E.13.

1920 semi-detached house in pleasant road near shopping centre and station in 2 non s.c flats. 1st floor flat: large living room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, W.C. Ground floor flat: lounge, dining room, kitchen, sep. W.C. Garden floor: games room and storage area. Garage. FREEHOLD £37,000.

JOHN CHILDS 01-692 8882

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Purpose-built end maisonette in Garden Square, 8 yrs. old, 10 mins. City. 2 double beds., bath., 20ft. lounge, delightful kitchen, fully carpeted. Garage. £39,000.

KEN BLAKELEY 01-980 0658 eves: 01-629 9455 day.

BARNES

3 bedroomed Victorian terrace house in quiet cul-de-sac. Close shops, bus and tube. 26ft. through lounge, dining room, luxury bathroom, fitted kitchen, laundry room, separate WC. Recently re-decorated. Small garden.

£68,500
0306 882154

WANDSWORTH

Most attractive terraced Cottage, refurbished & modernised, in excellent order. 22ft x 15 ft. open plan living area, fitted kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, small attractive garden, gas C.H., light fittings & carpets incl. at £59,000 Freehold.

MORETON RICHES
92 Easthill, S.W.18
01-874 4166

CLAPHAM COMMON, close north side, grand, restored family house, ready to live in, hall, dble. recept., dining room, kit., 5 bedrooms with wardrobes, luxury bath., shower, fitted carpets. C.H. Pretty gdn. Many appliances included. Freehold. £59,500.—Woodcocks, 01-223 2926.

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PRICE £79,950 FREEHOLD

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A light & spacious 2nd floor flat in secluded period house. Sunny reception (20ft. x 14ft.) with leaded windows & fireplace. Double bedroom, leafy and peaceful with large fitted wardrobes & cupboards, bathroom en suite. Kitchen with breakfast area. Hall & airing plus extra storage. C.H. Lease 94 yrs. (possibly of longer lease.) A bargain at £48,000.

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N.W.1. Georgian family house. 4 beds. Vacant possession. Excellent condition. Freehold. £69,950. Ring 01-388 5619.

PROPERTY UNDER £35,000

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Tenterden 4566

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PROPERTY UNDER £35,000

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N.2. Neat 2 bed. purpose built flat. Ideal for first time buyer. Quoting price no obstacle to quick sale. £36,000.—Acre, 431 2129.

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–Managerial–Administrative–Secretarial–Personal Assistants–

also on page 7

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هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

Sian Phillips and Denis Lawson

Photograph by Donald Cooper

What the West End has needed

Pal Joey
Albery

John Russell Taylor

The last revival of *Pal Joey* I know of was an all-black version which foundered on its way to Broadway a couple of years ago despite the charismatic presence of Lena Horne among the principals. The trouble was that the producers, equipped with one of the few sure-fire, time-proof classics of the American musical theatre, thought they knew better: they jettisoned half the score, modernized the script to include a trip to a psychadelic discotheque, and then were surprised it did not work.

The great advantage of the present revival, and the prime reason it has negotiated successfully the much more hazardous transition from East End to West, is that everyone involved is happy to concede that Rodgers and Hart and John O'Hara knew best. O'Hara's book is still one of the best crafted ever written for a musical, and, rightly considered, puts the exaggerated claims of innovation and revolution made on behalf of later shows from *Oklahoma!* to *Sweeney Todd* in the proper chastening perspective. Neither Joey nor his older protectress is softened or sentimentalized one jot, and their progression to the comforts of disillusion is charted with a cruel irony which is sophisticated enough not to keep pointing out to us how sophisticated it is.

But of course the show's most important survival factor is the score. It is a whole repertory of show music genres. Sometimes it happily parodies the sillier production numbers of the time, as in "The Flower Garden of My Heart". Sometimes it offers an effective straight love song, as in "I could write a book"—though not "Bewitched", the asperity of which will no doubt come as a surprise to a generation raised on the heavily expurgated Doris Day version. And then there is always the sly wit of "Den of Iniquity", the bouncing energy of "You mustn't kick it around" or "Do it the hard way", and the delight of "Zip", one of the cleverest speciality numbers ever devised to give someone a big chance in a tiny role.

It is a show which is not full of hits, like *Oklahoma!* because in it the parts, admirable as they are, all really contribute to the whole. So do all the cast in this version, which may have made a star or two (Sian Phillips certainly looks more like a true star than ever before), but relies more on teamwork and the sort of unhackneyed casting much more possible on the fringe than in something designed from the start for the West End.

In any case the show seems to have lost nothing in its transfer and slight enlargement, while it brings back to the West End a lot of things it has been sorely in need of.

Last night's television

Rex Whistler
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

Rex Whistler (1905-1944) emerged from Derek Bailey's informative programme an attractive and worldly figure whose talent combined sophistication and innocence with a natural humour that defies solemn analysis. Many people will know *The Journey in Pursuit of Rare Meats* painted round the walls of the Tate Gallery tearoom, or Whistler's vision of George IV paying homage to Brighton in the Blue Ribbon of the Garter and almost nothing else, or the reversible faces of suffering and joviality in the book *Ho-Ho*, but, for an artist whose supreme gift was to delight and entertain, it is odd that so little of his work is widely seen today. Something to do with its gentle nature, perhaps. A truly light touch can puzzle the devotees of Gothic and camp.

Bailey and his writer, Judy Marle, wisely decided to keep their script simple in order to show as much of Whistler's work as possible and to talk with those who knew him well. From his brother Laurence, Sir Cecil Beaton, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord David Cecil, Dame Ninette de Valois and Whistler's colleagues in the Welsh Guards we heard that he was kind, amusing, elusive and hardworking, a paragon of friendliness and courage, and so perhaps he was. Yet there was melancholy too. Women some of his happiest hours with house in Wilton Park. William Walton had also worked there, and *Facade* fizzed and crackled away at the back of the programme. The analogy was apt.

A comprehensive exhibition adored him, and he them, but he never married and spent his patron Edith Olivier at her seems long overdue, though it may prove as the programme suggested, that all those boneless arcadian hazes do pall in the end, even when tempered by Whistler's allusive wit, whilst the inventiveness and spontaneity of his sketches, his illustrations for *Gulliver's Travels* and *The Story of Mr Korah* by Christabel Aberconway, place him firmly nor in his beloved eighteenth-century but in the indestructible English graphic tradition of George Cruikshank and Edward Lear. Their virtuosity is dazzling, and they would make quite a show.

Die Entführung
Norwich Theatre Royal

William Mann

Glyndebourne Touring Opera is on the road again, this week in Norwich. The productions are those mounted during festival seasons at Glyndebourne, the principal singers mostly those who understudied their parts during the festival, but including some established young artists recruited specially for the tour. The orchestra is the Bournemouth Sinfonietta, the conductors are from the Glyndebourne music staff, led by Nicholas Braithwaite.

The repertory for the tour includes only one opera from this summer's Sussex season, Peter Wood's production of *Mozart's Die Entführung aus dem Serail*, much maligned by my colleagues at the time for gratuitous stage business, though I loved it and still do, because it lifts Stephanie's naive libretto in visual terms parallel to those by which Mozart immortalized it. The staging of the overture may be foolish, but it is not wrong: the gilded cage of turtledoves, and the Pasha's birdseller, do not distract me from Constanze's singing of "Martern aller Arten", nor does the procession of torturers with sadistic equipment—they are tactfully done in this touring production for stages smaller than Glyndebourne.

My major objection is to the comedy of ladders in the introduction to Belmonte's "Ich baue ganz", at the start of the third act, because the music there is quite serious, and we should listen to it without distraction. But to treat *Entführung* as a sacred cow is to cheapen *Figaro* and *Don Giovanni*, which are achievements of a far superior nature, yet still comic. The strength of Wood's production is that it treats the tyrannical power of the Pasha seriously, and the enterprise of Belmonte's rescue party.

Turkish invaders were real to Mozart's Viennese audiences, and today we are bound to relate Osmin and Selim to their Muslim descendents and neighbours, no cause for laughter, unless to boost anxious morale.

Glyndebourne's tourist cast has an ardent Belmonte in Keith Lewis, respectable in the florid arpeggios of the area above-named, Yvonne Kenny as a staid, brave Constanze, more than decent in her fiendish virtuoso arias, Roger Bryson unusually thin and short as Osmin, with a small but true and grainy bass. Deborah Rees's Blondchen, hard-headed but sensually melting, found Osmin an easy prey—likewise this critic, though she often pecked at notes which require accurate, musicianly singing. Adrian Thompson is the engagingly chubby, myopic Pedrillo, Christopher Blades a competent but dull Pasha.

The singers all had trouble with their high-lying music, cruelly put upon them by Mozart. On the first night of the tour they merited leniency, as perhaps did the orchestra conducted with bold pace and spirit by Nicholas Kraemer. The German spoken dialogue does not avoid odd pronunciation, nor the singing, but was sufficiently clear to draw spontaneous laughter. The essence of Wood's production is there, in Guus Mostart's reproduction. I envy those who see it when the cast has settled down into shape.

London debuts

The Swedish pianist Inger Södergren arrived to expectations already elevated by her recording of late Beethoven sonatas, and confirmed at least the scale of her pretensions by devoting the first half of her recital to Brahms, the two rhapsodies of opus 79 and the opus 118 set of pregnant miniatures. There was no disappointment. Miss Södergren is a player able to communicate great strength of purpose, to mould big phrases whose expressiveness is generous but quite unsentimental, phrases whose almost palpable feel makes for a sense of deep involvement, shaped across the platform, in the music's argument and growth.

The Brahms rhapsodies can rarely have sounded less rhapsodic, Miss Sodergren finding in the G minor piece not only an anguished yearning and wildness but also a short sonata movement urgently pressing through its processes of exposition and development. Similarly, the opus 118 pieces were powerfully projected as both secure musical forms, however improvisatory on the surface, and highly charged emotional confidences. In both sets, however, it would have helped if the turmoil had been achieved with less emphasis on the robust baritone range of the instrument.

That Miss Södergren can make the piano sing in a lighter manner was proved by her performance of one of Grieg's books of Lyric Pieces opus 43. Here was copious vitality and a relish for picturesque detail, though, not surprisingly, it was with the Beethoven that followed, the "Appassionata" Sonata, that Miss Södergren seemed more at home than with her Scandinavian neighbour. The sonata's slow movement had that abundance of dignified emotion, that utterly serene musical journeying, that one associates more readily with Beethoven's last piano works, while the finale went with a galloping accumulation of tension, becoming more strange and complicated right to its ominous end. No doubt the ignoring of a wholesale repeat was necessary to this febrile view; it was certainly well justified.

Ana Maria Trenchi de Bottazzi was a much less challenging pianist, though challenged herself, so it would appear, by the need to rebuild her career after a near-fatal motor accident in 1961. A splashy player, she hit too many wrong notes for her performance of the Liszt Paganini Etudes to be properly effective, but this was evidently the kind of music that suited her best. In a Clementi sonata, the B flat major, op 47 no 2, she was quite miscast, and in Chopin's B flat minor Sonata she drew out some nice turns of phrase in the first movement but tended generally to wallow with unstylish lugubriousness.

Paul Griffiths

Rick Wakeman
Hammersmith Odeon

Richard Williams

Now that rock and roll has some history behind it, consideration can be given to determining which artists and artefacts are likely to retain the good qualities they seemed to possess on first appearance. Even at this short distance, it seem probable that those bearing the hallmarks of simplicity and honesty will most readily attract the interest and study of generations to cos.

Potentially the worst sufferer from future neglect is the self-styled "progressive rock" of the late sixties and early seventies. Fascinating and sometimes thrilling as much of it was in its time, the early discoveries of, say, Yes and King Crimson even now sound rather absurd: in their laudable desire to expand the music's range, they lost the balance between message and form, between aspiration and intellectual means, which allows something as modest as Buddy Holly's "Well, All Right" or Smokey Robinson's "The Tracks of My Tears" to communicate across the decades.

Rick Wakeman, the renowned keyboards player, is an alumnus of both Yes and the Strawbs, and his musical attitudes were fixed in an era when expanding instrumental techniques dictated the shape of the music, resulting in an almost complete annihilation of emotional content.

On Tuesday Wakeman led his four accompanying musicians (anonymous hod-carriers whose performances gave every indication of a belief that musical progression came to an end on the day Emerson, Lake and Palmer split up) through extracts from his several solo albums. To his credit, he does not attempt to weigh the music down with intimations of profundity, but even so it is very thin stuff.

He is rock's own Semprini, or perhaps the link between Jacques Loussier and Sky. Most of the compositions sounded like "Nut Rocker" arrested in passage back to Tchaikovsky; only a simple mood piece called "Sea Horses" and a delicate piano improvisation on "The Day Thou Gavest, Lord, Is Ended", the Vespers hymn, interrupted the barrage.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Stephen Sewell's fresh Australian voice

Six months ago, on a hot Saturday afternoon in Sydney, I was looking through the local theatre listings in search of a matinee when my eye fell on the only theatre which did not appear to be offering an elderly English television situation-comedy star in an even more elderly farce. It was of course the Nimrod, or to be strictly accurate the Nimrod's studio theatre, where they were advertising the last two performances of a play called *Traitors* by Stephen Sewell.

Ideas about Australian entertainment tend to get more than a little distorted on this side of the world (it is not all Reg Livermore and Barry Humphries in drag), but it is I think true to suggest that what most Australian playwrights write about is the Australian present. The surprise of *Traitors*, written by a man of 26 who has never until now been outside Australia, is that it is about nothing less than the collapse of the communist ideal. Set chiefly in Leningrad in 1927, it is the story of how a revolution was in the end betrayed by its own principal revolutionaries, told by a socialist writer for a socialist audience.

It is an epic play for six characters, so far removed geographically and stylistically and indeed spiritually from anything we have seen before in the way of Australian drama that, reeling out of the theatre after one of the most physically violent last acts I have ever seen, I asked the lady in the box-office if she happened to have a copy of the script. She did, and, bringing it back with me on the plane to England, I tried to think of the theatre in London which corresponded most closely to the physical shape of the Nimrod studio auditorium and might be considered to share a vaguely similar kind of audience.

The answer, immediately, was Hampstead, and so I sent the script to David Aukin there; it says a great deal for Aukin's courage as an artistic director, and I fervently hope also for his astute business sense, that *Traitors* opens at Hampstead tonight.

Sadly its author will not be here to see how his play works in front of a London audience; he came over to discuss the casting at Hampstead, stayed for a week, of rehearsals, decided he could no

longer bear to be away from his wife and young daughter, and promptly returned to Sydney where he hopes they will send him the reviews. Born in Sydney in 1953, Stephen Sewell is the eldest son of a machine fitter:

"At school they said I had literary pretensions, and I began to see myself as the next George Orwell but there didn't seem to be much of a future in that so, after college, I began hanging around with actors in a fringe theatre company, and when they wanted a short play to fill up a double-bill I wrote one for them. Then I was on the dole for a while, and eventually I got a playwriting grant from the Australian Arts Council."

Living on that, Sewell wrote his first full-length play. Called *The Father We Loved on a Beach by the Sea* it was set in Sydney during the anti-Vietnam movement there. And then came *Traitors*, Sewell's only other full-length play, and one which takes its central theme from a paragraph by Marx: "Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please under conditions chosen by themselves; rather do they make it under conditions immediately encountered, given and transmitted from the past. The tradition of all the dead generations weighs like a nightmare on the brains of the living."

"There are", explains Sewell, "two streams of Australian playwriting; there is a nationalist stream, linked to the political idea of the Australian writer discovering his heritage, and then there is an internationalist stream, to which I belong. As a nation we have been colonized first by the English and now by the Americans and Japanese. I happen not to believe deeply in either America or capitalsim, and in that case you start to look for alternatives and sooner or later you start to think about Russia and the revolution that went so appallingly wrong there. You start to wonder how it happened, how a nation with the best ideals could end up within ten years under Stalin, and so you go to the library, get out the books, and that's I suppose how *Traitors* started. I found it much easier to write than a play about contemporary Sydney life, because I wanted to write about the issues that still condition all our thinking. It's a play about the fight for freedom, but none of my characters were major or famous figures in the 1917 Revolution. They're all low-level party workers who were the raw material for history".

Traitors drew respectful reviews from the serious papers in both Sydney and Melbourne, but was dismissed by the tabloids there as "over-political" and "nastily violent".

"The violence is there", admits Sewell, "but it is crucial to what the play is about, and the way it's done is a problem for the director and actors rather than me. Over here there's no doubt the standard of acting is a great deal higher than in Australia, and the pressure and tension of rehearsals is a lot greater even in the first week. Somehow in Sydney none of it seems to matter quite so much; here I guess there's more at stake, even in a small theatre like Hampstead, and it makes me very nervous.

"The trouble with being a playwright is that when you haven't got a play running you feel as though you're not really alive, and when you have you don't want to go near the theatre in case it's going badly. It's a very lonely life. Not that I intend giving it up, though I do sometimes think I ought to have a real job as well. There's a terrible danger in leading a purely reflective, writing life and the danger is that you'll dry up unless you have some sort of daily experience to draw on. There are good reasons for writers not always living on Arts Council money; if you have a regular job, like my wife who's a nurse in a health centre, you see things to write about all the time."

Sewell is still in his late twenties, and these are therefore early days; but already it is clear that he belongs (with Steve Spiers, who wrote *Ben Franklin* and Louis Nowra who writes almost exclusively dramas about stages of mental breakdown) at the head of the first post-David Williamson generation of Australian dramatists:

"People keep trying to prove that, judged per head of population, there are in fact more theatres in Australia than anywhere else on earth but we're still a very conservative, middle-class country just beginning to come to terms with the guilt we ought to feel for having torn the country away from its rightful Aborigine owners. We've only had the concept of our own history for about the last fifteen years; before that it was all myth and folklore. But drama surely has to have a historical base, otherwise plays are just a lot of snapshots suspended in air. That's why I don't write about Australia: fine, if you're Williamson, to write those accurate, cutting little slices of modern Aussie life, but they're not integrated into any broader notion of history, and unless you understand that broader notion why, for instance, the communist ideal collapsed after 1917, then we might just as well go on taking snapshots of each other and sticking them up on stages for ever."

Sheridan Morley

Jeeves Takes Charge
Fortune

Ned Chaillet

Edward Duke is so adequate as Bertie Wooster, with his monocle and the smile consisting entirely of upper teeth, that there could be the danger of mistaking him for the character. That laugh, made of gasps of indrawn breath, serves as an asthmatic punctuation to Bertie's testaments to his own bumbling and, if Mr Duke did not transform himself into Jeeves with the same consumate conviction, he could carry the taint of the Wooster foolishness even longer than the very likely long run of his one-man celebration of P. G. Wodehouse.

Yet he is much more than Wooster and Jeeves and those are fairly marvellous characterizations in themselves. While the first episode in his narration tells of the very first days of Jeeves's employment as Bertie's valet, there are others in the story, including an uncle with a resemblance to one of our theatrical knights and a girl-friend with Germanic tastes in philosophy, and her young brother, a scout bent on good deeds. All those are painted by Mr Duke's voice and body, given independent life while he strides lightly from character to character, moving with balletic précision under the direction of Gillian Lynne.

At the drop of the monocle he can switch from Bertie to Jeeves with hilarious effect, but true to the title Jeeves does take charge for the second episode, donning a morning suit and narrating the story of his cure for Bertie's longing for the comforts of matrimony. There another memorable character joins Mr Duke's gallery, a young girl who briefly awakens the paternal in Bertie.

It is all played out in a setting of elegance designed by Claire Lyth and Francis Butler and there is lighting by Hugh Wooldridge that is lively telling its part in Mr Duke's quick transformations. Jeeves fades away somewhat in the second half, but the set becomes more active, transforming itself from Bertie's bedroom to a morgue with the same sense of humour that Mr Duke applies to his stories. If there was a rich man Bertie would limit Mr Duke's clear and diverse talents. It passes away at the end when he presents an all-singing, all-dancing Wooster, a bright, light entertainer of charm.

SPORT

Football

Forest cannot answer surprise questions asked by Bulgarians

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Nottingham F 0 CSKA Sofia 1

Nottingham Forest, European Cup holders for the past two years, tasted the bitter experience of being knocked out in the first round and on their own City ground. They had never started a European game at home in arrears and here against the Bulgarian champions, who led 1—0 after the first leg, they were found inadequate for the new problem.

So now they know the feelings of Liverpool, whom they eliminated at this stage two seasons ago and who fell at this stame stage last season. They have no grounds for complaint, being beaten by their own lack of imagination and finishing strength, as well as a better team on the night.

When Sofia knitted nine passes into their opening movement, the size of Forest's task and the outlook of their visitors quickly came to light. There was virtually no funnelling back into a defensive shell. Indeed, very soon Djevizov, the leading scorer in the Bulgarian league last season, became the most impressive and forceful forward on view, and he was admidably supported by the most clever constructor of attacks, Markov.

Two strong breakaways by Djevizov required severe action by Burns, whose vigour was his own undoing. Fierce tackles by the Forest defender twice left him limping and in the second, again when intercepting Djevizov, he was unable to get up. After treatment he continued, but in obvious distress. His lack of manoeuverability seriously jeopardized Forest's chances and Soiaf took advantage.

A few scrambled attempts to score from within a crowded goalmouth comprised the sum of Forest's efforts during a difficult first half in which Sofia's underestimated individual skill and physical strength dominated. Gray made brave attempts to make ground from deep in his own half, but Anderson had a torrid evening generally coping with defensive duties and not moving upfield until well into the second half. In midfield the absence of a true ball winner was again noticeable, while at the front Birtles was given few chances to turn the defenders and Wallace rarely looked dangerous.

So it was a struggle from the beginning and when, after 34 minutes, Sofia took a valuable away goal, Forest stared at elimination. Kerimov brilliantly finished a move that began in the Forest goal with a free kick that Yonchev and Djevizov relayed up to Kerimov after Burns, understandably, had been slow to intercept. Kerimov went into yards of open space on the left before screwing his shot back behind Shilton.

The damage had been done when, for the second half, Lloyd replaced Burns. Just before half time Markov and Djevizov had again torn a gap in the Forest defence when the referee overruled a linesman's offside decision. Djevizov shot wide, but the sentiment counted.

Forest now had to commit themselves to unrelenting attack. They pressed Sofia into the penalty area often enough but without sufficient variation. No doubt Anderson was hard done by when pulled down by his shirt and appealed for a penalty, yet it was the now less frequent Sofia attacks that held the greatest promise.

Tackles became more aggressive. Sofia always managed to get adequate cover for their goalkeeper, who did not have to make a truly crucial save, and Forest simply ran out of ideas. In the end they had to thank Shilton for blocking successive shots from Markov and Yonchev, or else the score could have been more embarrassing.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton, V. Anderson, F. Gray, J. McGovern, D. Needham, K. Burns (sub, L. Lloyd), M. O'Neill, I. Bowyer, G. Birtles, I. Wallace, J. Robertson.

CSKA SOFIA: G. Velinov; I. Zafirov, G. Dimitrov, Z. Vasilev, A. Rangelov, G. Iliev, I. Yonchev, R. Kerimov, S. Djevizov, P. Markov, N. Velkov.

Referee: W. Horstmann (W Germany).

Gates's goal closes door on a Greek revival

A goal from the latest England newcomer, Gates, assured Ipswich Town of a place in the second round of the Uefa Cup on a 6—4 aggregate yesterday just when it looked as though the 5—1 lead they earned in the first leg might not be enough.

Ipswich were trailing by three goals in the second leg when Gates burst through the Greek defence to score. For most of the game Ipswich seemed content to defend, and Aris scored first after four minutes through Tsilmokos. Drambis added the second on 22 minutes and Zelelides the third after 65 minutes.

Manchester United were knocked out of the Uefa Cup without losing. They drew 0—0 in Poland against Lodz before a 40,000 crowd, but the Poles won on the away goals rule, having drawn 1—1 in Manchester in the first leg.

Aberdeen advanced to the second round of the European Cup after a goalless draw with Austria of Vienna. Aberdeen had won the first leg 1-0 in Scotland. In the first half the Austrians dominated, but were unable to score despite some good chances.

Celtic, who were knocked out of the European Cup Winners' Cup on the away goal rule after losing 1—0 to Politechnia in Romania yesterday, will protest over the referee's handling of the match. The Scots won the first leg 2—1 a fortnight ago.

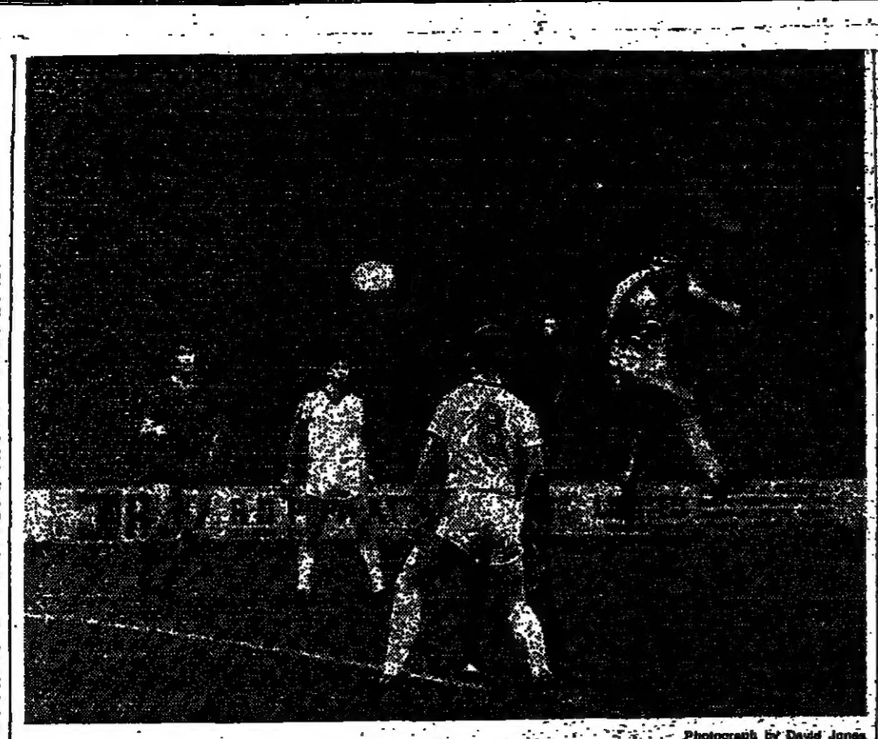
Desmond White, their chairman, said he was dissatisfied with the Greek referee, Nicolas Lagoyannis, who sent off two Celtic players and booked three others. He also sent off one Romanian and booked another.

Dundee United swept into the second round of the Uefa Cup, beating their Polish visitors Slask Wroclaw 7—2 after a 0—0 stalemate behind the Iron Curtain two weeks ago.

For United, it was their highest scoreline in a European competition and the goals also ended a goal-famine in Europe for the Scots, whose last Uefa goal was scored three years ago.

Ex-Scotland striker Willie Pettigrew missed the start of the season with a broken collarbone, but cashed in last night with two goals in Dundee's five-goal second-half barrage.

St Mirren drew 0—0 with Elfsboy in the Uefa Cup, but having won 2—1 in Sweden, went through.



Photograph by David Jones

In camera: as Cross heads his second goal, Goddard and company double up as spectators.

When silence is five times golden

By Stuart Jones

West Ham 5 Castilla 1

To a deafening roar of silence West Ham United completed their troubled path through to the second round of the European Cup Winners' Cup at a deserted Upton Park last night. Two goals from Cross, one a looped header, the other a simple sidefoot, saw them home after extra time by an aggregate of 6—4. As the news filtered through to the followers outside, the noise that had been lacking all night flooted in over the ghostly stands.

The teams had stepped out on to the lighted arena to a spattering of polite applause. The vacant terraces were littered by 16 ball boys and the invited assembly of 200 gathered in a tight group overlooking the halfway line. UEFA's demands that no spectators should witness the second leg after crowd trouble in Madrid were met.

The Spaniards, Real Madrid's juniors from their domestic second division, may have been more suited to the empty atmosphere and they wisely tasted it for 20 minutes before the start.

The strategy was plain. With the middle of the Castilla defence as congested as Oxford Street, the only obvious way to gain entry was down the side avenues. That suited West Ham. Holland operated on the right and the characteristic blend of Brooking and Devonshire took care of the left.

Within a quarter of an hour West Ham had scored the goal they so badly needed to settle thier shattered nerve. And what a marvellous goal it was. Holland cut his way through three blue barriers and rolled the ball back into the path of Pike. With a loud thud of leather upon leather, Pike thumped it home from 20 yards.

Within half an hour West Ham were level on aggregate. Brooking took a free kick and Cross, a constant danger in the air stooped to head home. It was an exact replica of his effort in the Bernabeu Stadium a fortnight ago. Five minutes before the interval West Ham confirmed their superiority when Devonshire's cross was headed down by Brooking for Goddard to tap in the third.

As in Spain, West Ham then lost their concentration and paid for it. Martin, with a clumsy body check on Paco, conceded a free kick. Bernal, Castilla's captain with the looks of a Mexican bandit, stepped up and fired past Parkes from fully 35 yards. His reputation as a sharp-shooter is spread far and wide in his homeland; deservedly so, it seems.

As Castilla tired, West Ham, urged on by their vociferous staff on the bench, sent in a barrage o fcentres. Cross met one from Brooking and headed against the angle of bar and post, but Miguel gathered the rest easily enough. Indeed, he could have been forgiven for thinking he was taking part in a practice match.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes; R. Stewart, F. Lampard, W. Bonds, A. Martin, A. Devonshire, P. Holland (sub P. Brush), P. Goddard (sub, N. Morgan), D. Cross, T. T. Brooking, G. Pike.

CASTILLA: Miguel; Chendo, Casimiro, Salguero, Espinosa, Sanchez Lorenzo, Balin, Alvarez, Paco, Bernal, Cidon (sub, Blanco).

Referee: J. Keizer (Netherlands).

A pin-prick gets Liverpool's blood up

By Gerald Sinstadt

Liverpool 10 Oulun Palloseura 1

On a night that offered more to statisticians than connoisseurs, Liverpool overwhelmed Oulun Palloseura in their first round European Cup tie at Anfield. The 1—1 draw in Finland in the first leg a fortnight ago was made irrelevant as the English champions reached double figures for the third time in European competition. In 1969 Liverpool beat Dundalk 10—0 in the Fairs Cup. Five years later they put 11 goals past Stroemgodset in the Cup Winners' Cup, but this is their highest score in the senior competition. It was a victory achieved without excessive exertion once a few early problems had been resolved.

Souness, who shared the individual scoring honours with McDermott, set the tone after only five minutes. Collecting a pass from Dalglish, who was an outstanding provider throughout, Souness drove comfortably wide of Rantanen. The crowd purred with contented anticipation. The deluge however, was delayed.

Oulun looked a side who would not find it easy to hold their own in the English fourth division, but even at the most modest levels the offside law can be a serviceable substitute for more sophisticated defence. Without its aid last night, Oulun might have succumbed to a defeat that would have set an all-time European record.

Nevertheless, the score was 4—0 at half time, Souness and McDermott each having claimed two goals. Dalglish looked understandably aggrieved at the last of these, when his shot already destined for the net, was finished off by McDermott.

The second half opened with a reminder to the English champions that complacency could be punished. Armstrong, a 23-year-old from Tyneside administered the reproof with a shot from near the edge of the penalty area. This pin-prick was all that Liverpool needed to bring their minds back to business.

Goals came at frequent intervals. Souness was brought down and took the penalty himself for his third goal of the game. Lee, the smallest player on the field, headed in the next. Kennedy scored the seventh, Fairclough, the eighth and ninth. McDermott rounded off the proceedings by volleying in his third goal.

Even then, the statistical notes had not been exhausted. Miika Juntunen set a European Cup record by coming on for the last two minutes as a 16-year-old substitute. Sadly, the final whistle sounded before he could touch the ball.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Cohen, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, D. Fairclough, T. McDermott, G. Souness.

OULUN PALLOSEURA: J. Rantanen; A. Lahtinen, M. Ahonen, A. Heikkinen, P. Kompulainen (sub, M. Juntunen), S. Puotiniemi, L. Houtsonen, H. Smith, A. Jalasvaara (sub, J. Matero), K. Armstrong, J. Himanka.

Referee: M. V. Petursson (Iceland).

Penalty decision ends Wolves' challenge

By Clive White

Wolves 1 PSV Eindhoven 0

For the want of a solitary goal Wolverhampton Wanderers were denied their just reward of a place in the Uefa Cup second round at Molineux last night. Clearly the finest performance of a disappointing season left them breathtakingly close runners-up, losing 3-2 on aggregate.

Just as a furiously disputed penalty decision had left them seemingly broken in Eindhoven a fortnight ago, so another, this time not given to them, was to end their European challenge at the first hurdle. That hurdle, PSV Eindhoven, were by far the most talented of those sides facing British clubs last night. But at Molineux they were merely punchbags for a fervent Wolves side determined to forget the misery of their domestic league programme, in which they languish 17th.

Even a 25-minute floodlight failure shortly before half-time did nothing to dull their spirit. Wolves hurled themselves forward from the kick-off with a mixture of the enthusiasm and caution their manager, John Barnwell, had demanded. With that gritty pair, Hibbitt and Daniel, restored to midfield, it was not surprising that Wolves showed improved performance in this area.

The early attacks were dominated by the flying head of the craggy Gray, but when Wolves attempted a more educated ground approach their adrenalin tended to run riot. These things are all a matter of rhythm and after 25 minutes they began to find one, making life uncomfortable for their Dutch guests. The floodlight failure came at a wretched time for Wolves as intense pressure began to build up in dizzy Dutch minds.

Gray was at his fearless best and Wolves as a whole were not far short of theirs. Gray threw himself at everything, once colliding horrifically with Brandts, though both recovered, Brandts with the aid of dressing-room treatment.

Wolves kept banging hard on the door but that vital ingredient, luck, eluded them. The Dutch, it should be said, though rattled, refused to let go of their possession, rather like the RAF guard dog who at half-time collared a fictitious robber.

Without a goal by half-time Wolves desperately needed a quick strike on the resumption. And in the 51st minute the often-maligned Eves gave it to them. Gray again won the aerial battle and Palmer hammered a shot at the door before Eves forced an entry.

Wolves came back hungrier than ever and Richards was deliberately felled by Brandts clearly a yard inside the penalty area. Wolves, damned by a controversial penalty decision in Eindhoven, were denied an indisputable one now.

With their away goal in The Netherlands, Wolves were just a single goal away from winning the tie, and sometimes the temptation to attack was too much, pressing forward, Minter-style, to expose their defence against the fast-breaking Dutch. But the goal refused to come and their only consolation was a standing ovation, a rarity indeed at Molineux these days.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P. Bradshaw; G. Palmer, D. Parkin, P. Daniel, E. Hughes, R. Villazan, K. Hibbitt (sub G. Brazier), W. Carr (sub W. Clarke), A. Gray, J. Richards, M. Eves.

PSV EINDHOVEN: P. Doesburg; P. Wildschut, E. Brandts, H. Stevens, W. van der Kerkhof, A. van Kraay, M. Valke, W. van der Kuijlen (sub W. Janssen), J. Poortvliet, A. Koster, P. Postuma.

Referee: F. Wöhrer (Austria).

Inter flying the flag of former champions

Nottingha mForest may have been eliminated but Inter Milan, another club who have won the European Cup twice survived against East Europeans last night. The Italians 2-0 ahead after the first leg of their tie against Universitatea Craiova, drew 1-1 in Romania to go through 3-1.

In home games other clubs who made good their second round places were the Czechoslovaks of Banik Ostrava, with a first half goal from the versatile Vojacek, of the national team, the Poles of Szombierki Bytom and the Yugoslavs of Red Star Belgrade. Vojacek's goal gave Ostrava a slim 2-1 win on aggregate over the Icelandic team IBV. Bytom turned a 1-2 deficit against the Turkish team Trabzonspor into a 4-2 aggregate victory and Red Star of Belgrade starting 3-2 up against Viking Stavanger, finished 7-3 ahead.

Although they were three times behind in their Uefa Cup tie, the German club Hamburg also advanced after a 3—3 draw with Sarajevo in Yugoslavia. Hrubesch scored all the goals for Hamburg who had won the first leg 4—2.

Some of the Belgian clubs who had dismal first leg results, perked up in the second games of the same competition. Lokeren snatched a late goal against Dinamo Moscow to turn their 1—1 draw into victory and in Romania, Sandard Liege also puled off a 2—1 win over Steaua Bucharest after sharing two goals in Belgium.

The Dutchman Rep went one better scoring four times for the French club St Etienne in their 7—0 defeat of Kuopio Palloseura of Finland.

Last night's European and home results

European Cup, first round, second leg

FK Austria 0 Aberdeen 0
45,000
Aberdeen win 1-0 on agg.
N Forest (0) 0 CSKA Sofia (1) 1
25,818 Kerimov
CSKA win 2-0 on agg.
Liverpool (4) 10 Oulun Palloseura (0) 1
Souness (three, 1 pen), McDermott (three) Fairclough (two), Lee, R. Kennedy
Armstrong 21,013
Liverpool win 11-2 on agg.

OTHER RESULTS: Banik Ostrava 1, IBV Vestmannaeyjar (Iceland) 0 (Banik 2-1); Ajax 1, Dinamo Tirana 0 (Ajax 3-0); Basle 4, Bruges 1 (Basle 5-1); Bayern Munich 3, Olympiakos Piraeus 0 (Bayern 7-2); Red Star Belgrade 4, Viking Stavanger 1 (Red Star 7-3); Esbjerg (Denmark) 3, Halmstad 2 (Esbjerg 3-2); Honved 1, Sporting Lisbon 0 (Honved 3-0); Szombierki Bytom 3, Trabzonspor (Turkey) 0 (Szombierki 4-2); Spartak Moscow 4, Jeunesse D'Esch 0 (Spartak 9-0); Apoel Nicosia 2, Dynamo Berlin 1 (Dynamo 4-2); Universitatea Craiova (Romania) 1, Internazionale Milan 1 (Inter 3-1).

Cup-Winners' Cup, first round, second leg

West Ham (4) 5 Castilla (0) 1
Cross (three), Pike, Goddard Bernal
Aet: West Ham win 6—4 on agg.
Politechnica (0) 1 Celtic (0) 0
Paltinisan 50,000
Politechnica win on away goals (agg 2—2).
Waterford (3) 4 Hibernians (0) 0
Kirk (two), Finucane, Fitzpatrick 1,800
Waterford win 4—1 on agg.
Crusaders 0 Newport Co 0
Newport Co win 4—0 on agg.

OTHER RESULTS: Partizan Tirana (Albania) 0, Malmo 0 (Malmo 1—0); Casino Salzburg 0, Fortuna Düsseldorf 3 (Fortuna 8—0); Monaco 3, Valencia 3 (Valencia 5—3); Haugar (Norway) 2, Sion (Switzerland) 0 (Haugar 3—1); Dinamo Tbilisi 2, Kastoria 0 (Dinamo 3—0); Sparta Prague 6, Spora (Luxembourg) 0 (Sparta 12—0); Waterschei (Belgium) 4, Omonia Nicosia 0 (Waterschei 7—1); Legia Warsaw 1, Slavia Sofia 0 (Slavia 3—2); Feyenoord 4, Ilves Tampere 2 (Feyenoord 7—3); Carl Zeiss Jena 4, Roma 0 (Jena 4—3).

FRIENDLY: Hajduk Split 0, New York Cosmos 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Alvechurch 4, Bromsgrove 1; Cheltenham 0, Bridgend 2. Southern division: Waterlooville 2, Hillingdon 0.

Uefa Cup, first round, second leg

Dundalk 2 Porto 0
Widzew Lodz 0 Man United 0
40,000
Agg 1—1: Lodz win on away goal
Wolverhampton W (0) 1 PSV Eindhoven (0) 0
Eves 20,717
PSV Eindhoven win 3—2 on agg.
Dundee U (2) 7 Slask Wroclaw (1) 2
Dodds (2), Pettigrew (2), Stark, Hegarty, Payne (pen) Pawlowski (2) 8,000
Dundee Utd win 7—2 on agg
Vorwaerts (2) 3 Ballymena U (0) 0
Conrad, Jarmuszkiewicz, Krautzig 13,000
Vorwaerts win [illegible]—2 on agg
St Mirren 0 Elfsborg 0
8,236
St Mirren win 2—1 on agg
A Salonika (2) 3 Ipswich T (0) 1
Tsirimokos, Drambis, Zelelides Gates 25,000
Ipswich win 6—4 on agg

OTHER RESULTS: Red Boys Differdange (Luxembourg) 0, AZ 67 Alkmaar 4 (AZ 67 win 10—0 on agg); Sarajevo 3, Hamburg 3 (Hamburg 7—5); Voest Linz 0, Zbrojovka Brno 2 (Zbrojovka 5—1); Copenhagen KB 2, Grasshoppers Zurich 5 (Grasshoppers 8—3); Gijon (Spain) 2, Bohemians Prague 1 (Bohemians 4—3); Panathinaikos 4, Juventus 2 (Juventus 6—4); Napredak 0, Dynamo Dresden 1 (Dynamo 2—0); Boavista 0, Vasas (Hungary) 3 (Boavista [illegible]); IFK Göteborg 2, Twente Enschede 0 (Twente 5—3); Cologne 5, IA Akranes 0 (Cologne through); Servette (Switzerland) 2, Sochaux 1 (Sochaux 3—2); Dynamo Moscow 0, Lokeren (Belgium) 1 (Lokeren 2—1); Moss (Norway) 2, Magdeburg 3 (Magdeburg 5—3); Anderlecht 3, Kaiserslautern 2 (agg 3—3; Kaiserslautern win on away goals); St Etienne 7, Kuopio Palloseura 0 (St Etienne 14—0); Levski Spartak (Bulgaria) 0, Dynamo Kiev 0 (agg 1—1, Levski win on away goals); Steaua Bucharest 1, Standard Liège 2 (Standard 3—2); Beroe Stara Zagora 2, Fenerbahce 1 (Beroe 3—1); Utrecht 2, Arges Pitesti 0 (Utrecht 2—0); Radnicki 4, ASK Linz 1 (Radnicki [illegible]); Tuesday: Nantes 2, Linfield 0 (Nantes 3—0).

Eintracht Frankfurt 3, Shakhter Donetsk 0 (Eintracht 3—1); Real San Sebastian 1, Ujpest Dozsa 0 (Real through).

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Cup, second round, second leg: Boston United 1, Altrincham 2 (Altrincham 5—1 on agg); Kettering 0, Yeovil 0 (Kettering 1—0 on agg); Weymouth 2, Bath 5 (Bath 5—3 on agg).

Third division

Blackpool (0) 2 Sheffield Utd (0) 1
Thompson (2) Wiggan 8,995
Fulham (0) 0 Exeter City (0) 1
2,509 Rogers
Oxford U 0 Swindon 0
6,071

Fourth division

Crewe Alex (1) 2 Bury (1) 2
Cornd, Pollock Prophett (og), Johnson 3,436
Peterboro U (1) 3 Southend (1) 2
Cooke (2), Otulakowski (og) Spence, Gray 4,328
Kellock, Chard
Wigan Ath (2) 4 Halifax (0) 1
Quinn (2), Urquhart, Kettle Firth 4,247

Scottish first division

Ayr (0) 1 Raith Rvrs (0) 0
Frye
Dumbarton (0) 2 Hibernian (0) 0
B. Gallagher, Rankin
Motherwell (2) 2 Dunfermline (0) 0
McLaughlin, McKeever
Stirling 0 Clydebank 0

Scottish second division

Clyde (1) 1 Albion Rvrs (1) 1
Ahern G. Brogan (og)

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Kings Lynn 1, Grantham 0; South Liverpool 1, Workington 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Hertford Town 1, Finchley 0. Second division: Barton Rovers 2, Harwich and Parkeston 1; Feltham 1, Willesden 0; Molesey 1, Worthing 2.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Brentwood 3, Forest 3; Charterhouse 5, Ardingly 0; Hampton 2, Cardinal Vaughan 1; Seaford 1, Harvey 3.

Rugby Union

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Berkshire 11, Dorset and Wiltshire 9 (Newbury); Buckinghamshire 18, Oxfordshire 13 (Marlow); Hampshire 4, Sussex 26 (Southampton); Hertfordshire 20, Kent 0 (Croxley Green); Middlesex 39, Eastern Counties 9 (Richmond); North Midlands 15, East Midlands 3 (Moseley).

TOUR MATCH: Gloucestershire 21, Zimbabwe 12 (Gloucester).

CLUB MATCHES: Bridgend 18, Cardiff 12; Clifton 5, Bath 15; Cross Keys 3, Ebbw Vale 6; Llanelli 22, Moseley 4; Newport 16, Aberavon 4; Nottingham 21, Coventry 6; South Wales Police 9, Pontypridd 25; Swansea 9, Pontypool 9; Brixham 30, Exeter University 23.

CENTENARY MATCH: Northumberland 34, International XV 8 (Gosforth).

HOCKEY: Barclays Bank 3, Kingston GS 0; Bishop Vesey's 4, Warwick 2.

Ice skating

Convincing victory for British champions

By John Hennessy

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, the British ice dance champions, were convincing winners of their speciality in the St Ivel international competition at Richmond last night. They gave a spirited display of authentic ice dancing in overwhelming the Russian challenge of Yelena Garaninga and Igor Zavozin, ranked fourth at home.

The Russian pair produced a characteristic performance in which the music seemed almost to have no bearing on what went on on the ice. Miss Garaninga, particularly, possesses brilliant footwork but the judges clearly felt they were some remove from true ice dance. The German judge slaughtered them with 4.4 for artistic impression.

The second British couple, Karen Barber and Nicholas Slater, made a significant breakthrough beyond the five-point barrier. Only three times out of 14 did they fall below that figure, a reversal of their usual experience, and not before time. They were impressive holders of third place.

The men's section threw up something of a surprise with the victory of Brian Pockar, of Canada. Scott Hamilton, of the United States, was thought to be the most likely successor to Robin Cousins as the world's leading skater (or to Jan Hoffman if you think in terms only of last year's world championships) but he failed his first test tonight.

Hamilton had led after the first two stages and his superiority in free skating ought to have carried him comfortably home. In the event, after a superb opening triple Lutz he fell from a triple toe loop and from grace. He safely put away two triple salchows but this was not the man who had glittered at Lake Placid in February. Perhaps he is beginning to feel the weight of expectation.

Pockar skated within his limitations, comparatively speaking that is, yet produced three different triples, the salchow off a spread-eagle, and failed only with a double Lutz. The free skating was won by neither of these but by Fumio Igarashi, of Japan. Igarashi did four different triples, the salchow admittedly landed on a toe rake. Hamilton scored more points than Pockar and suffered few place marks, but the majority system used by the skating fraternity worked against him.

Andrew Bestwick and Christopher Howarth, the two Britons, took humble positions at the bottom of the field of seven, under the watchful eye of Cousins, who must be wondering how Britain are to repair the gap he has left.

FINAL PLACES: 1, B. Pockar (Canada) 137.58 pts (12 place marks); 2, S. Hamilton (US) 137.82 (11); 3, F. Igarashi (Japan) 135.82 (19); 4, N. Schramm (W Germany) 123.76 (31); 5, I. Bobrin (USSR) 124.96 (35); 6, A. Bestwick (GB) 121.48 (42); 7, C. Howarth (GB) 120.53 (56).

Snooker

Thorburn faces Higgins again in the West End

By Sydney Friskin

Cliff Thorburn, of Canada, the world snooker champion, and Alex Higgins, the runner-up, are in the same group in a new Champion of Champions tournament for leading professionals starting today at the New London Theatre, Drury Lane. There will be two periods of play each day, at 2.15 and 7.30 pm.

The winners of each group meet in the 19-frame final on October 12 for the first prize of £5,000, with the runner up receiving £3,000. The round robin matches will be over nine frames. Today's first match will be between the rising young player Steve Davis and Dennis Taylor, to be followed by the one between Kirk Stevens, of Canada, and John Virgo.

GROUP A: Ray Reardon (Stoke), Steve Davis (Plumstead), Kirk Stevens (Canada), Dennis Taylor (Blackburn), John Virgo (Salford).

GROUP B: Terry Griffiths (Llanelli), Alex Higgins (Belfast), Graham Miles (Birmingham), Doug Mountjoy (Ebbw Vale), Cliff Thorburn (Canada).

Cricket

LORD'S: Ilford 178 (Needham 4 for 26); Cross Arrows 182 for 2 (Nicholas 112 not out). Cross Arrows won by eight wickets.

Show jumping

Skelton takes the top two places

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Nick Skelton, who broke his left leg below the knee five weeks ago, took the first two places in the Solaramic Stakes at the Everest Double Glazing Show at Park Farm, Northwood, yesterday evening. He was following in the footsteps of Robert Smith a day earlier, who had finished first and second on Video and Alabama.

Skelton qualified three of the 11 horses through to the jump-off and set an unbeatable target on Maybe (his mount in the Rotterdam Grand Prix des Nations) in 32.2 seconds, jumping sixth. John Brown equalized on time for Scotland with Pinxter, but at the expense of the planks. Finally Skelton rode the Irish-bred mare, Barbarella, into second place in 33.8 seconds. In third place was the first rider, Sally Mapleson, on Beveridge in 36.1 seconds.

Pamela Dunning on Roscoe (37.3), David Broome on Philco (40.3) were the others to prove their readiness for Wembley next week by jumping two clear rounds, in slower times.

Rugby Union

Zimbabwe go out with a hearty shout

By Alan Gibson

Gloucester 21 Zimbabwe 12

Goucestershire still feel a little cross about losing the county championship last season and were looking forward to a good workout. This they had. Zimbabwe, after a couple of matches getting used to English weather and English referees, declared themselves full of confidence, though that must have been slightly damaged by the end. Zimbabwe suffered another injury and were beaten by a goal, a drop goal and four penalty goals to a goal and two penalty goals.

Zimbabwe took the lead almost at once, with a long penalty goal by Inocco. Gloucester drew level after 10 minutes with a penalty by Butler, but had done nothing to earn it. It was the first time they had been in the Zimbabwe half.

Zimbabwe had much the best of the first half, and yet ended it three points down, and without their captain, Buchanan, who had to be replaced by Delport. Buchanan had to be taken to hospital with what was feared to be a nasty recurrence of an old injury in an ankle. Inocco and Butler missed long penalties and then, when Gloucestershire made their first sustained attack, Butler dropped a smart goal from close in.

Zimbabwe understandably looked a little frayed in the second half and Gloucestershire, having survived so much pressure, were much more confident and even, occasionally, ambitious. In the first 10 minutes Butler kicked two more penalties. Neither was difficult and neither should have been given away.

Zimbabwe were beginning to snatch at their passes, often unnecessarily knocked on, and Gloucestershire were getting more and more of the ball. Hesford scored a try under the post, finishing a fine move which had started with a break from Morley, who is in remarkable form. Butler converted the try and then kicked another penalty.

Zimbabwe deserve much credit for the way they came back in the last few minutes (though Gloucestershire do not deserve much credit for allowing them to). Mellett, after a stirring run, scored a try: Inocco made the conversion, and then kicked another penalty. It was not so depressing an evening as it had looked like being when Gloucestershire pulled away in the third quarter.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P. Butler (Gloucester); A. Morley, A. Thorne, C. Williams (all Bristol), R. Mogg (Gloucester); D. Sorrell (Bristol), P. Kingston; G. Sargeant, S. Mills (all Gloucester), A. Sheppard (Bristol), J. Fidler (Gloucester), N. Pomphrey, M. Rafter, R. Hesford (all Bristol), P. Wood (Gloucester).

ZIMBABWE: I. Balser; D. Delport, R. Smith, N. Mellett, R. Mordt; F. Inocco, I. Buchanan (replacement, E. Delport); J. de Wet, C. Rogers, B. Halsted, M. Martin, S. Barton, K. Enslin, J. Schlachter, N. Jenkinson.

Referee: R. Quittenton (London).

Middlesex threaten cricket score against E Counties

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Middlesex 39 Eastern Counties 9

Middlesex threatened a cricket score as they ran in six tries before half-time against a weakened Eastern Counties side at Richmond yesterday. But they managed only two more afterwards, and so began their quest for the Thorn county championship with a victory by two goals, a penalty goal and six tries to a goal and a penalty goal.

Without Martin, Rodgers, Jones and Hollins at forward, and Demming on the wing, Counties, willingly as they sought to spin the ball around, were palpably overmatched on this occasion and rarely made much convincing headway. They might have found the going tougher if the Middlesex forwards had not lost some of their cohesion and commitment in the second period and if some of the distribution behind them had not been slapdash.

There was nothing wrong, however, with almost the last pass of an untidy game—a scoring one from Ripley, perfectly timed and directed at umbilical height, which Wilson (who had enjoyed a knowing, all-round game) managed to drop quite easily. One can only conclude that the former Scotland stand-off, having seen Ripley mount a characteristic charge against the full back, expected his No 8 to finish the job unaided.

Middlesex called all the shots from the word go, and if Youngs at scrum half for Counties was hoping to press his claim in front of England's chairman of selectors and coach, Messrs Rogers and Davis, he now found himself on the wrong side. He was replaced by Hudson towards the finish, Connor (a late deputy on the wing) moving to scrum half and himself being obliged to retire in injury time.

The home team had early command in tight and loose and though Pickin's service at their heels was not put consistently where his partner wanted it, the London Scottish midfield trio adroitly set up the openings against a sometimes porous defence. Counties were outpaced and outthought, and for their own part, perpetrated too many errors in catching and passing.

In the first half Wilson, McGregor (burrowing over from a lineout), Graham Gordon (2), Lambert and Rick Gordon scored tries for Middlesex, but Charles Ralston, who kicked a penalty, had no joy with his attempts at conversions, almost all from testing angles. Several of the tries were created by swift movement from the rucks, one from the unselfish support of Barlow and Bowring, and another—notched by a galloping Lambert, and the most spectacular of them—as the result of a switch movement to which Lambert himself, Graham Gordon and Charles Ralston contributed twice each.

Middlesex began the second half imposingly enough with another good try, trenchantly finished off by Ripley and well converted by Charles Ralston, that had been made by Lambert's inside thrust. But it was in injury time before they scored again, through Lambert, after Ripley and Pickin had worked a short side move behind a scrummage. By then Bate with a penalty had saved Counties a whitewash, and at the finish Marmion sidestepped the Middlesex full back to give Bate two more easy points.

MIDDLESEX: C. S. Ralston (Bath); C. W. Lambert (Richmond), R. J. Gordon (London Scottish), G. Gordon (London Scottish), S. Tiddy (Rosslyn Park); R. Wilson (London Scottish), J. Pickin (Richmond); C. McGregor (Wasps), I. Thomas (Harlequins), R. L. Barlow (Rosslyn Park), M. A. Hess (Richmond), C. W. Ralston (Richmond, captain), D. H. Cooke (Harlequins), K. Bowring (London Welsh), A. G. Ripley (Rosslyn Park).

EASTERN COUNTIES: P. Bate (Rosslyn Park); M. Bailey (Durham University), I. Vince (Thurrock, captain), M. Marmion (Saracens), M. Connor (Wasps); R. Thomson (Bedford), N. Youngs (Bedford) (sub C. Hudson, Basildon); M. Lovett (London Scottish), P. Brennan (Southend), J. Stokoe (Southend), D. Drew (Norwich), G. Bell (Blackheath), A. Keay (Saracens), D. Sanders (Saracens), D. Starling (Rosslyn Park).

Referee: D. L. Thomas (North Midlands).

Berkshire inspired by Rees

Clive Rees led by example to give Berkshire a hard-fought victory over Dorset and Wiltshire in their opening county rugby championship match at Newbury yesterday. He scored two opportunist tries and Berkshire, trailing 9—0 at the interval won 11—9.

The heavier Dorset and Wiltshire pack gained a clear advantage in the first half. Powell kicked them into the lead with a simple penalty and Hook scored a splendid try which Powell converted. But the Swindon full back failed with four further penalty attempts.

Five minutes after the break Rees swerved outside his man to score an unconverted try. Then Vaal cut the deficit to two points with a penalty in front of the posts. Rees clinched victory with his second try after fastening on to a blindside grub-kick by Lewis.

Hughes (Wasps) scored 18 of Sussex's points as they swept to victory by 26—4 over Hampshire at Southampton. He set Sussex on their way with two penalties early in the first half and added another before Hampshire replied with a try by Bruce just before half-time.

Oxfordshire, southern group champions for the past four years, lost 18—13 to Buckinghamshire at Marlow last night. Buckinghamshire swept into a 15—0 lead before Oxfordshire rallied.

North Midlands owe much to harder forwards

By Richard Streeton

N Midlands 15 E Midlands 3

North Midlands, beaten in the semi-final last year, owed much to bulkier and harder forwards when they began their county championship programme with a win under floodlights at Moseley last night. East Midlands started well but faded near the end and were beaten by a goal, two penalty goals and a drop goal to a penalty goal.

By half-time the scoreboard was still blank, with passing blunders the main reason for most movements breaking down. East Midlands often held the initiative, with Wilkinson winning them a lot of lineout ball.

For a scratch combination the North Midlands pack worked wel[illegible] in the tight and Sadler and Clark[illegible] were prominent in the loose. Horton, too, led some good drive[illegible] and Tuck found some shrew[illegible] touches. But apart from one brea[illegible] by Perrey the East Midland defence, with Burwell an efficie[illegible] coverer, were seldom dangerousl[illegible] stretched. Meanwell was just shor[illegible] with one penalty kick for Nort[illegible] Midlands from the halfway line.

It was a dry, cold night b[illegible] East Midlands had the benefit [illegible] the wind behind them in th[illegible] second half and at first th[illegible] general sprightliness kept the[illegible] the initiative. Good work by th[illegible] North Midlands back row an[illegible] Rawle at scrum half slowly to[illegible] North Midlands nearer the[illegible] opponents' line and in the 54[illegible] minute they went ahead with [illegible] penalty by Meanwell after [illegible] barging offence in the lineo[illegible] Three minutes later, thoug[illegible] Ebsworth kicked a penalty at th[illegible] other end for offside in a ru[illegible] and the deadlock continued.

North Midlands continued [illegible] ruck and maul to better eff[illegible] and twice they took play to t[illegible] East Midlands line, where Ev[illegible] was nearly over from one [illegible] scrummage, before, from anoth[illegible] Clarke picked up and gave [illegible] ball to Horton who scored. Me[illegible] well converted. It was the sp[illegible] North Midlands needed to fi[illegible] renewed vigour. East Midla[illegible] were kept under heavy press[illegible] in the closing stages but the o[illegible] additional scores were a drop goal by Tuck and a penalty [illegible] Meanwell.

NORTH MIDLANDS: C. Meek (London Irish); R. Lawson (Talfo[illegible]), A. Will[illegible], H. Perrey (Moseley), M. Hall (Dixonians); Tuck (Birmingham), P. R. R[illegible] (Harlequins); J. S. Griffiths (Birmingham), P. Docker (Birmingham), D. Dayles (Birmingham), A. Rees (Moseley), N. Horton (St Cl[illegible] France, captain), C. Clarke (Mo[illegible]ley), P. Evans (Moseley), R. S[illegible] (Coventry).

EAST MIDLANDS: P. Carter, [illegible]ford); K. Parker (Northampton), [illegible] Burwell (Leicester), R. B[illegible] (Northampton), N. Bates (North[illegible]), M. Ebsworth (Northampton); [illegible] Cullen (Rosslyn Park), N. Fox (Northampton), P. Bryant (Northampton), G. Ashton (Bedford), C. [illegible] (Northampton), R. Wilkinson (Bedford, captain), P. Greenall (Northampton), S. Ingram (Bedford), G. Phillips (Bedford).

Referee: F. A. Howard (Lancs—Liverpool).

هكذا من الاصل

Boxing

Ali is counting on the 'psych' weapon

rom Michael Leapman
as Vegas, Oct 1

There is no logical reason why ...uhammad Ali should beat Larry ...olmes for the World Boxing ...uncil's heavyweight title here ...morrow. Since he won the title ...m Ken Norton here two years ...o, Holmes, unbeaten in his 35 ...ofessional bouts, has been be...nd much doubt the best heavy...ight in the world.

...li, nearly eight years his ...ior, has not boxed at all for ... years and has met nobody of ...ld class since he took beat ...ton in September 1976. It is ...r sentiment that demands that ... should not end his legendary ...er with a bad defeat.

...et the gamblers here, not ...wn for sentimental qualities, ... been cautious about wagering ... the defending champion. Yes...ay Ali, who has been beaten ...e times in 59 contests, was ...ed down from 33 to 10 to 11 ...10 and may start at evens ...es, two to one on at the ...ning of the week, remains ... marginal favourite, but has ...ed to six to four on.

...e reports that Ali had shed ...s of fat during training ... confirmed at today's weigh...hen he tipped the scales at ...b (15st 7½lb). He said this ...as light as he had been in ...ars. Holmes, at 211½lb, was ...inally below his recent fight...eight.

...re are several reasons for ...unters' reluctance to treat ...i as the sure thing his ...i entitles him to be. One is ...li, faced with tough oppo... in the past, has risen to the ...on. Nor has Holmes boxed ...e of real class since he won ...le. He has done what was ...ary by knocking out each ... seven opponents since then, ... one has truly tested his ...

...n could programme a com... to pick between the two ...at their peak, it would be ... call. Given that Holmes ...far short of his peak than ... must be the choice to keep ...e. The two years between ... and 38, during which Ali ...en idle, are a lot longer ...etic terms than the years ... 26 and 28 when he was ... from boxing because of ...al to serve in Vietnam.

...rday Holmes showed him... the press for the first time ... sparring partner poked him ...ye with his thumb on Sun... He wore glasses—ordinary ...ot sunglasses—which he ... to remove. But the ...s plainly not serious. ... Dundee, Ali's loquacious ... believes his man will have ... in stamina. "He's a ..." he said. "The other ... in the stretch." He direc... after eight rounds." Ali's ability to absorb punishment has been among his greatest assets but Holmes, the other guy, brushes off the barb.

"Ask Norton and Shavers if I get tired after eight rounds" he retorted. He beat Norton on points over the full 15 and knocked out Ernie Shavers a year ago in the eleventh.

Ali has certainly won the weeks of verbal jousting that has preceded the fight. By rights none of that should count once they are in the ring tomorrow, but Ali does not altogether accept that. He is speaking much of what he calls the "psych" factor. He claims that Holmes is psyched, or overawed, by the idea of entering the ring with a man who was once an idol and his employer as a sparring partner. Certainly the crowd will be siding with Ali, and if the fight should go the full distance, who knows whether the judges, who are only human, will be inclined to give the famous old man the benefit of the doubt.

A victorious Ali would be the oldest boxer ever to gain the heavyweight title—a year older than Jersey Joe Walcott when he won it from Ezzard Charles in 1951. It would be a more fitting end to a dazzling career than the defeat which reason insists is the most likely outcome.

Leon Spinks, the last boxer to take the title from Ali and to lose it to him seven months later, will appear in a supporting bout tomorrow. He is pitted against Bernard Mercado, who ranks first in the WBC's list of heavyweight contenders. The winner of that bout should expect an early crack at the winner of the main event, though if Ali wins, Holmes is likely to want a return bout first.

Middleweight title bout: Two of Britain's less fashionable boxers have been given the chance to fight for the vacant British middleweight title, following the retirement of the holder, Kevin Finnegan. Roy Gumbs, of Tottenham and Howard Mills, of Huddersfield, rated second and third among the contenders have been matched by the boxing board.

The chief contender, Tony Sibson, of Leicester, who holds the Commonwealth title, asked not to be considered because he is already committed to a European championship bout in November.

John L. Gardner, the British, European and Commonwealth heavyweight champion, has been called before the British Boxing Board of Control next Wednesday, under a regulation which deals with alleged misconduct. Gardner will be charged with conduct not in the best interests of boxing, in that he was fined, after being convicted of the theft of petrol from a motorway service station.

French racing

Taking sting out of Longchamp going

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 1

If the present fine weather continues in the Region of Paris, the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe on Sunday will be run on a firmish surface. The clerk of the course told me this afternoon that no watering had taken place since last Sunday and the track was at present firm. To take the sting out of the ground, a certain amount of water will be sprayed on the course tomorrow morning.

After today's forfeit stage, 25 horses still remained in the great race and there were no surprise withdrawals. On the other hand, it was interesting to see that both Gonzales, from the Vincent O'Brien stable and Corvaro, who is trained by François Boutin were acceptors.

Boutin told me this afternoon that Corvaro, who finished in front of Gonzales in the Joe McGrath Memorial Stakes at Leopardstown 11 days ago, was likely to be ridden by Steve Cauthen. Gonzales, who ran fifth in the Pri du Jockey Club behind Policeman, Shakapour, Providential, and Dom Aldo, will only be declared a definite runner tomorrow.

The foreign contingent for Sunday's Longchamp meeting will arrive tomorrow and Friday. Apart from eight English and Irish runners in the Arc, the visitors will be contesting other valuable events. Moorestyle and Sharpo run in the Prix de l'Abbaye de Longchamp. Blue Wind will take part in the Critérium des Pouliches, now renamed the Prix Marcel Boussac, and O'Brien will saddle Calandra for the Prix de l'Opera.

After Three Troikas had completed her final work for the Arc, together with Sealy and Doux Lord, Criquette Head, her trainer, immediately expressed her satisfaction.

David Smaga is well pleased with Lester Piggott's mount, Glenorum, on whom Piggott won the Grand Prix de Deauville by three lengths last August. Olivier Douieb, who also saddles Detroit in the Arc, ridden by Pat Eddery, feels Providential is coming back to his best.

LATEST ACCEPTORS: Nicholas Bill (P. Waldron), Nebos (L. Mader), Lindoro (M. Thomas), Ninisk (J. Mercer), Noble Saint (G. Starkey), Le Marmot (P. Paquet), Iseo (J. Heloury), Ela-Mana-Mou (W. Carson), Three Troikas (F. Head), Dunette (G. Doleuze), Providential (A. Lequeux), Moulouki (Y. Saint-Martin), Corvaro (—), Argument (—), Gonzales (—), Glenorum (L. Piggott), Policeman (W. [illegible]), Dubsquenca (—), Buscalli (M. Philipperon), Cairn Rouge (—), Satilla (—), [illegible] (A. Gibert), Mrs Penny (L. Matthias), Detroit (P. Eddery), Little Bonny (G. [illegible]), Armanasco (Y. Saint-Martin).

Racing

Bel Bolide to keep the Cottrill flag flying

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

One of the most remarkable success stories to emerge during the past two years must be the good fortune that Prince Khaled Abdulla has enjoyed in this country racing horses bought for him in Keeneland by his racing manager, Humphrey Cottrill. In all, eight were bought at that famous sale in Kentucky and already seven of them have won 19 races and more than £200,000 in prize money. That record is in itself quite a tribute to Cottrill's eye for a yearling.

But when one realizes that the batch, trained by Jeremy Tree, included Known Fact, who has already won the 2,000 Guineas, albeit on the disqualification of Nureyev, and more recently conquered Kris in last Saturday's epic at Ascot; the Queen Mary Stakes winner Abeer and Bel Bolide, who in August won the Gimcrack Stakes at York, Cottrill's achievement becomes all the more remarkable.

Twelve months ago, Known Fact also won the Middle Park Stakes and at Newmarket today, Jeremy Tree will be hoping that his owner's now familiar green, pink and white racing silks will be swept to victory once more in the same race, which has been sponsored yet again by the William Hill organization. This time Tree is relying on Bel Bolide, who is joint favourite in the sponsors book with Goodbye Starter. Bel Bolide's principle claim to fame is the Gimcrack victory and just on that performance, he appears to have as good a chance as any of the nine runners of winning today's coveted prize.

Bel Bolide is said to be in great heart by his trainer who has prepared him for today's race since York. He is my selection and if he does manage to win he will become the first horse to bring off the Gimcrack—Middle Park Stakes double since Steel Heart did so in 1974.

Of course it is perfectly possible to argue that on a line through Parkdale whom Bel Bolide beat by only a length in the Gimcrack, Cooliney Prince must be feared greatly. However, Cooliney Prince, who is one of only two Irish runners in the field now that Prince Echo has been withdrawn, has not been seen in public since he beat Parkdale by three lengths in the Windsor Castle Stakes at Royal Ascot midway through June. And after all that time, he could easily be a shade rusty whereas Bel Bolide is known to be in the pink.

Furthermore, Bel Bolide's low draw, right next to the rails, should suit his front-running style of racing. There was a gamble on Tuesday on Goodbye Starter, presumably on account of the way that he has been going at home recently with Gielgud who won the Laurent Perrier Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. Goodbye Starter has not raced since May when he won his only race at Newmarket by six lengths. At Doncaster, Gielgud also finished about three lengths in front of Parkdale, which can only have encouraged the Cecil camp to believe that they stand a good chance of toppling Bel Bolide.

However, in this instance, they might have just got things wrong because, coming so soon after his hard race at York, Parkdale's effort at Doncaster could easily have given a false impression. Poldhu was among those beaten by Bel Bolide at York and I can see no earthly reason why my selection should not defeat him again.

However, on a line through Poldhu, Mattaboy must come into the reckoning and constitute a threat to one and all. He finished two lengths in front of Poldhu in the Mill Reef Stakes at Newbury last month.

Band Practice, the second Irish challenger, was completely and utterly outclassed by Storm Bird in the Larkspur Stakes at Leopardstown last month. Hopes that he can win today's race hinge on the belief that he will be far more at home over six furlongs than he was over seven. Before the Larkspur Stakes, Band Practice was beaten only a head by Swan Princess in the Phoenix Stakes at Phoenix Park in July. If he is only that good, he should not be up to catching Bel Bolide, who may well succeed in leading from start to finish in the hands of Pat Eddery, who rode him so confidently at York.

The Bloodstock and General Insurance Stakes is the main race on the supporting card. Sponsored by the Hogg Robinson group, this Nursery Handicap looks a devilishly difficult puzzle to solve. Perhaps the winner will come from a short list comprising The Quiet Bidder, Katysue, Hit Record, Lacework and Brentex. The Quiet Bidder, my selection, should find life easier than he did at Ayr where with 9st 7lb on his back he was trying to give lumps of weight away to both Paradise Bird and Ponchielli, by whom he was not beaten very far.

Humphrey Cottrill: an outstanding eye for a yearling.

Marwell joins Stoute fellows for classics

By Michael Seely

Marwell gave an effortless display of speed and class to win the Cheveley Park Stakes at Newmarket yesterday. There is still no more exhilarating sight in racing than that of watching Lester Piggott exuding confidence on a top performer. And in Edmund Loder's full sister to Lord Seymour, the maestro had the perfect partner to complement his talents.

Welshwyn made the early running with Pushy in close attendance. As always Marwell was perfectly relaxed and settled kindly for Piggott in the middle of the field. At the bushes the two leaders suddenly kicked for home. for a few strides it appeared that the 9-4 on favourite might be in trouble. But as they met the rising ground, Marwell ranged up and cruised to the front for an easy victory. If Piggott had not eased the filly on the line, the winning margin would have been wider.

The bookmakers' reactions to Marwell's prospects of staying the distance of the 1,000 Guineas varied wildly. Corals immediately made the filly an 8 to 1 chance. Ladbrokes were the most generous, offering 16-1 against Marwell. They were swiftly accommodated at these odds, laying Michael Stoute's two-year-old to lose £80,000 and cut her price to 14-1. With neither Tolminor Kittyhawk in the field it is difficult to be dogmatic. But the 16-1 is certainly tempting.

Stoute was his realistic self afterwards. "I hope that Marwell will stay a mile. She has a much better temperament than Lord Seymour. But it is foolish to commit yourself about fillies before the winter," he said.

The Newmarket trainer certainly holds a strong hand as far as next season's classics are concerned, with such promising colts as Shergar and Centorius also in his yard. Shergar may run at Newcastle next Tuesday before being trained for the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster.

Fulke Johnson Houghton was also delighted with the running of the Aga Khan's filly, Nasseem, who stayed on strongly to finish fourth. "My filly needs a mile already and was not suited by the slow early gallop. I would be reasonably hopeful of reversing the places with those who finished in front of her next year," the Blewbury trainer said.

The Stoute winner machine is now operating at full throttle. The victories of Blue Lass and Silley's Knight at Brighton gave the trainer a treble. He has now saddled 87 winners and must be in with a good chance of training 100 winners in a season for the first time.

The gap between Piggott and Willie Carson at the head of the jockeys' table remained at nine after the champion elect had ridden Welsh Blossom to a narrow victory in the Bretby Handicap. The five-year-old was winning the ninth race of her career for the Leicestershire trainer, Walter Wharton, five of these successes having been gained at Newmarket. Enchantment finished third in the colours of Known Fact's owner, Khaled Abdulla. And the colt's trainer, Jeremy Tree, said: "I still have an open mind about Known Fact and the Champion Stakes. He has come through his Ascot race well and I will make up my mind next week."

Another feature of the day was the cool riding of two apprentices, Anthony McGlone and Tony Clark. McGlone rode Richard Hannon's two-year-old, Coal Bunker to a narrow win over Grain Race in the Rowley Mile Nursery. And Clark, who won the Steward's Cup on Repetitious looked equally competent when winning the Stayers' Handicap on Guy Harwood's Cesarewitch hope, Another Generation.

nlop Masters switches to early season

...ias Mair

...e eve of the Dunlop ... at St Pierre, Richard ...he golf manager of Dun...nounced that, as from ...r, the Masters will be ... May with the 1981 edi...g staged at Woburn from ... of that month.

...a field comprising the ... of the ETPD tour, to...ith a smattering of lead...ts from overseas, the ...has for long been seen ...tournament to wind up ...ion. Brown, however, ... foresees any loss of ... this direction and is ... that the advantages of ... an earlier part of the ...ar outweigh the dis...s.

...cision, by all accounts, ...ch to the fact that ... at present, four majors ...ts back-to-back in the ...rea at the end of the ... of them televised.

...ere is the question of ...et: "St Pierre is in good condition now", said Mr Brown, "but this is true of both Woburn and St Pierre that they are at their very best at the end of May/June."

This week's tournament will carry no Ryder Cup points but there will be points as usual when the event is staged in May. Asked if the format of the championship would be different, Mr Brown said that there would be no changes and that the event would be at least the same size.

In answer to the query as to whether overseas players such as Graham Marsh and Hubert Green would still come, Mr Brown replied that he had discussed the new dates with Marsh and Green and each had given the impression that the new dates posed no problems.

Lee Trevino is featuring in his first Dunlop Masters this week while much interest will attach to the progress of Greg Norman and Sandy Lyle in that either, or both, could replace Severiano Ballesteros at the head of the order of merit.

Ballesteros's lead is only slender but he has elected not to play in the Masters, even though there was the promise of appearance money, which, had he won, would have amounted to £10,000.

The host club has signed on Brian Huggett to take over as resident professional from the beginning of next year. Huggett, who dropped out of the pro-am yesterday because of tonsillitis, said he has decided to call it a day on the tour: "I have been playing competitively for 20 years and I feel that now is the time to stop. The St Pierre job offers a lot of potential—there are, for instance, a couple of alterations still to be made to the course—and I want to be fully involved."

The Ryder Cup golfer is especially pleased to be able to settle down at a Welsh club, while the management at St Pierre have said that they are delighted to have linked up with "someone who has flown the flag for Wales for so long".

Thomson ...ot ...ertaken

...Hennessy ...men's professional golf ...t, sponsored by Carls...rrell's Wood today and ... has lost some of its ...e. This is the last ...s of 10 and, ideally, ...I have provided a ...r the first prize ... Muriel Thomson, how... been so successful that ...ly to go through the ... round off a successful ...

...omson has 514 points, ...with the 415.5 of her ...allenger, Jane Panter. ...ere playing of the 36 ...rrell's Wood, at the tail ...ld, would be enough, ...ning Miss Panter won ...rnament and so in...g haul of points by 100. ...less, there is something ...me to play for, quite ... personal pride. First ...e tournament, available ...players in the field, is ...the minor prizes in the ... substantial enough to ...a number of threats to ...'s position. They may ... Maxine Burton (391.5 ... Joanna Smurthwaite ... Jennifer Lee Smith ...d an American player, ...n (374.5).

... Walker, who went to ... States a few years ago ...d wiser, if sadder, has ...pointing season. She is, ...parently in the right ...a tournament before ...ate. Apart from some ... form in practice, she ...ay's Pro-Am with a ...und of 64.

Ireland boys favourites to take junior World Cup

By Iain Mackenzie

Ireland are emerging as favourites to win the junior World Cup golf tournament, sponsored by Commercial Union, at St Andrews. Yesterday they reached the semi-finals at the expense of Italy, Canada and New Zealand. Kevin McDaid and John McHenry beat Canada in the morning foursomes 7 and 5, and followed up with singles victories after lunch, winning 5 and 2 and 5 and 4.

Today the Irish pair will meet England's Paul Way and Michael McLean, both from Kent. Way and McLean were surprised by the Swedish boys in the foursomes, which were halved, but they shared the singles and won their semi-final place by virtue of a better points average. Their captain, David Harrison, said later that considering the conditions — the gale blew the scoreboard down at one stage — he was happy not to have lost.

In the singles, Way lost to Magnus Sunesson 3 and 2. He was struggling all the way and the Swede took full advantage of the wind. McLean struggled, too, but won by one hole.

The wind ruined the day for players and spectators alike. It blew with increasing ferocity from the west and at times the boys had difficulty punching the ball more than a few yards. Scotland's Adam Hunter, for example, was bunkered at the fourth. His shot was perfect, heading straight for the pin, when the wind caught the ball and dropped it back a few yards in front of him but in the long grass.

Scotland lost both singles after halving their morning match. Hunter went down by one hole to Tom Moore, but Ronald Gregan was outclassed by Tracy Phillips and lost 4 and 3. It was a disappointing end to the host nation's hopes, but the Americans were almost professional in their approach.

In the morning, Scotland, as well as England, were involved in an unexpected result and came within a five-foot putt of beating the United States. The Scots should have won. The first five holes were halved but by the 10th Scotland were two up. Then sloppy shots by Hunter and Gregan allowed the United States to square by the 14th.

It was still all square at the 16th but Scotland went one up at the 17th and the pressure was on the Americans. The Scots threw the match away in the most exciting finish of the tournament. They were on the green in two but took three putts to give the United States the chance they needed. Moore holed from five feet to square the match.

GROUP 1: England v Sweden: Singles: P. Way lost to M. Sunesson, 3 and 2; M. McLean beat M. Persson, 1 hole. Foursomes: Way and McLean halved with Sunesson and Persson.

GROUP 2: Wales v Switzerland: Singles: A. Llyr beat P. Jaquet, 4 and 3; R. Mayo beat P. Bouman, 4 and 3. Foursomes: Llyr and Mayo beat Jaquet and Bouman, 5 and 4.

GROUP 3: Ireland v Canada: Singles: J. McHenry beat R. Good, 5 and 2; K. McDaid beat M. Chamberland, 5 and 4. Foursomes: McHenry and McDaid beat Good and Chamberland, 7 and 5.

GROUP 4: Scotland v United States: Singles: A. Hunter lost to T. Moore, 1 hole; R. Gregan lost to T. Phillips, 4 and 3. Foursomes: Hunter and Gregan halved with Moore and Phillips.

...rackets

...nreal air to restricted rankings

...ellamy
...ackets Correspondent

...h Rackets Association's ...mmittee, reorganized as ...resentatives of those ...he game for a living, ... their first ranking ...stinctions between pro...nd amateurs were dis... spite of the presence ...ke Le Lievre, Dupres, ...'Connor, and Thomas, ...listed are all qualified ...England. No Welshman ...red good enough and ...nd Irish were ignored ...r national associations ...ely affiliated to the ...l Federation.

...are, nevertheless, ...authority for the game ...nd Ireland. Other than what seems to be a readiness to take a parochial view and thus make their job easier (together with a reluctance to risk offending Scottish, Irish and ISRF officials), there is no reason why the rankings should be restricted. The SRA cannot expect to be taken seriously when they issue a ranking list that excludes Jonah Barrington. He had an Irish father and a Welsh mother and chose to play for Ireland.

But Barrington was born in England, whereas several of the players ranked were not. The top four are the men who contested the semi-final round of the inaugural British National open championship in Sheffield last December. But Philip Kenyon and Jonathan Leslie are jointly ranked second behind Gawain Briars and there is similar evidence of indecision lower down the list, with four men ranked seventh and four ranked seventeenth.

Previous ranking lists omitted professionals because their segregation from amateurs permitted little competition between the two categories, so that there was hardly any collateral form. It is not too much to say that the SRA rankings have always been misleading and, for a different reason, still are. It may be hoped that future rankings will include players from all the home countries and will also give a more decisive indication of the order of merit. Rankings have become particularly important because they can affect a player's reputation and, consequently, his earning capacity.

LEADING RANKINGS (England and Wales): 1, G. Briars; 2, P. Kenyon and J. Leslie; 4, I. Robinson; 5, J. Le Lievre; 6, G. Dupres; 7, A. Dwyer, J. Easter, B. Patterson and P. Verow.

Bloodstock sales

Top price for half sister to Miner's Lamp

An attractive half-sister to the useful winner, Miner's Lamp, equalled the top price of the week at the third session of the Newmarket October Sales this morning. This daughter of Kris's sire, Sharpen Up, sent up from the Northmore Stud Farm, fetched 36,000 guineas to the bid of the Olympic Bloodstock. They purchased the bay filly for the Bahamian-based company, Oceanic Limited, who own the smart filly Bay Street.

Like Bay Street, this filly goes into training with Fulke Johnson-Houghton at Blewbury. A winner twice, Bay Street will shortly be sent to the United States to be mated with the dual Arc winner, Alleged, who stands at stud in Kentucky.

Clive Brittain and his chief patron, Marcos Lemos, were in action for a Reliance II filly and they had to go to 28,000 guineas to acquire her in the face of fierce competition from the Curragh Bloodstock Agency. Mr Lemos was attracted to this filly because he considered she had great scope.

The retired trainer, Doug Smith, gave 17,500 guineas for a Tower Walk colt on behalf of the refrigeration company of R. E. A. Bott Ltd, of Wigmore Street. The same firm have the sprinter Over The Rainbow in training with Tony Hide.

Newmarket results

2.0 (2.3) LONSDALE STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £2,197: 7f)
MASTER GOLFER, ch c, by Swing Easy—Wimosa (A. Holland), 8-12 J. Mercer (evens fav) 1
Al Burak, br c, by Home Guard—Nas Dara (Mrs V. Green), 9-2 W. Carson (10-1) 2
Punctilious, b c, by Prince Tenderfoot—Heure de Pointe (Capt J. Macdonald-Buchanan), 8-11 L. Piggott (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Nanooka, 12-1 Red Treasure, 14-1 Lamya, Raja Sceptor, 25-1 Carry Over, 33-1 Radical Rethink (4th), Antony Peter, Dawn's Delight, Glorious Idea, Hazy Love, Maurice's Tip, Mistress of Turfac, Nineveh. 16 ran. NR: Queen of The Kop. J. Sutcliffe, at Epsom. 4l, 2l. 1min 26.38sec. Winner bought in for 3,200 guineas.

TOTE: win, 22p; places, 13p, 35p, 36p; dual forecast, 79p. CSF: £1.10.

2.30 (2.32) PETITION STAKES (3-y-o: £3,912: 1m)
MORAYSHIRE, b c, by Royal Palace—Outward Bound (Lt-Col R. Byers), 8-11 .. G. Baxter (7-4) 1
Riching, b f, by Auction Ring—Etta (J. Fisher), 9-1 P. Robinson (5-6 fav) 2
Running Mill, b c, by Mill Reef—Running Blue (P. Phillips), 9-1 P. Cook (13-2) 3

TOTE: win, 25p; dual forecast, 14p. CSF: 30p. B. Hobbs, at Newmarket. 1½l, 1l. 1min 41.14sec. 3 ran.

3.0 (3.2) CHEVELEY PARK STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £31,518: 6f)
MARWELL, b f, by Habitat—Lady Seymour (E. Loder), 8-11 L. Piggott (4-9 fav) 1
Welshwyn, b f, by Welsh Saint—Takawin (E. Hill), 8-11 B. Rouse (25-1) 2
Pushy, ch f, by Sharpen Up—Mrs Moss (Ld Tavistock), 8-11 J. Mercer (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-2 Nasseem (4th), 20-1 Ashbrittle, 50-1 Salamina, Vienna Miss, 100-1 Sweet Pleasure. 8 ran.

TOTE: win, 14p; places, 14p, 11p, 17p; dual forecast, 68p; CSF: £1.84. M. Stoute, at Newmarket. 1l, ½l. 1min 12.74sec.

3.30 (3.35) PHANTOM HOUSE HANDICAP (£3,433: 6f)
WELSH BLOSSOM, b m, by Welsh Saint—Riding High (P. Bradley), 5-7-12 ...... W. Carson (11-1) 1
Right of Light, ch h, by Tyrant—Daisy Jane (G. Greenwood), 6-8-6 ...... P. Eddery (7-1) 2
Enchantment, b c, by Habitat—Lady of Chalon (K. Abdulla), 3-8-7 ...... J. Reid (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 fav Elegida, 9-1 Soul Singer, 12-1 Betsy Red, Celtic Halo, 14-1 Emperor's Shadow, Jebb Lane, Pavahra, The Sandford, 16-1 Bold Image, 25-1 Pussy Street (4th), Alpine Rocket, Gamblers Dream, 33-1 Nocturnal Boy, Just Amber. 17 ran.

TOTE: win, 89p; places, 18p, 13p, 19p, 39p; dual forecast: £3.15; CSF: £8.63. W. Wharton, at Melton Mowbray. ¾l, 1½l. 1min 10.66sec.

4.5 (4.7) ROWLEY MILE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £3,300: 1m)
COAL BUNKER, ch c, by On Your Mark—Powder Box (B. Bell), 7-0 ...... A. McGlone (8-1) 1
Grain Race, br c, by Windjammer—Crimson Velvet (Mrs B. Pyfe-Jamieson), 9-7 G. Baxter (8-1) 2
Golden Flak, b c, by Ack Ack—Faith in Gold (Tio Tak Tam), 9-2 B. Raymond (5-2 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 3-1 Lord Clewes, 9-1 Sandalay, 11-1 Sincerely Mills, 14-1 Sekano, 20-1 Roberts Star (4th), Cider Man, Intercontinental. 10 ran.

TOTE: win, 64p; places, 15p, 16p, 16p. Dual F: £1.60. CSF £6.61. R. Hannon, at Marlborough. ½l, hd. 1min 38.59sec.

4.35 (4.39) STAYERS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,163: 2m)
ANOTHER GENERATION, ch c, by Fine Blade—Brig O'Doon (A. Ward), 9-9 .... A. Clark (13-2) 1
Double Florin, b c, by His Majesty—Stamp And Cash (Sir [illegible] Hodgson), 9-4 W. Carson (10-1) 2
Morgan's Pearl, ch c, by Gulf Pearl—Morganetta (G. Tanner), 8-5 T. Ives (5-4 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Cala Hatlada, Another Sam (4th), 16-1 Autumn Running, Marechal, 20-1 Seladon Park. 8 ran.

TOTE: win, 97p; places, 26p, 20p, 10p. Dual F, £2.40 CSF £6.79. G. Harwood, at Pulborough. 3l, ¾l. 3min 29.17sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Morayshire and Marwell, £3.50. TREBLE: Marwell, Welsh Blossom and Coal Bunker, £85.10. JACKPOT: £1,231.05. PLACEPOT: £15.65.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newmarket: good to firm; Ludlow: good to firm; Taunton: good to firm. Tomorrow: Lingfield: firm; Haydock: straight, good to soft, remainder, soft; Wincanton: good to firm.

Brighton

1.45 (1.47) RACE HILL STAKES (2-y-o: £1,802: 5f 66yd)
BLUE LASS, ch f, by Blue Cashmere—Gay Donna (R. Clifford-Turner), 9-0 W. R. Swinburn (8-11 fav) 1
La Belle Sorciere R. Cochrane (4-1) 2
Ringal .... R. Curant (9-4) 3

ALSO RAN: 25-1 Salatina (4th), 33-1 Leiko, 50-1 Fair Artist, Never Say When. 7 ran.

TOTE: win, 16p; places, 10p, 28p; dual forecast, 24p; CSF, 41p. 1min 04.03sec. 3l, 1½l. M. Stoute, at Newmarket.

2.15 (2.18) WATERHALL HANDICAP (Selling: £995: 1m)
NOTIKI, br h, by Town Crier—Zagora (I. Fry), 5-8-9 R. Fox (100-30 fav) 1
Chapeau Vert .. P. Winter (9-2) 2
Matchless Dancer J. Matthias (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Park Bridge, 10-1 Godwit, Maker Match, Molly's Lad, 12-1 Silari, BMC Special (4th), 14-1 Benny Lynch, 16-1 Rema, 20-1 Ardrully Lass, Heavenly Choir, 33-1 Master Farrier, Phred, Roman Smile, Where's Henry. 17 ran.

TOTE: win, places, 12p, 23p, 29p, 43p; dual forecast, £3.48; CSF, £2.13. 1min 37.92sec. Hd, ¾l. C. James, at Newbury.

2.45 (2.48) ERIC SIMMS HANDICAP (£2,708: 1m)
SILLEY'S KNIGHT, b c, by Derring-Do—Silley's Maid (Dr M. Solomon), 4-9-7 W. R. Swinburn (7-1) 1
Northleach .... M. Dawe (10-1) 2
Steel City .... B. Crossley (16-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Crown Witness (fav), 8-1 Monte Acuto (4th), 9-1 Grand Conde, 15-2 Andy Rew, 9-1 Albert Hall, 10-1 Royaber, 14-1 Ashwatthama, 50-1 Telecommunication. 11 ran. NR: On Edge.

TOTE: win, £1.10; places, 32p, 21p, 58p; dual f, £4.30. CSF, £6.06. 1min 36.51sec. 1l, 1l. M. Stoute, at Newmarket.

3.15 (3.17) KEMP TOWN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,878: 7f)
CANDAULES, b c, by Supreme Sovereign—Sweet and Naughty (A. Speelman), 8-11 R. Fox (5-1) 1
Gifford J. Bleasdale (11-8 fav) 2
Triology ...... P. Young (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Scoos (4th), 7-1 Arax, 14-1 I-Ching, Light Sentience, 16-1 Hawa, 33-1 Chatro. 9 ran.

TOTE: win, 44p; places, 17p, 12p, £1.13; dual f, 47p. CSF, 78p. 1min 25.93sec. ¾l, 3l. G. James, at Newbury.

3.45 (3.51) TELSCOMBE HANDICAP (£1,814: 1½m)
BOTANIST, ch g, by Ballymoss—Larkspur's Love (H. Gray), 7-8-3 .... W. Newnes (2-1 fav) 1
Carvers Corah .... C. Moss (7-1) 2
Winged Dagger M. Rimmer (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 Aswad, 9-2 Jola Rola (4th), 12-1 Tonein. 6 ran.

TOTE: win, 19p; places, 15p, 22p; dual F, £1.80. CSF: £1.57. 2min 44.11sec. Sh hd, 2½l. G. Balding, at Weyhill.

4.15 (4.16) STEINE STAKES (3-y-o: £2,138: 1m 2f)
DIVINO SANTI, ch c, by Jungle Savage—Couch Marina (H. Demolinou), 9-5 P. Taylor (7-2) 1
Intimo .... J. Higgins (4-11 fav) 2
Jane Austen .... S. Payne (15-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 50-1 Tilbury (4th), Kasvend. 5 ran.

TOTE: win, 35p; dual F, 30p. CSF: 47p. 2min 06.41sec. Sh hd, 4l. H. R. Price, at Findon.

PLACEPOT: £211.80.

Ludlow NH

2.15: 1, William the First (7-2); 2, San Patricio (6-1); 3, Heron's Copper (7-1). 7 ran.
2.45: 1, Cheers (9-11 fav); 2, County Clare (12-1); 3, Prince of Normandy (9-1). 5 ran.
3.15: 1, Cardinal's Cutburst (11-8 fav); 2, Grey Dolphin (2-1); 3, Cindy Cal (20-1). 9 ran.
3.45: 1, Gold Measure (11-10 fav); 2, Miss Love (8-11); 3, Ilsabongo (20-1). 9 ran.
4.15: 1, Kabcau (15-8 fav); 2, Golden Autumn (16-1); 3, Vatican Express (14-1). 7 ran.
4.45: 1, Critical Times (5-2); 2, Northern Empress (5-4 fav); 3, Day Out (16-1). 10 ran. NR: Wine Talk.

Newmarket programme

[Television (ITV): 2.0, 2.30 and 3.0 races]

2.0 BUCKENHAM SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £2,035; 6f)
1 134000 Cyclonic (G. Dowty), T. Marshall, 9-2 .... D. McKay 10
2 000100 Mott the Hoople (D) (S. Dinamore), P. Haslam, 9-2 ...... B. Jago 17
3 01000 Fair Touch (M. Parkes), P. Rohan, 8-13 ..... C. Dwyer 15
4 232100 Phocheges (S. Wong), S. Hanbury, 8-13 .... B. Raymond 12
5 00000 Abelard (G. Moses), M. Tompkins, 8-11 ...... M. Miller 7
6 000400 Airslee (C. Hurt), Mrs R. Lomax, 8-11 .... M. Rimmer 5 3
8 000 Case History (Stratton Ind. & Timber Services), M. McCormack, 8-11 .... A. C. Rawlinson 1
12 00 Marshgate (M. Wetherill), D. Marks, 8-11 .. W. Young 7 11
13 0 Milton Diver (A. Clark), G. Lewis, 8-11 .... G. Sexton 8
14 0 Nun's Pride (F. Jenkins), P. Cole, 8-11 ...... G. Baxter 9
15 0 Premier State (A. Brown), P. Haslam, 8-11 .. C. Leonard 13
16 00 Silver Chord (L. Budgen), P. Haslam, 8-11 .. M. Kettle 4
17 304420 Spurstow (T. Rathbone), J. Hardy, 8-11 .... — 16
19 0 Tuthill Warrior (D. Miller), N. Callaghan, 8-11 ...... M. L. Thomas 14
20 002 Kathred (Mrs V. Stevenson), R. Hollinshead, 8-8 ...... S. Perks 18
23 00000 Lady Cynara (Miss L. Flemming), J. D-Home, 8-8 T. Rogers 6
25 40420 Mount Eliza (D. Blanchard), G. Blum, 8-8 .... P. Cook 2
27 00002 Prince Copper (G. May), S. Mellor, 8-8 .... J. Reid 5
30 Winning Habit (G. Harvey), W. H-Bass, 8-8 .... W. Carson 19

7-2 Nun's Pride, 4-1 Kathred, 9-2 Winning Habit, 7-1 Airslee, 8-1 Mott the Hoople, 10-1 Prince Copper, 12-1 Fair Touch, 16-1 Tuthill Warrior, Spurstow, 20-1 others.

2.30 BLOODSTOCK AND GENERAL INSURANCE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £5,103: 5f)
201 113 The Quiet Bidder (D) (Heathavon Stables Ltd), R. Hollinshead, 8-10 ... W. R. Swinburn 13
203 011401 Barnet Heir (D) (S. Shine), B. Swift, 8-3 .. K. Pretwell 7 11
204 01123 Olympic Glory (D) (Mrs G. Charalambous), G. Harwood, 8-2 ..... W. Carson 15
205 122100 Gandoorah (D) (A. Foustok), W. O'Gorman, 8-0 .. T. Ives 2
206 30110 Manila (D) (B. Weston), R. Hoad, 7-11 .. M. L. Thomas 3
207 312020 Steel Garrison (D) (R. Tikkoo), G. Hunter, 7-10 J. Lowe 5
208 42010 Krugerama (D) (P. Shaw), E. Weymes, 7-9 .. E. Johnson 7
209 221141 Katysue (D) (J. Ashby), W. Wharton, 7-9 .. S. Payne 7 4
210 04210 Parlscone (D) (Travelscene), N. Callaghan, 7-7 ...... N. Connorton 5 6
211 434 Hit Record (P. Gallagher), P. Durr, 7-7 .... P. Robinson 16
212 03031 Super Smile (D) (D. Sullivan), N. Callaghan, 7-7 ...... A. Clark 5 12
213 200230 Sharp Venita (D) (A. Thompkins), P. Cole, 7-7 ...... Paul Eddery 5 14
214 10 Lacework (R. Sangster), M. Stoute, 7-7 ...... M. Hills 7 1
215 0001 Abrovian Rose (D) (R. Sangster), M. W. Easterby, 7-7 ...... K. Hodgson 5 17
217 040410 Lingle Lil (D) (Mrs C. Emmott), Mrs R. Lomax, 7-7 ...... W. Newnes 5 9
219 000020 Rikasso Beauty (D) (T. Hailsavva), A. Demetriou, 7-7 ...... N. McKay 8
220 304342 Brentex (S. Mason), N. Vigors, 7-7 .... R. Fox 10

4-1 Barnet Heir, 9-2 Olympic Glory, 11-2 The Quiet Bidder, 6-1 Steel Garrison, 7-1 Lacework, 10-1 Gandoorah, 12-1 Katysue, 14-1 Manila, 16-1 Abrovian Rose, Super Smile, 20-1 others.

3.0 MIDDLE PARK STAKES (2-y-o: group 1: £33,198: 6f)
301 122 Band Practice (J. Allbritton), D. Weld, 9-0 ...... W. R. Swinburn 9
302 13121 Bel Bolide (D) (K. Abdulla), J. Tree, 9-0 .... P. Eddery 1
303 01111 Cooliney Prince (D) (J. O'Malley), P. Prendergast jun, 9-0 ...... C. Roche 6
304 1 Goodbye Starter (C) (L. Freedman), H. Cecil, 9-0 ...... J. Mercer 8
305 1232 Mattaboy (R. Tikkoo), R. Armstrong, 9-0 .... L. Piggott 7
305 1232 Mattaboy (R. Tikkoo), R. Armstrong, 9-0 .... L. Piggott 7
306 12 New Years Day (D) (D. Rowland), P. Cole, 9-0 .. J. Reid 3
307 122130 Parkdale (Mrs N. Nuttall), P. Rohan, 9-0 .... W. Carson 5
308 214123 Poldhu (D) (Sqdn Ldr R. Milsom), M. Jarvis, 9-0 ...... B. Raymond 4
310 10 Von Erlach (D) (Mrs C. Elliot-Lemoine), C. Brittain, 9-0 ...... M. L. Thomas 3

11-4 Bel Bolide, 3-1 Goodbye Starter, 4-1 Band Practice, 7-1 Cooliney Prince, 8-1 Mattaboy, 14-1 Poldhu, 16-1 Parkdale, 33-1 New Years Day, 100-1 Von Erlach.

3.35 SOUTHFIELD HANDICAP (£3,069: 1¼m)
402 21-1010 Beau Reef (D) (D. Prenn), J. Dunlop, 4-9-4 .. W. Carson 6
407 112104 High Gait (D. Kingsley), R. Houghton, 3-7-7 .. D. McKay 1
408 31-2221 Al Kuwait (D) (Sheik Fahad), J. Sutcliffe, 4-7-7 ...... M. L. Thomas 2
409 10-3010 Off Shore (D) (Sir P. Oppenheimer), H. Wragg, 5-7-7 ...... J. Lowe 7
410 200030 Fine Tale (D) (N. Gilman), P. Durr, 4-7-7 P. Robinson 8
411 410124 Millioletta (R. Sangster), B. Hills, 3-7-7 .... R. Hills 7 3
412 021403 Morvella (D) (R. Earl), Denys Smith, 4-7-7 ...... N. Connorton 5 4

5-2 Al Kuwait, 11-4 Off Shore, 9-2 Millioletta, 6-1 Beau Reef, 13-2 High Gait, 8-1 Morvella, 10-1 Fine Tale.

4.10 ALINGTON STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £3,246: 6f)
504 Aunt Jobiska (Lord Derby), W. H-Bass, 8-11 .... T. Ives 2
505 Biting Wit (E. Seltzer), J. Hindley, 8-11 ...... B. Taylor 19
506 0 Button Top (N. Callaghan), Callaghan, 8-11 .. P. Eddery 15
507 0 Copt Hall Princess (Miss S. Smith), J. Winter, 8-11 ...... S. Cauthen 1
508 0 Elegant Dancer (Mrs P. Tarrant), D. Laing, 8-11 B. Rouse 14
509 0 Exculture (Dr J. Hernandez), S. Hanbury, 8-11 ...... B. Raymond 8
510 0000 Flameguard (Sleepline Holdings), R. Armstrong, 8-11 ...... P. Tulk 10
511 043000 Fling (Mrs P. Hamilton), D. Thom, 8-11 ...... J. Lowe 8
512 00 Gay Belle (J. Bukovela), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 ... S. Perks 17
515 00004 La Seine (J. Walton-Woolf), S. Matthews, 8-11 .. J. Reid 4
517 Long Legend (D. Wildenstein), H. Cecil, 8-11 ... J. Mercer 12
518 0 Melissa Jane (H. Leggat), J. Dunlop, 8-11 ...... E. Hide 6
520 2 Perlesse (Sir H. Moore), M. Stoute, 8-11 .. L. Piggott 11
521 Porma Fina (H. Springfield Ltd), M. Stoute, 8-11 ...... W. R. Swinburn 17
522 000 Playboy Bunny (J. Skillon), P. Durr, 8-11 .. P. Robinson 16
523 00 Princess Dina (Sheikh Mohammed), J. Dunlop, 8-11 ...... W. Carson 13
524 00 Princess Vronski (G. Toller), J. Toller, 8-11 ...... R. Cochrane 5 9
528 0 Subriquette (Mrs D. Wentworth-Stanley), M. Smyly, 8-11 ...... P. Cook 7
529 Tumble Home (Miss J. Morton), I. Walker, 8-11 ...... P. Colquhoun 5

15-8 Long Legend, 7-2 Perlesse, 9-2 Biting Wit, 8-1 Melissa Jane, 10-1 Porma Fina, 12-1 Princess Dina, 16-1 Aunt Jobiska, 20-1 others.

4.40 EXNING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,215: 1m 2f)
601 400210 Stanislavsky (D) (C. St. George), H. Price, 10-0 L. Piggott 3
602 200101 La Lutine (Mrs B. Jones), M. H. Easterby, 9-0 ...... K. Hodgson 5 6
603 121303 Mashoor (N. Al-Ahmad), J. Sutcliffe, 8-10 .... J. Mercer 1
604 000403 Taverne de France (T. Saud), R. Boss, 8-8 ...... P. Cook 11
605 310223 Mickey Tim (M. Berner), J. Dunlop, 8-5 ...... W. Carson 8
606 442110 York Terrace (D) (Sir J. Thorn), P. Walwyn, 8-5 P. Eddery 2
607 001244 Varikez (D) (Lord Harrington), D. Morley, 8-5 .. B. Rouse 5
608 32-3213 Palmella (D) (E. Moller), H. Wragg, 8-3 ...... J. Reid 6
610 3102 Princess Pageant (M. Oakshott), B. Hills, 8-3 .. S. Cauthen 7
612 104434 Gerontas (Col R. Hutchinson), S. Hanbury, 8-1 P. Robinson 10
614 1-00402 Jondale (S. Tennant), W. Elsey, 8-0 .... — 4

3-2 Stanislavsky, 3-1 Mashoor, 9-2 Mickey Tim, 6-1 La Lutine, 8-1 Palmella, 12-1 York Terrace, 16-1 Princess Pageant, 20-1 others.

Newmarket selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Prince Copper. 2.30 The Quiet Bidder. 3.0 BEL BOLIDE is specially recommended. 3.35 Al Kuwait. 4.10 Perlesse. 4.40 Palmella.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Winning Habit. 2.30 Lacework. 3.0 Goodbye Starter. 3.35 Off Shore. 4.10 Perlesse. 4.40 Palmella.

Taunton NH programme

2.15 JUVENILE HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o novices: £638: 2m)
2 Amuranda, C. Wildman, 11-0 .... Bastiard 4
3 0 Bristol Blue, M. Pipe, 11-0 .... R. Atkins
5 2 Buckenham Belle, C. Wildman, 11-0 .. Hobbs
6 0 Chingleys Lad, W. Sleeman, 11-0 ...... May
8 030 Firm Conviction, T. Hallett, 11-0 .. Wright 4
9 Fortyanna, W. Musson, 11-0 ...... K. Davies 3
10 Grundy's Dowry, R. Martin, 11-0 .. Millman 7
13 Noble Dragon, J. Thorne, 11-0 ...... —
17 Silver Sal, Mrs A. Finch, 11-0 ...... Girling 4
18 Singing Oats, P. Cleveley, 11-0 Mr Cleveley 4
19 3 Smashing Fellow, R. Hannon, 11-0 ...... King
20 20 Teatwood Park, G. Balding, 11-0 .... Goule 4
21 02 Woo William, J. Bradley, 11-0 .. M. Williams

11-8 Smashing Fellow, 7-2 Buckenham Belle, 11-2 Teatwood Park, 7-1 Woo William, 12-1 Firm Conviction, 14-1 Bristol Blue, 16-1 Noble Dragon, 20-1 others.

2.45 WATCHET HURDLE (Novices: selling: £399: 2m)
1 p-0 Alice Whitehorn, W. Fullerton, 7-10-12 .. Old
2 Avercy's Pal, R. Keenor, 5-10-12 Sampson 7
3 u0- Aylehouse Jury, R. Frost, 7-10-12 ...... May
4 0-0s Blue Blaze, Mrs S. Maude, 7-10-12 .. Pip Fisher
5 b Bollown Covert, C. Crosthwaite, 11-10-12 Mr Crosthwaite 4
6 0-02 Eggleton Lad, M. Stephenson, 7-10-12 .. Gray
8 4p-b Falsetto, J. Payne, 8-10-12 ...... Hobbs
11 f-u0 Hobgoblin, P. King, 8-10-12 ...... R. Floyd
13 0f3 Mr Nice Guy, N. Ayliffe, 6-10-12 .. Ayliffe 7
14 30b Paction, H. Manners, 8-10-12 ...... Walduck 7
15 pp-p Palamedes, A. Andrews, 5-10-12 .. Bourne 7
17 030 Together, D. H. Jones, 7-10-12 ...... —
18 020 Torridge Lily, R. Martin, 5-10-12 .. Millman 7
19 n00 Dane Night, J. Bradley, 4-10-7 .. Liddiard 7
23 000 Shepmoor, R. Holder, 4-10-7 ...... Richards

5-2 Eggleton Lad, 4-1 Mr Nice Guy, 9-2 Together, 6-1 Torridge Lily, 8-1 Shepmoor, 10-1 Paction, 12-1 Bollown Covert, 14-1 others.

3.15 CANNON ASSURANCE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,202: 2m 3f)
3 140- Polly Toodle (CD), E. Swaffield, 8-11-6 Mr Swaffield 7
11 10-2 Bridstow (CD), G. Balding, 7-10-4 Chilton 7
14 0-22 Fenny Boy, J. Thorne, 6-10-0 ...... Hobbs
15 100- So Likely, T. Hallett, 9-10-0 ...... Hallett
17 00-0 Dubois, M. Madgwick, 5-10-0 .. Mr Madgwick 7

11-10 Bridstow, 9-4 Fenny Boy, 5-1 Polly Toodle, 12-1 So Likely, 16-1 Dubois.

3.45 AUTUMN CHASE (Novices: £892: 2m)
1 d11 Ring of Fire, L. Tizzard, 8-12-7 Mr Tizzard 7
2 310 Ask Me Nicely, Mrs E. Kennard, 6-12-0 J. Guest
3 310 The Herb (D), Mrs D. Oughton, 5-11-9 .. Rowe
4 240- Brag, L. Kennard, 7-11-7 ...... Francome
7 a-12 Lucky Louis, M. Pipe, 9-11-7 ...... R. Atkins
8 f44 Monas Express, D. Gillard, 8-11-7 .... Gray 4
9 000- New Dance, Mrs J. Foster, 6-11-7 .. M. Floyd
10 Solar Krib, L. Kennard, 7-11-7 ...... Darlington 7
13 000- Tambeau, D. Nicholson, 6-11-7 ...... Mangan
15 20-0 Foursome Reel, Miss L. Bower, 5-11-2 H. Davies
16 pf0- Keenors Haydn, J. Penyer, 5-11-2 Mr Prevert 4
17 003 Rookad, T. Hallett, 5-11-2 ...... Wright 4

6-4 Ring of Fire, 9-2 The Herb, 6-1 Brag, 7-1 Ask Me Nicely, 10-1 Lucky Louis, 12-1 Foursome Reel, 14-1 Monas Express, 16-1 others.

4.15 GUMBOOT CHASE (Handicap: amateurs: £1,245: 3m 1f)
1 00 Chevie, N. Thomson, 7-12-7 .... Thomson 7
6 2-00 Kildimo Star, N. Gaselee, 7-11-1 Miss Selby 7
7 231 Shoot The Lights, G. Stickland, 9-10-9 .... —
8 u32 Miss Retinue (D), W. Sheedy, 10-10-5 Mrs Sheedy 7
9 000 Sergeant Can, Miss S. Morris, 8-10-3 Mrs Vickery 7
10 1-30 Bankside (CD), C. Wates, 8-10-0 Mr Webber 4
12 200- Chieftains Cottage, Mrs E. Harden, 9-10-0 Mr Treloggen 7
14 000 Neptune, Miss E. Chard, 11-10-0 Miss Chard 7

7-4 Shoot The Lights, 9-4 Miss Retinue, 4-1 Bankside, 11-2 Kildimo Star, 12-1 Chieftains Cottage, 14-1 others.

4.45 JUVENILE HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o novices: £638: 2m)
1 10 Moonrein (D), W. Musson, 11-7 .. K. Davies 4
2 1 Quazar Light, L. Kennard, 11-7 .... Francome
3 240 Arbleigh Boy, C. Wildman, 11-0 ...... Hobbs
4 Fool On The Hill, T. Marshall, 11-0 C. Brown
7 043 Moya Mowa, T. Hallett, 11-0 ...... May
10 00 Pickering Brook, D. Nicholson, 11-0 R. Mangan
11 4f Pongo Pongo, N. Henderson, 11-0 Smith Eccles
13 302 Queen's Magic, A. Nixon, 11-0 ...... Carvill 3
15 Royal Casino, J. Wardle, 11-0 ...... M. Floyd
16 u00 San Benito, W. R. Williams, 11-0 .... Gray 4
18 Western Melody, P. Ferrari, 11-0 ...... —
19 0 Westwood Lady, Mrs A. Finch, 11-0 .. Girling 4
22 Yellow Chartreuse, P. Cleveley, 11-0 Mr Cleveley 4

13-8 Quazar Light, 3-1 Queen's Magic, 9-2 Pongo Pongo, 10-1 Moonrein, 14-1 Royal Casino, 16-1 Arbleigh Boy, Pickering Brook, 20-1 Moya Mowa, 25-1 others.

Taunton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Smashing Fellow. 2.45 Eggleton Lad. 3.15 Bridstow. 3.45 Ring of Fire. 4.15 Bankside. 4.45 Quazar Light.

Ludlow NH programme

2.15 ELTON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £400: 2m)
1 All Round Band, J. Bradley, 6-11-0 G. Davies 7
2 004- Bartova, F. Dale, 5-11-0 ...... G. Jones
3 Black Symphony, R. E. Peacock, 5-11-0 R. F. Davies
4 00-0 Coup de Soleil, Mrs A. Ratcliffe, 6-11-0 Mrs Ratcliffe 4
5 0f-f Henry Spider, P. Brookshaw, 6-11-0 Mr Rees 7
7 0-02 Jolly Green Giant, F. Yardley, 5-11-0 Morris 7
8 043 Little Kiser, G. M. Price, 8-11-0 Colin Price 4
10 0 Quick Flyer, Mrs A. Jagger, 3-11-0 Mr Tuiton 4
11 Reservist, J. Spearing, 5-11-0 Mr Chamberlain 7
12 Saucy Scot, P. Quinn, 5-11-0 ...... Brisbourne
14 004 Whitley Fiesta, D. Carey, 5-11-0 .... C. Jones
15 000- Young Geoff, J. Priday, 7-11-0 ...... —
16 f02 Chancer's Last, K. Lewis, 4-10-9 ...... Hyett
18 344 Osoroyal, S. Holland, 4-10-9 ...... Holland

5-2 Jolly Green Giant, 7-2 Little Kiser, 9-2 Chancer's Last, 6-1 Osoroyal, 7-1 Bartova, 10-1 Whitley Fiesta, 12-1 Reservist, 16-1 others.

2.45 DOWNTON CHASE (Novices: £717: 3m)
1 01 Man of Letters, F. Yardley, 8-11-1 .. Tinkler
3 1?2 The Ommaroo, G. Small, 7-11-1 ...... Leach
4 403- Blakewin, B. Cambidge, 7-10-10 Mr Cambidge 4
5 21- Des, A. Sutton, 8-10-10 ...... R. F. Davies
6 000 Don Enrico, A. Taylor, 8-10-10 .. Mr Taylor 4
7 2pp- Emma's Fury, S. Underhill, 8-10-10 Mr McKie 4
8 00-0 Ecricon Lad, J. Bradley, 9-10-10 .. G. Davies
10 0p0 Matey, K. Lewis, 7-10-10 ...... Hyett
11 44-0 Midnight Panic, M. Bent, 8-10-10 Scudamore
12 3 Old Bean, P. Brookshaw, 7-10-10 .. A. Brown
14 034 Pucka Fella, Mrs D. Tucker, 6-10-10 ...... —
16 p-4 Sunny Edar, C. Crossley, 11-10-10 .... Crank
17 uf-2 Lord Wickins, P. Ransom, 5-10-7 .. Webber
18 00-0 Never Tamper, J. Baker, 5-10-7 .. J. Williams

7-4 The Ommaroo, 5-2 Man of Letters, 3-1 Old Bean, 6-1 Pucka Fella, 7-1 Lord Wickins, 12-1 others.

3.15 ANSELL'S HURDLE (Handicap: £1,063: 2m)
2 1-00 Destiny Hill (D), S. Holland, 9-11-10 Holland
3 1-00 Town Farm (D), M. Tate, 8-11-2 .. C. Smith
5 -143 Llacca Prince (CD), M. Eckley, 8-10-10 Breeze 7
6 140- Such Bliss (D), M. Tate, 6-10-8 ....
7 C01 Tamarind Gem, M. Francis, 4-10-0 Feighley 7
10 111 Corn Belle (D), G. Lockerbie, 4-10-0 Palmer
13 30-1 Cam Run, D. Gandolfo, 7-10-0 ...... Barton
14 -3f0 Space Song, W. Wilson, 7-10-0 .... P. Barry 3
15 00-2 Cutting Comment, J. James, 5-10-0 Carmody
17 0-0b Roker Park, L. Bridge, 7-10-0 ...... Hyett

7-2 Cam Run, 9-2 Llacca Prince, 5-1 Such Bliss, 6-1 Cutting Comment, 7-1 Tamarind Gem, 8-1 Destiny Hill, Town Farm, 10-1 Corn Belle, 16-1 others.

3.45 INVERSHIN CHASE (Handicap: £983: 2m)
3 31f- Roman Fantasy (D), N. Gaselee, 7-11-2 Linley
4 f10- Murray's Gift (D), M. Dickinson, 6-11-1 Carmody
10 132 Virgin Slave, S. Wright, 8-10-1 .... Scudamore
11 f10- Ballybuiler (D), V. Bishop, 8-10-0 Mr Cremer 4

4-6 Murray's Gift, 3-1 Roman Fantasy, 5-1 Virgin Slave, 10-1 Ballybuiler.

4.15 COURT OF HILL HURDLE (Handicap: £1,012: 3m 1f 190yd)
3 4-p2 Anthony of Padua, F. Yardley, 9-11-0 Tinkler
4 002- Alhamdulillah, R. Shaw, 5-10-13 ...... —
6 f0-3 Woodvale, R. Murphy, 10-10-7 .. R. F. Davies
7 200- Mountain Ant (C), B. Cambidge, 5-10-6 Mr Cambidge 4
9 u02 Border Gem, J. Baker, 7-10-0 .. J. Williams
11 302 Star of Bargello, F. Yardley, 5-10-0 .. Morris 7

[illegible] Woodvale, 7-2 Anthony of Padua, 9-2 Alhamdulillah, 5-1 Border Gem, 6-1 Star of Bargello, 8-1 Mountain Ant.

4.45 ELTON HURDLE (Div 2: Novices: £410: 2m)
1 0u-4 Bagley Blarney, W. Whiston, 5-11-0 .... —
2 0-0 Brooklyn Knight, W. Whiston, 5-11-0 .... —
3 n2-0 Chanson d'Or, J. Peacock, 5-11-0 ...... —
6 n0-0 Cyn's Fancy, M. Tate, 5-11-0 .. Breeze 7
7 C00- Flying Drum, Mrs W. Sykes, 5-11-0 .. C. Smith
8 p00- Huberiance, S. Wright, 5-11-0 Morshead 4
9 Lasting Friendship, G. Bull, 5-11-0 .. Scudamore
9 Leith Prince, M. James, 5-11-0 ...... Crank
10 42-0 O'Down, B. Cambidge, 5-11-0 Mr Cambidge 4
12 0p0 Some Christian, A. Silvester, 6-11-0 Mr G. Williams 7
13 00-0 Whistling Scot, J. Priday, 6-11-0 ...... —
15 00-0 Coolok, S. Holland, 4-10-9 ...... Holland
17 Fra Mau, J. Priday, 4-10-9 ...... —
20 000- Little Trouble, P. Brookshaw, 4-10-9 A. Brown
21 25-2 Patrick's Fair, D. H. Jones, 4-10-9 P. Barry 3
22 240- Principality, S. Mellor, 4-10-9 ...... Blacker
25 0p Radiant Gal, Mrs A. Price, 4-10-9 .. Walling 7
26 000- The Surveyor, R. Hollinshead, 4-10-9 .. Astbury

5-1 Patrick's Fair, 4-1 Principality, 5-1 Leith Prince, 6-1 Huberiance, 7-1 Bagley Blarney, 8-1 Cyn's Fancy, 10-1 The Surveyor, 12-1 O'Down, 16-1 others.

Ludlow selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Jolly Green Giant. 2.45 Old Bean. 3.15 Llacca Prince. 3.45 Murray's Gift. 4.15 Woodvale. 4.45 Principality.

New Books

On the run in Greeneland

Ways of Escape
By Graham Greene
(Bodley Head £6.95)

"How do you *visualize* yourself?" said the major-general at the Emergency Reserve draft board to Graham Greene in the winter of 1939.

I muttered something about the original advertisement for the reserve having mentioned journalists being among the categories of men required. I had once been a journalist.

"*Yes, yes*", *the general said with a complete lack of interest,* "*but how do you see yourself?*"

It was quite a smart question. The immediate answer, to the board's relief, was "*Infantry*" (they had been dreading Intelligence, which everyone was asking for, though they put him in MI6 in the end); a more timeless one would be something like "in the mirror, with a merciless eye" (only the novelist who learns to know himself can make his characters live); whilst from his rather disappointing new book of autobiographical writings the general would have concluded that the writer sees himself, as the title suggests, as perpetually on the run. The theme of escape insists itself throughout.

On the run from what? From failure and success, from boredom and fear, routine and "the deathmask", reputation. From labels ("Catholic novelist"—"detestable term"!) and the contamination of vulgar fame: admirers of *The Heart of the Matter* pursued him with their sexual and spiritual problems to the lanes of Anacapri itself, testing his Christianity to the full.

Writing itself, of course, is an ideal form of escape, unless you happen to be a writer, in which case there comes a time when you have to escape from writing, too. How creatively and productively Greene did this is the story of *Ways of Escape*.

It is an economical enterprise, all fine, sharp scissors and a nice class of paste. Nearly all the material has been published before, and nobody is pretending that it has not. To the 21 autobiographical prefaces of the handsome Collected Edition which has been appearing over the past 10 years—*Travels with my Aunt* and *The Honorary Consul* (Heinemann/The Bodley Head, £6.95 each) are the twentieth and twenty-first volumes, and there remains only a handful of titles still to do — have been added affectionate memoirs of close friends like Herbert Read, Evelyn Waugh and Robert Scott (obituary tributes?); a vivid short diary of the London Blitz (raw material for *The Ministry of Fear*) and extended reports from the wars in Malaya, Indo-China and Kenya in the Fifties, Warsaw in 1956 and Sinai in 1967, commissioned by, among others, *Figaro*, *The Sunday Times* and *Life*. Some of these are superb:

Indecision ruled the Government before the Emergency and it ruled the Emergency because it is part of the modern world. We have lost the power of clear action because we have lost the ability to believe.

What is wrong indeed is not the copy itself, but the loose way it is arranged, and the hope that all the unalike elements will add up to a credible book called *Ways of Escape*. Having enjoyed *Dr Fischer of Geneva* so much earlier this year, I am sorry to say that they do not. Abrupt jumps too often lead from one transposed preface to the next or from one prose style to another, quite different: always warm and engaged on Indo-China, to which he was in thrall; expansive on the Kikuyu rebellion; and terse in the prefaces, to which minor changes have been made in the interests of accuracy (earlier errors corrected), diffidence or, in one particular instance concerning his wife, of plain charity. Not all the sections sit happily with their new neighbours: the effect is like an elaborate series of transplant operations which have not quite taken, whilst the body itself remains alive.

Ways of Escape is, even so, the only kind of sequel we are likely to get to *A Sort of Life* (1972), which ended with the commercial success of *Stamboul Train* nearly half a century ago, and it assembles a distinct, if selective, self-portrait. He has never deliberately gone in search of sources and themes, but been unpredictably seized or abandoned by them: no novel came out of Malaya, or Kenya, or Prague in 1948, and *The Power and the Glory* (1940) was never envisaged as a consequence of *The Lawless Roads* (1939). As melodrama and farce took over contemporary history almost completely, the original distinction between his "novels" and his "entertainments" grew so faint that he ceased to make it altogether and younger readers will probably wonder why it was ever made in the first place. There is, he insists, no such territory as Greeneland; there is only one world in which we all live and die.

This must surely be the first time a writer has had identical texts published—the prefaces to *Travels* and the *Consul* have not appeared before—in two separate settings and format *on the same day*. Bibliophiles might care to know that the novels in the Collected Edition are set by William Clowes (Beccles) Ltd in Monotype Ehrhardt and that *Ways of Escape* comes in Monophoto Ehrhardt from Thomson Litho Ltd of East Kilbride. They will certainly wonder why Thomsons favour an acute accent on the final letter of Panama, whilst Clowes do not, and why, when they come to the language of Paraguay, Guarani, the positions of Suffolk and Scotland are reversed. A faint feeling of leg-pull lingers over the deceptive candour of Mr Greene's act of book-making. I suspect that Aunt Augusta and Mr Visconti had more than a hand it in somewhere. Was she not always urging her nephew to make the most of himself?

Michael Ratcliffe

Six Byzantine Emperors from a fourteenth-century manuscript: (top row) John II, Manuel I, and Alexios II; (bottom row) Andronikos I, Isaac II, and Alexios III. From **The Byzantine Empire** by Robert Browning (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.95), a lucid, scholarly, and prettily illustrated little history of the thousand years of the forgotten empire that is the umbilical cord to our classical past.

Industrial past

Industrial Archaeology of Farming in England and Wales
By Nigel Harvey
(Batsford, £15)

A Guide to England's Industrial Heritage
By Keith Falconer
(Batsford, £9.95)

Industrial Archaeology in Britain
By R. A. Buchanan
(Allen Lane, £10)

Imaginative academics, inspired enthusiasts, and the blessing of the Department of the Environment have given the industrial archaeology movement its strength and variety. The authors of three books published recently conveniently represent this unusual variety.

Nigel Harvey's latest book is called *Industrial Archaeology of Farming in England and Wales*, is of course more than an inspired enthusiast. He was formerly the Principal Scientific Officer at the Agricultural Research Council, and is well-known for his Shire books on agricultural history. One of the oldest and largest of the nation's industries has waited too long for an author of Harvey's calibre to summarize its industrial archaeology. He combines with grace and style a knowledge of landscape history, conventional archaeology, folklore, and vernacular architecture to produce a book that fills a long felt gap.

In the introductory chapters he describes the evolution of the rural landscape, helping the reader trace surviving evidence of early clearings, fields, and enclosures, before turning to the agricultural revolutions of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. This has always been a largely conservative industry, often slow to disseminate technological innovations, and a disappointment to innovators like Francis Ledre who in 1767 invented a fire engine to supplant horses. He unfortunately sold out his horses and persuaded his friends to do the same to escape the fall in horse prices that would follow the inevitable triumph of steam.

Harvey goes on to trace the development of crop varieties and breeds of livestock, as well as tools and implements. He encourages the perceptive industrial archaeologist to recognize mock-knockers, clod-crushers, rollers, winnows of brickels and profiles, thus with the context essential to understand them. A final chapter on farm buildings is a helpful introduction, packed up like every chapter, by a very full bibliography. This new book will should be widely read and consulted and it is therefore a pity that the publishers (whether through fatuity or greed) are charging an unusually high price for it.

The farming heritage has long deserved more attention from industrial archaeologists and Harvey's book may affect the balance of future gazeteers. It is no part of Harvey's theme to press for the preservation or recording of historic agricultural landscapes or buildings, but it is still a surprise to find so few listed in Keith Falconer's *Guide to England's Industrial Heritage*. Nevertheless, this new gazeteer deserves a welcome. It is called a representative selection of sites conveniently divided into the new English counties, alphabetically listed. There is a brief introduction for each county, then each site is succinctly described, with ascriptions, dates, map reference and address; many fine photographs are well placed throughout the text.

This layout is complemented by the index, which lists sites according to industrial subjects—thus steam, tide, water, wind, stuff and smock mills can all be found as subheadings under the general heading "Milling". Although Keith Falconer is the Survey Officer in charge of the Industrial Monuments Survey (the nearest the Department of the Environment gets to putting money into Industrial Archaeology), he cannot assure that none of the sites described will be demolished. Some will have gone since the book went to press. It is left to Neil Cossons, in a long and stimulating Introduction, to justify not only the study but also the preservation of the industrial heritage. The sites, he says, "reveal with startling vivacious and clarity the skill, inventiveness, panache, argumentousness and suffering of the world's first Industrial Revolution."

The new hardback edition of Dr R. A. Buchanan's *Industrial Archaeology in Britain*, is an updated version of one of the best general introductions to the subject. The anonymous Professor of Economic History who once said of industrial archaeology: "It's all right if you can't think of a better reason to get a girl up in the hedgerows on a sunny day" is gone; have two new chapters appeared, for the subject to be taken seriously and studied academically. The rest of the book provides a general framework, with an historical introduction, followed by chapters dealing with manufacturing and service industries, and finally brief regional surveys. If this edition fails to get Industrial Archaeology into the academic pantheon, it continues to introduce the subject to new generations of enthusiasts, it will still have been worth reprinting.

David Seckers

Forgotten forefathers

The Etruscans
By Michael Grant
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £17.50)

Byzantium
The Empire of New Rome
By Cyril Mango
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £17.50)

Under the Anglo-Saxon kin as well as the skin we are Romans in England. Rome looms so large in our past that it blots out our less dominant ancestors. These two recruits to Weidenfeld's admirable History of Civilization turn the lights up on founding fathers of our culture who are seldom illuminated for the layman: the Etruscans who preceded Rome; and the Byzantines, the epigoni who transmitted Rome to us.

Apart from public oblivion they have little in common. The Etruscans were a peculiar blend of orientalism, Hellenism, and native originality. The Byzantines stretched over 11 centuries and so many diverse races that it makes even less sense to generalize about them than about the Etruscans. Etruscans were townees from a group of markedly independent and sometimes conflicting city states. Most "Byzantines" were rustics speaking their vernaculars, although their history was distorted by being written by an elite of intellectuals about Constantinople.

The Etruscans have left virtually no literature, and we still cannot grasp the fundamental structure of their language—*Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona*. . . . The Byzantines left 50,000 manuscripts in Greek alone, far too many even for the most diligent student. The Etruscans were superstitious, pleasure-loving aristocrats, with Monna Lisa sneers, and a reputation for obesity and slackness in the ancient world. Their women, in their very un-Greek braids, seem to have been much freer than in Greece and Rome. On slender evidence dear old Theodor Mommsen pronounced that the depravity of Etruscan women "in no way fell short of the worst immorality of Byzantium and France".

The Byzantines were anti-feminist until the sporadic introduction of western ideas of romantic love in the twelfth century. In so far as there was a typical Byzantine mentality it disapproved of music and games, and had a horror of sexual relations, and incest in particular. Woman was a crawling worm, the daughter of mendacity, the enemy of peace. Both Etruscans and Byzantines preferred formalised paintings to classical naturalism; they would have preferred Picasso and Modigliani to Raphael.

Our difficulty in finding out more about the ancient Etruscans comes from the bad press they received in Greece and Rome. Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* reflect an attitude that cannot begin to explain their enormous influence on Mediterranean civilization. The principal charges against them were that they were cruel; that they were pirates (that is, successful merchants, who challenged the Greeks for command of the seas); and that they loved luxury.

Michael Grant, one of our most readable scholarly popularizers, uncovers the latest news about the Etruscans underneath the ancient skin of prejudice. He is particularly good on the old conundrum about where they came from: certainly not Lydia, Herodotus. It is as unreasonable and complicated a question as where we British came from. His separate chapters about proud Clusium and the other independent city-states demonstrate that we should be thinking not about Etruscans in general, but the achievements of specific Etruscan cities and individuals in them.

Cyril Mango does not attempt a universal chronological chronicle of his vast theme, but gets inside the mind of the Byzantine in the street by considering aspects of his life and themes of his world, from the pendantic bigotry vomiting for the fantastically obscure heresia to dissenters, and the imperviousness of the medieval mind to classical ideas it considered alien, wicked, and obsolete.

As you would expect, both books are scholarly. Both are lively, and stimulating of new thoughts. Not just Greeks and Romans; Etruscans and Byzantines also Rule, O.K.?

Philip Howard

The vanishing island

Atlantis
By Phyllis Young Forsyth
(McGill-Queen's University Press, Croom Helm, £12.50)

The legend of Atlantis has long cast its spell, particularly—and more's the pity—over the lunatic fringe. To date, just about the only people not to be associated with this mysterious island are the Lost Tribes of Israel; but no doubt their turn will come. Recent developments on Santorini (the ancient Thera) have re-opened the whole question: a subject on which Professor J. V. Luce has written by far the best book, even if you do not go all the way with him.

Mythologists, archaeologists and vulcanologists have all added their bit, and you might well ask: Why then another Atlantis book? Such were my feelings on opening this book, but I am now happy to retract, and to maintain, on putting it down, that Professor Forsyth has made a really important contribution to the subject.

Her strength is that she tackles it from the very beginning; and what a curious beginning it is. The story is put by Plato, in two instalments (in the *Timaeus* and the *Critias*) into the mouth of his kinsman Critias. Critias had it from Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver, who had it from an Egyptian priest.

The Atlantis story is quoted in full; incidentally, its only occurrence in ancient literature. A story of a rich island civilization (described in great detail) which flourished thousands of years earlier out in the Atlantic Ocean, 'beyond the Pillars of Hercules'. All went well till the Atlanteans became too ambitious and tried to conquer all Europe and Asia. They failed, and were defeated by the Greek forces, under the leadership of Athens. Soon afterwards there occurred violent earthquakes and floods, and Atlantis sank into the sea.

After discussing the history of Plato and of Solon, the author passes to the consideration of the nature of myths, and in particular geological myths, created to account for dimly remembered natural disasters. Plato's use of myth is considered in some detail, for it could be the key to the whole question. In fact, he had a very bad record in this respect, and even went so far as to advocate the invention of myths for the good of the community.

But all this, suspicious as it is, is not enough to destroy the Atlantis story. It was once believed that a large island might well have existed in mid-Atlantic; but this is now known to be geologically impossible. If not there, where else? Many areas have been proposed: North Africa, Tartessus in Spain, the Brittany coast, the North Sea, Heligoland, Britain, the Arctic, the Antarctic, America, and finally, Minoan Crete.

All these theories, except the last, are demolished totally, but with great courtesy. Crete clearly has more to offer, for quite a few elements of the Minoan civilization have their counterparts in the Atlantis story. And when Professor Marinatos, as a result of his recent excavations on Santorini, established to his own satisfaction that the Minoan world was destroyed by the eruption of Thera, here was the requisite natural disaster.

The author accepts Minoan Crete as an element in the Atlantis story, but is worried by the many discrepancies. She has, in fact, even more cause for worry. The work of archaeologists and vulcanologists is now making it abundantly clear that whilst Thera was destroyed about 1500 BC, the Cretan cities lasted for another fifty years or so, to be destroyed, presumably, by Mycenaean invaders. Yet all is not lost, for folk-memory is quite capable of conflating and transposing the two events, the invasion of Crete and the destruction of Thera, which must have had less effect on Crete than Marinatos thought.

The author sums up so far: "Even if Minoan Crete was the main model for Atlantis, it was nevertheless a *limited* model. Plato clearly supplemented features derived from Crete with features from other sources".

What these other sources were is reserved for the final chapter. In a masterly summary, Professor Forsyth demonstrates that the other chief model was the island of Sicily in Plato's own day, and in particular its principal city of Syracuse. Plato had great hopes of this fine city, but was bitterly disappointed by the outrageous behaviour of its ruler Dionysius II. So he adapted the folk-memory of Minoan Crete to the Syracuse of his own day and wrapped in this parable an awful warning: if Dionysius did not mend his ways, Syracuse would go the way of Atlantis.

Reynold Higgins

Fiction

The Sum of Things
By Olivia Manning
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £5.95)

An Inch of Candle
By Alison Leonard
(Angus & Robertson, £4.95)

A Tree May Fall
By Jonah Jones
(Bodley Head, £5.95)

Tasteless though it may be to speak ill of the recently dead, Olivia Manning's final novel provides further evidence that the reputation she enjoyed during her life may have been inflated. Anthony Burgess once called her the most considerable of our women novelists, and other critics have described her six volume account of the adventures of a young British lecturer and his wife in the Balkans and the Levant before and during World War Two as the equal of Anthony Powell's *A Dance to the Music of Time*, but I can't for the life of me see it.

The Sum of Things is just that: characters die, couples are reunited and the tide of the war finally turns. For most of the book, Guy Pringle is moping in Cairo, wrongly convinced that his wife Harriet has been lost at sea. He easily rebuffs the advances of his husband-hungry flatmate, Edwina, and his grief seems to have little effect on the lifestyle he enjoyed throughout the previous books. He is still wrapped up in his students and surrounded by sharks and spongers with whom he discusses the course of the war over endless drinks and meals. As before, it is always Guy who picks up the tab, and this is the only explanation I can find for the fact that, as Miss Manning puts it, most people, having met him once, are eager to see him again. In fact, Harriet went AWOL from the troop-ship before it was sunk and is really swanning about in Syria with her rich chum, Lady Angela, and Angela's drunken consort, Castlebar. She returns to Cairo as a surprise wedding guest when Edwina eventually contrives to get spliced, and all the signs are that the Pringles' marriage is going to carry on exactly as before.

The book has the virtues we expect from its author: accurate, superbly economical writing, especially when there is a scene to be described. But like its predecessors it falls down on the little matter of characterization. The Pringles are bores, he an insensitive prig and she a self-obsessed little malcontent. It is surely a fatal technical flaw to have as central figures a married couple as uninterested in their relationship as Guy and Harriet are—why should we feel involved in it when they so obviously aren't?—and the comparisons with Powell, though irresistible, seem to me to work entirely to the latter's advantage. In *A Dance to the Music of Time*, the device of having a narrator laid-back almost to the point of horizontality succeeds because of the depth of the characters this allows the spotlight to play on. Olivia Manning's books cry out for a Widmerpool or a Stringer, but the quality in her which has been described with approval as unsentimentality prevents her from supplying anything more appetizing than a cardboard cut-out. She is a bloodless Anthony Powell, and Mr Powell is not usually thought of as a writer of passion. At the end of the saga (and remember it is six books, not one), as the Pringles prepare to ride off into the sunset, this is the best they can manage. He: "You'll never leave me again will you?" She: "Don't know. Can't promise. Probably not". Eat your heart out, Barbara Cartland.

Upper lips are just as stiff in two other of this week's new offerings, both by first-time novelists concerned with the theme of pacifism in The Great War. Alison Leonard's heroine is Dora, the 15-year-old daughter of an austere shopkeeper and his fluttery wife, who has to cope with the emotional and intellectual problems of puberty against the background of the horrific goings-on in France. Her own brother is savagely treated for his refusal to fight, while the admired elder brother of a friend goes to pieces as a result of his experiences in the trenches. Dora's difficulties are enhanced by a blackmailing nanny and a Montague-Capulet, church-chapel feud which splits her from her best friend. It is a simple tale, simply told, but an engaging addition to the rapidly growing stack of novels about the period.

Jonah Jones' account of what happens to a young Quaker who enlists despite his convictions and ends up not in Flanders, but in the middle of the 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin, is also a promising debut, the first of a planned trilogy of books about Anglo-Irish relations. Occasionally the writing is banal ("So the deed was done. Patriotism had never pulsed in his veins before"), but the action is well described. The presence of a psychopathic commander leading from the rear leads to massive and pointless carnage, and the book ends with a cruel twist.

Finally, two very different accounts of life in modern Russia, one a collection of longish short stories by the dissident satirist Vladimir Voinovitch, the other a factional treatment of the events which followed the announcement in 1958 that Boris Pasternak was to be awarded the Nobel Prize, written by an author whose real identity, we are coyly informed, cannot be revealed. Both books knock the system, but The Nobel Prize by Yuri Krotkov translated by Dr Linda Aldwinckle (Hamish Hamilton, £5.95), is so clumsily written that most of the effect is lost. Bathos abounds. For example, "Impulsively, Pasternak got up from the chair and..." And what? Grabbed him by the throat? Smothered her face with hot kisses? No such luck. The full sentence reads: "Impulsively, Pasternak got up from the chair and rubbed his forehead with his palms".

The Nobel Prize is written in such a heavy-handed and unsophisticated fashion that one is left with the sneaking suspicion that the whole thing is a diabolical KGB plot designed to discredit their dissident writers by making us believe that they can't write. If this is their game, then they had better get rid of Vladimir Voinovich pretty quickly. In Plain Russian, translated by Richard Lavrie (Cape, £6.50) is an evocative and often extremely funny series of vignettes of Russian life, as delightful to read as its precessors. *The Life and Extraordinary Adventures of Private Ivan Chonkin* and *The Ivankiad*. Whether he is writing about building supervisors with an unpatriotic pride in their work, soldiers, peasants or writers, Voinovich has a rare ability to convey how it feels to live in a different culture. The privileges of the élite, the shortages, the inefficiency of the system are all here, and above all the drinking. For this is a society which floats on a sea of alcohol.

John Nicholson

Old soldier

The Portrait of a General
By John Colville
(Michael Russell, £695)

The general is Sir Charles Colville, great grandfather of the author (and incidentally a great great grandfather of Lord Carrington, the present Foreign Secretary), who commanded first a brigade then a division in the Peninsular Wars and at Waterloo.

The "portrait" has a double meaning. For 20 years Sir John Colville pestered a museum in Atlanta, Georgia, to exchange its Raeburn painting of his ancestor for a landscape by Sir Winston Churchill—who had offered it to help effect a swap. After half the transatlantic establishment had interceeded, including the Coca-Cola company, the museum surrendered. Having thus secured the portrait in oils, Sir John resolved to complement it with a portrait in words.

His great grandfather would have been satisfied with the result, and so should we be. Charles Colville was very much a "working" general who served King and country valiantly and well, but never managed to be in the right place at the right time to secure a place in history.

He was a prolific letter-writer though, and it is these letters, reflecting the life and times of a commander in Wellington's army, which justify the biography. At one time he is rejoicing in the bouille and jugged hare, at another sightseeing or struggling to learn Portuguese, nursing his wounds, lamenting the loss of friends after some appalling slaughter or fretting over his career. There is a letter from Wellington, ticking him off for saving some miscreant from 800 lashes. In return there is a not altogether flattering description of Wellington by Colville's sister-in-law: "His hair is grey and his teeth not good. . . . He is stout made with broad shoulders; his figure is best on horseback, his bust being fine."

None of the later letters quite matches the marvellous detail of those which he wrote home when as a boy of 15 he travelled by stage coach to Versailles to improve his French and his manners in the court of Louis XVI.

Perhaps Sir John should next turn to a biography of his grandfather (General Charles's son) who seems to have led a still more active life. Among his accomplishments was the seduction of Lady Cardigan, wife of the man who later led the Light Brigade at Balaclava. It did not do him much harm. He was transferred to the Coldstream Guards, served as Conservative Chief Whip in the Lords under Disraeli, was made a viscount, then acted as Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra at the coronation of Edward VII.

Henry Stanhope

Crime

Albert Time
By June Thomson
(Gollancz, £5.50)

Kyle and Marsh, with the eagerness of men anxious to be seen doing their duty, opened back the double doors. The merest incidental sentence. But it seemed to me to encapsulate one of the qualities that makes this an outstanding novel of detection: preciseness of observation, with a constant moral undertow. You sense from the very first paragraphs that you are in the presence of a writer of distinction, distinction in that words are chosen with care and petillant with evocation, a writer in that without the least to do one is carried strongly forward.

Mrs Thomson's perturbed probing of motives, all motives not simply the motive for the murder of a rather unpleasant novelist dropped down into a quiet country community, shows itself at its best in her Inspector Finch. Here is someone as much concerned with his own standards of behaviour as with those of his suspects, yet, remaining very much a policeman one can believe in as a member of the Essex CID carrying out an investigation as it would be carried out in life. A policeman and a prober into reasons why. Like Simenon's Maigret, he is the novelist lightly disguised.

And, just as he is both detective and novelist, the book is both detective puzzle and novel. It is a novel to be summed up as "The falsehoods were left perpetuating, springing up again like weeds." It is also a good puzzle, its answer concealed with cunning but with no cheating over the rules of fair play, though if you use literary rather than logical means to get there it is, I suppose, pretty evident. A tribute this to the novel that the book also is. I could put it down (I'm really quite strong-minded) but I kept picking it up again.

Brimstone, by Robert L. Duncan (Michael Joseph, £6.50). Lone Washington computer-rat takes on Pentagon with (genuine shock) the missing Nixon tape intervening. A high theme handled at the high level it deserves.

The Cuban Connection, by Peter Rembroke (Hale, £5.50). First novel that augers excellently. From Yugoslavia Pittsburgh, Leningrad we converge on Sussitation at Oxford. Unforced simply true writing. Pervading air of authenticity.

Plaster Sinners, by Colin Watson (Eyre Methuen, £5.95). Watson's Flackbottugh begins to take on the solidity of Bennett's Five Towns, with murder, murky past and much stoic comment added.

Photo-finish, by Ngaio Marsh (Collins, £5.95). Diva done to death in Nyerellun (as they say), extraordinarily ingeniously. All the old virtues: fair clues, literary bits, some splendiferous characters, great sense of locality.

The Garden of Weapons, by John Gardner (Hodder & Stoughton, £5.95). The spy novel in excelsis, the jargon, the delicious technicalities, the Wall, the beddings. But does sheer skill skim where probing's predicated?

Snatched, by Gregory McDonald (Gollancz, £5.50). Dazzling sleight-of-write of former books abandoned in favour of immaculately constructed twist-after-twist kidnap tale culminating in quasi-Disneyland. Gripping as superglue.

Weep for Her, by Sara Woods (Macmillan, £6.50). Quite simply, well done. Intriguing opening (Can QC account for split-message that caused suicide?), unstrained credible atmosphere, ever-progressing story.

H. R. F. Keating

Quick guide

Studies in English Linguistics for Randolph Quirk, edited by Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, and Jan Svartvik (*Longman*, £18). This *festschrift* by his friends and colleagues celebrates the 60th birthday of the witty and well-named man who pioneered the notion of studying English in the diverse ways she is actually spoke, rather than as it is written according to academic rules. The essays by Noam Chomsky on opacity and the rest are too opaque for the casual reader. But this milestone book, with a select bibliography of Quirk's own publications, marks the revolution in our approach to language that has been presided over by our master grammarian.

Hitler, by Norman Stone *(Hodder & Stoughton, £6.95)*

"Hitler was not born poor: he was never a house-painter; he fought very courageously in the First World War. He did not 'seize' power in 1933, but obtained it by means that were at least as constitutional as those that had kept his three predecessors in office." In fewer than 200 pages Norman Stone compresses the corrective historiography of the Third Reich over the last 25 years—the scholarship, for example, of historians as different as Karl-Dietrich Bracher, David Irvine, Wermer Maser, and Norman Rich—into a riveting and confident narrative as remarkable for its tension as for its readability. A valuable and much needed synthesis.

هكذا من الاصل

A positive push to help television women find their niche

A pioneering project, the first of its kind in this country, has begun at Thames Television to improve the position of women at work by positive discrimination.

It is being carried out by the National Council for Civil Liberties, with the company's cooperation, as part of a wider programme to make use of parts of the Sex Discrimination Act and to do something about the widening pay gap between men and women.

The research will look at the feasibility of carrying out such an exercise in the area of racial as well as sex discrimination; it will involve finding out what jobs women and blacks do; drawing up a programme of action within a company or organization to improve training opportunities and to set a target for the number of women in certain jobs by a particular date; and monitoring whether or not that is carried out.

Thames Television is the only organization to have agreed to take part in the positive discrimination programme to date. This part of the research is being funded by the Equal Opportunities Commission. Other elements of the project are being funded by the Commission for Racial Equality.

Ms Sadie Robarts, a barrister and the NCCL's consultant on the Thames project, said women employees were very interested in the idea. As a result she was holding monthly meetings to discover their grievances: whether they were more interested, for example, in better technical training or in more child care.

Women were entirely excluded from certain jobs in television, she said. At Thames there were no female camera operators and no women in the sound or lighting departments. That was due to "institutionalized" discrimination, the fact that they had perhaps studied particular subjects at school and did not have the necessary qualifications.

"What one has got to do, given a commitment to equality of opportunity by a company, is to introduce training schemes to overcome this", said Ms Robarts. A little known section of the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 does in fact enable an employer with few women in a particular job to take positive action to encourage women.

This can include sending lecturers to schools to encourage girls to do subjects they might not normally study, improving child care arrangements and providing specific training schemes.

The NCCL's project comes at a time of increasing interest throughout the world in positive discrimination policies. The United States has accepted the concept for some time, and American courts have been active in forcing companies, such as Greyhound Bus and the Bank of America positively to encourage the recruitment and promotion of women. Policies have been drawn up and enforced and companies persuaded to set goals of, say, how many women would be in certain kinds of jobs by a particular time. The EEC has now decided to draft a directive on positive discrimination.

All this may sound foreign and probably obnoxious to the British ear, and the NCCL researchers are anxious to talk in terms of targets rather than quotas, which are anyway outlawed under the Sex Discrimination Act. They are looking around for another three to five companies or organizations willing to take part in developing a positive discrimination policy.

So far the difficulties have lain mainly in persuading managements to cooperate, at a time of financial stringency, when economic rather than political or social considerations are paramount. Mrs Ann Sedley, the NCCL's women's rights officer, and Ms Elizabeth Ball, who is running this particular project, would like to work with a hospital and a factory.

The group had a particular lever with Thames: the company had signed Camden Council's equal opportunities policy and, with the franchise for the fourth television channel soon up for grabs, was presumably concerned about its image.

An NCCL pamphlet on positive discrimination will be published later this year and an international conference will be held on the subject next April. This conference is being financed by the Ford Foundation and the German Marshall Fund and will be addressed by speakers from all over the world.

Feminists are convinced that positive discrimination programmes are the only way that women can progress from badly paid women's only jobs to jobs from which they have been entirely barred in the past.

Lucy Hodges

Not animal or vegetable, but edible

The Times Cook

Shona Crawford Poole

If you go down to the woods today beware of a big surprise. If mushrooms, not teddy bears, are your quarry, you had better know their many disguises. For it is at this time of year that most of the 200 edible varieties of Britain's some 5,000 species of fungi are to be found.

As Sunday's television programme *The Rotten World About Us* showed in rivetingly revolting detail, even experts sometimes need reassurance about what is edible and what is not. And as experts will admit, some of the edible varieties, though harmless, are not worth eating except for strictly nourishing purposes. I do not much fancy anyway chomping through a giant puffball, however immature the specimen or cunning its preparation.

Field mushrooms, the wild version of the cultivated mushroom, and ceps (*boletus edulis*) which look on top like shiny buns and underneath have a honeycomb of tiny tubes, are the only ones I trust myself to pick, apart from the wonderfully flavorous morel which wears its honeycomb pattern on the outside and appears, unpredictably, in spring and early summer.

Cultivated button mushrooms sold all year round do not have as much flavour as their wild brethren. The flat, open mushrooms widely available at this time of year should be cheaper than buttons and much tastier.

The taste of an open mushroom grilled with garlic, parsley and butter is so splendid, and superior to snails given the same treatment, that I would never now dream of bothering to cook that delicacy known in the Mendips as *spaillich*. That is not to say there is no occasion when they are a real treat as long as someone else has fiddled over them.

Recipes in which mushrooms predominate tend to be simple. The ingredients which enhance them, worked out long ago, are hard to improve on, and apparent innovations can often be traced to other cuisines. Mushrooms cooked gently in butter are so easily prepared that instruction would seem superfluous if it were not from the hand of Eliza Acton whose *Modern Cookery for Private Families* was first published in 1845.

"Mushrooms au beurre (*Delicious*): Cut the stems from some fine meadow mushroom-buttons, and clean them with a bit of new flannel, and some fine salt; then either wipe them dry with a soft cloth, or rinse them in fresh water, drain them quickly, spread them in a clean cloth; fold it over them, and leave them for ten minutes, or more, to dry. For every pint of them thus prepared, put an ounce and a half of fresh butter into a thick iron saucepan; shake it over the fire until it just begins to brown, throw in the mushrooms, continue to shake the saucepan over a clear fire that they may not stick to it or burn, and when they have simmered three or four minutes, strew over them a little salt, some cayenne, and pounded mace; stew them until they are perfectly tender, heap them in a dish, and serve them with their own sauce only, for breakfast, supper, or luncheon.

"Nothing can be finer than the flavour of the mushrooms thus prepared; and the addition of any liquid is far from an improvement to it.

"They are very good when drained from the butter, and served cold, and in a cool larder may be kept for several days. The butter in which they have stewed is admirable for flavouring gravies, sauces, or potted meats. Small flaps, freed from the fur and skin, may be stewed in the same way; and either these, or the buttons, served under roast poultry or partridges, will give a dish of very superior relish."

In one of her inimitable footnote observations, Miss Acton continues: "Persons inhabiting parts of the country where mushrooms are abundant, may send them easily, when thus prepared, to their friends in cities, or in less productive counties. If poured into jars, with sufficient butter to cover them, they will travel any distance, and can be re-warmed for use."

Anyone who has not tasted a good, home-made mushroom soup should do so, without delay. The following recipe is especially good when made with open mushrooms and strong game stock. When I make it with button mushrooms and light stock, a tablespoon of cornflour thickening seems appropriate—but it is entirely a matter of taste.

Cream of mushroom soup
Serves four

30g (1oz) butter
1 large onion, finely chopped
450g (1lb) mushrooms, preferably open field mushrooms, but any will do, sliced
1 litre (1¾ pints) stock, game, duck or chicken
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
1 tablespoon soy sauce
150ml (¼ pint) double cream

Melt the butter in a heavy pot and fry the onion until it is soft, but not browned. Add the sliced mushrooms, cover and sweat until the mushrooms are tender and have released their juices. Add the stock, season with salt, pepper and soy sauce, and bring to the boil. Cover and cook gently for about 20 minutes.

Purée the mixture by passing it through a sieve or processing it briefly in a blender or food processor. Return the soup to the pan and stir in the cream. Check the seasoning and reheat to just below boiling point. Serve immediately.

Mushrooms with snail butter
Serves four

4 very large open mushrooms or 8 smaller ones
110g (4oz) softened butter
2 cloves garlic, peeled and chopped
At least 4 tablespoons chopped parsley
Juice of half a lemon
Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Peel the mushrooms and cut off the stalks flush with the caps. Smear the peeled surface with a little butter and arrange the mushrooms, butter side up, in a grill pan.

Combine the remaining butter with the garlic, parsley, lemon juice, salt and pepper and reduce the mixture to a smooth paste with a pestle and mortar or food processor.

Grill the mushrooms on a medium heat. When the tops are cooked turn them over and spread the garlic butter over the gilled surface. Grill until cooked through, raising the grill pan nearer the heat to finish them.

Serve the mushrooms just as they are, or with a sprig of parsley in the centre of each one, and fresh crusty bread.

Mushrooms cooked with cream or sour cream, flavoured sometimes with herbs (dill is a favourite) may be served on toast or fried bread as a snack or savoury, or, on their own, as a vegetable. The full flavour of coriander seeds, used in the next recipe is released only when the seeds are heated.

Mushrooms with coriander
Serves four

225g (8oz) button mushrooms
2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
3 tablespoons olive oil
1 rounded teaspoon of coriander seeds, crushed
Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Wipe the mushrooms, trim the stalks, and quarter or slice them thickly. Sprinkle them with half the lemon juice.

Heat 2 tablespoons of the oil in a heavy frying pan and add the crushed coriander. Almost immediately add the mushrooms, bayleaves, salt and pepper. Shake the pan on a low heat, then cover and cook the mushrooms until tender, without allowing them to brown.

Tip the mushrooms, bayleaves, and all the juices into a shallow serving dish. Dribble over them the remaining oil and lemon juice. Serve hot or cold as a first course, or with plainly grilled poultry, lamb or pork.

In *Kitchen Essays* reprinted from *The Times* in 1922, Lady Jekyll wrote: "Some people abstain from sweets at certain seasons, on grounds of religion or health, but seek compensation for their self-denial in tasty savouries; others never eat sweets because they dislike them; and by many a dinner which does not include both sweet and savoury is thought, even in these days of shortened meals, to be a little disappointing."

Mushrooms, she says "are useful for savouries, but great care must be exercised in their selection, and any stale or doubtful ones rejected. American cuisine has invented special Pyrex glass saucers with bell glasses fitting over them, in which mushrooms are cooked very simply in salt, pepper, cream and butter, so as to retain their juices and fugitive flavour; but this might be thought too profuse a savoury for the end of a varied dinner, when these little *Croûtes de Champignons* would be considered daintier.

"Make a purée by frying about 1lb mushrooms, or steaming them, in some butter. When cooked, pass through a wire sieve, mix with a little stiff bechamel sauce, salt, and pepper, heap this on some fried or toasted croutons of bread, and on the top of each little mound place a small, whole, grilled mushroom and serve very hot".

Ronald Butt on a union case history that the Labour party should study

The fraternal story of young Mr Hunter-Gray

Mr Frank Chapple can take care of himself, even without all those electricians behind him. Mr Sid Weighell is also unlikely to come to much harm. The unseating of the popular and respected leader of the railwaymen from the chair of the TUC's transport industries committee has produced such a reaction as to throw Mr Mostyn Evans into quite a state. But what about Mr Hunter-Gray? Who is to take care of him, and those like him, when officials of the transport workers get their teeth in?

You have not, of course, heard of Mr Hunter-Gray, nor, I suppose, have those who are busy in Blackpool this week planning the brave new world of *uncompromising socialist* democracy, though it is just possible that the name might ring the faintest of bells for Mr Evans. Yet the story of this young man ought to be of concern to the Labour conference because it touches on a fundamental question that the British electorate will sooner or later have to face. What will be the right of the individual to think his own thoughts and act on his own conscience in the closed-shop state? What does the Labour left really feel about toleration?

I have the story from Mr Harry Greenway, Conservative MP for Ealing North, who has shown me all the correspondence, and the facts are not in doubt. Last April, Mr Hunter-Gray, one of Mr Greenway's constituents, started work at Lyons Maid, Greenford, as a cold store worker. It was a five to six months job for the ice cream season. For the first month, while he was on probation, he did not have to be a union member. But under an agreement between Lyons Maid and the Transport and *General Workers' Union* (TGWU), there is a 100 per cent closed shop at Greenford for the sort of job which Mr Hunter-Gray was doing. To work after a month, he needed union membership and applied for it willingly since, as he wrote to Mr Greenway, "I believe in unions."

"On May 13", he went on, "*Mr P. W. McCann, branch* secretary of 01-1149 branch of the TGWU, called a meeting of the cold store workers. He told us that we must support the TUC day of action 100 per cent, and that anything we had read in the press to the contrary *was propaganda. He also* implied that anyone who came to work on May 14 would suffer the loss of their job. At this point, I stood forward and said that I would be attending work the next day. I told him that I did not agree with the *action as I had voted Conserva*tive in the last election and I was not in disagreement with Conservative policy. Also that Len Murray had said that it was a matter of conscience. Mr McCann replied that maybe this applied to other branches, but he would have a full turn out.

"On May 14 I attended work as usual, the company had posted notices saying there would be work for people who attended.

"On May 15 I arrived at work at 7 am to be told that I *had been black-legged*, and could not work. Mr McCann said that I had been black-legged because of pressure applied by members, although there could only have been a handful of his members present before 7 am. For the next four days I did nothing but sit alone in an office for most of the day. The company tried to find alternative work for me, but the union blocked every move."

Now, this probationer was not the only person to work that day at Lyons Maid's *Bridge Park factory* at Greenford. According to Mr Manze, the personnel director, in a letter to Mr Greenway, the electricians' union, the TGWU white collar section, the AUEW technical and supervisory section and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs all decided to work normally. Only the TGWU and the AUEW branches decided on a stoppage.

"The company", wrote Mr Manze, "posted a notice to the effect that the factory would be open as normal, and all staff reporting for work would *be found work and paid.*"

Nor was Mr Hunter-Gray the only person whom the TGWU sought to control (but do not forget that he was *not* a member) to turn up for work that day. Three TGWU members did likewise. One of *them*, Mr Henry Kingsley, wrote to Mr Greenway saying that the next day, "the senior shop steward demanded the removal from the site of us four.... To the credit of the management of Lyons Maid, I must state that they refused this demand although the firm was sitting on £3m worth of ice cream which could be lost if the union would call a strike. The management removed us four from our normal work and we spent the next two weeks or so at an office doing nothing, and neither did the management ask us to do any kind of work".

On May 19, Mr Hunter-Gray received a letter asking him to attend a meeting of the TGWU branch on May 31, to consider his application for membership. It was signed "Yours fraternally, P. W. McCann". The applicant describes the meeting in these terms: "I found myself facing a hostile panel of 26 branch officials, who cross-examined me as to my political beliefs. They appeared to believe that you could not be a member of a union unless you were a socialist".

On June 5, Mr Hunter-Gray received another letter from Mr McCann, signed "Yours fraternally", which was rather odd since its whole purpose was to refuse him entry into the brotherhood. He was told *that his application for mem*bership was "not acceptable to the branch committee" but that he had the right of appeal within 14 days. Mr Hunter-Gray accordingly appealed, and got a reply from the Regional Secretary, Mr S. Stadden, to the effect that inquiries were being made, and he would be advised further.

Mr Hunter-Gray: "I believe in unions."

Meanwhile, on June 13, Mr McCann wrote to Miss S. M. King, the personnel officer, saying that Mr Hunter-Gray had accepted as the conditions of his employment the agree*ment* between the company and the TGWU that membership of the TGWU was a condition of employment. Since his application for membership of the TGWU "was not acceptable to the branch committee", the union members therefore considered the company to be in breach of their agreement, being prepared to employ a non-union member.

So Mr Hunter-Gray was sacked. Or, as the personnel director put it in a letter to Mr Greenway, since the only exemption from the closed shop agreement was for people with a genuine religious objection to union membership, and since the full-time union official had reaffirmed, on being contacted again, that the decision was within the union's rules, "the Company, therefore, had no option other than to honour its agreement with the union and terminate Mr Hunter-Gray on June 17, 1980" (*sic*).

Well, it's a hard life for management these days, and Mr Manze told Mr Greenway how, on the day after the Day of Action, the senior shop steward reported to the management that "feelings among the TGWU members were running high against the four who worked and there was a threat of an instant spontaneous (*sic*) walkout by the workforce unless the four were removed". So, making it *clear that the four would not* be dismissed as they had broken no company rules, the company "decided to employ them on other jobs" to provide a "cooling-off period".

But did feelings cool off? Well not so far as the applicant for union membership was concerned. The logic applying to him was clearly exposed in Mr McCann's letter to the personnel manager. Mr Hunter-Gray could not work at Lyons Maid unless he was a member of the union. The union had refused him mem*bership (for an act of con*science for which millions were not punished in a political, not an industrial dispute). Therefore he must be dismissed from Lyons Maid.

The same logic however, was not applied to the other three. They were let off with a fine of a day's pay to charity. They were already union members.

So Mr Hunter-Gray wrote to his MP and Mr Greenway wrote to Mr Evans, pointing out that his constituent was not a member of a union on May 14. "I cannot believe that you would willingly support unemployment of this young person, and would ask you to do all your can to secure union membership for him, and with it his livelihood."

Mr Greenway received in reply a short, formal letter with the typed designation "General Secretary" at the bottom—but unsigned! "We have to acknowledge.... We note the position.... We will communicate with you." The letter surprised Mr Greenway by saying that reference was being made to the regional secretary in Scotland, but this seems to have resulted from a mistyping of a digit in the union's branch number in Mr Greenway's letter.

A subsequent letter from the "Administrative Officer" informed the MP that inquiries were being made with the appropriate reason, and when he had information Mr Greenway would be advised.

Mr Greenway heard nothing. So on July 29 he wrote again to Mr Evans pointing out that he had had no reply for five weeks, during which his constituent had been unemployed "through no fault of his own and at the instigation of your union". Mr Greenway put it to Mr Evans that this was inhuman and disgraceful treatment and asked for a humane decision. Mr Evans has still not replied.

For all Mr Evans knows, this young man (he is 21) is still on the industrial scrap heap which has understandably stirred so much rhetoric this week. And would you not think that an MP's letter about a constituent's grievance deserved the courtesy of a reply? What would be said of a Minister who emulated Mr Evans?

However, I have good news for Mr Evans. Mr Hunter-Gray has got a job at a tyre service station. Meanwhile, he had been informed in July in a letter from the TGWU's Regional Secretary, warmly addressed to "Dear Brother Hunter-Gray", that his appeal had been heard and dismissed, on the grounds that the applicant "could not commit yourself to give an undertaking that you comply with the collective decisions by the branch members", a statement that Mr Hunter-Gray denies making. (He had not been present at the appeal.)

This may seem to be a minor case. It was a job for only half a year, and the man has since got work. But it raises some profound questions of principle. It touches on the right (now, it seems, relevant higher up in the union movement as well) of a man to voice a dissenting opinion and act on his conscience.

It exposes the extraordinary power of relatively minor union officials over the lives of men who need work. It shows that the threat is not so much to those of us who are in employment, whom it might be embarrassing to chuck out, but to our children who may have to conform to become employed.

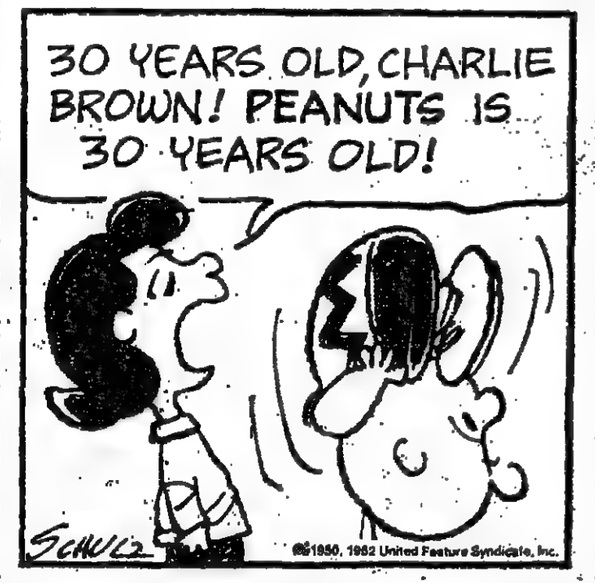
Above all, it touches on the Labour Party's notion of freedom in the all-embracing socialist society which is now being planned in which even parents' rights to contract out of the state education monopoly are threatened. There is a question of fundamental principle at the heart of this little local case, but I wonder whether the Labour Party, as it proclaims the abstractions of a compassionate and caring society, can see what it is. Or whether, come to that, Mr Evans can. Do you think that he will, in the end reply to Mr Greenway?

Bernard Levin

You really are a good man, Charlie Brown

Good grief (readers who do not know, from those two words alone, what the subject of today's column is to be are advised that they are going to get less out of it than the others, and are accordingly offered my apologies); Charlie Brown is 30 years old today.

For those outside the magic circle, a word of explanation. Charlie Brown is the hero of an American strip-cartoon, devised and drawn by a man called Charles P. Schulz, and syndicated throughout the world; the *Daily Mail* and *The Observer* colour magazine both carry it in this country. The *basic cast consists of Charlie*, his dog Snoopy (a somewhat irregular beagle), his constant opponent and tormentress Lucy, Schroeder the intellectual and piano-player, whom Lucy vainly loves, and Linus, Lucy's kid brother, who goes nowhere without his security blanket. Other, more peripheral figures have been added over the years, such as Sally, Charlie's kid sister, and Peppermint Pattie, a kind of up-to-date girl-next-door, but only one of the later additions has really become established, and that is an *ornithologically indeterminate* bird called Woodstock, who acts as foil to Snoopy. "Good grief", incidentally, is the gang's favourite, indeed only, expletive.



Two of the regular cast of Peanuts: Lucy the tormentress and Charlie Brown

Now why, you ask, have I come down today from the Olympian heights where you envisage me normally passing my days, listening to the early toccatas of Buxtehude, refreshing my memory of the *Lusiads*, rearranging my collection of *netsuke* and cataloguing my *incunabula*, sipping a glass of Imperial Tokay, running my *fingers idly through the hair* of the Lorelei. The answer is that *Peanuts* (the name given to the cartoon feature) is no ordinary strip, and the cast is by no means to be compared with those of *The Gambols*, *Andy Capp* or *Fred Basset*. Mr Schulz has something of genius (for depth and range of imagination, the only strip-cartoon that can be compared to his is Frank Dickens's *Bristow*), but it is not merely that his work is so much better than that of others which sets him off from his rivals; it is that there is a philosophy in the strip, its characters and their doings which offers something far greater and more significant than entertainment and amusement.

By now, some of you are no doubt concluding that I have not merely fallen off Olympus but slid clean off my trolley in doing so. To speak of the "philosophy" of a strip-cartoon is self-evidently absurd; some examples of the genre may sometimes make a real-life point (*Trog*, for instance, or the dreadful *Feiffer*), but how can anything of real significance be crammed within that wooden rectangle? A reasonable argument; but I notice that it comes exclusively from the inhabitants of the parenthesis with which I began; nobody who already knows and loves *Peanuts* needs to be told what weight the feature carries, though even they may be interested in an analysis of it.

There have been, it is worth pointing out, a number of serious studies, in book form, of the *Peanuts* feature, mostly discussing it in religious terms (those familiar with it will not be at all surprised to learn that Mr Schulz is himself a devout Christian), and even if these are discounted, the very fact that they could be inspired by the strip suggests that there is something in it more than natural, if philosophy could find it out.

The clue lies in the spirit of the stories (though there are many running themes, each strip is complete in itself), which is one of extraordinary benignity. Snoopy, who is a fantasist for ever dreaming of being a First World War flying ace or a best-selling novelist *is the cynic of the cast*; Lucy is the brutal and authoritarian one, riding rough-shod over her brother Linus and subjecting Charlie to an endless series of humiliations; Schroeder lives for nothing but Beethoven, pausing in his playing from time to time to rebuff Lucy's advances with a brutality scarcely less than her own; yet amid all this, it is goodness that prevails.

This is largely due to the character of Charlie Brown as Schulz has conceived and portrayed it. Charlie is the eternal optimist, guided by something that draws him on through no matter how many defeats. The baseball team which he captains is invariably beaten by an immense margin; his kite invariably becomes entangled in a tree; Lucy, though she always promises that this time she will hold the rugger-ball steady while he runs at it and kicks it, invariably snatches it away at the last moment, causing him to fall flat on his back; yet every time Charlie comes up smiling, his faith undimmed, his ideals undamaged, his good nature untouched.

Heavy weather? Perhaps; Mr Schulz, after all, never preaches, never moralizes. What is more, the strip is consistently funny and delightful, guided by the most penetrating observation. All the same, an attentive *Peanuts* reader does not need a degree in psychology to notice that the children's attitudes are in general miniature versions of adult ones, and their relationships likewise. Nor is it difficult to see that the bonds which unite them are made of affection, and in Charlie's case love. (Charlie is in love, as vainly as Lucy is with Schroeder, with a classmate who does not herself ever appear in the strip, but his love for all creatures great and small is much wider than his own affections.)

Some years ago, there was a musical based on the strip (there have been plays, films and television programmes). It was called (and the title was also the refrain of the theme song) *You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown*; and so he is. The endless stream of reverses that he suffers so uncomplainingly never disturb his essential equilibrium because he can see that they are not based on malice; in reality, a child living the kind of life Charlie does would be deeply unhappy, but Charlie, whatever else he is, is never depressed for long, and it was significant that once, when he was ill, the gang rallied round at once, including even Lucy, with all thoughts of Charlie-baiting forgotten.

Heavy weather, *decidedly*. And yet no other strip-cartoon could possibly provoke me to stir up the winds like this, and that fact in itself must mean something. What it means, I think, is that reading *Peanuts* provides for a few moments a kind of certainty that is in general desperately lacking in our world. It is not the kind of certainty that deals with externals; those who are worried about the possibility of nuclear war will not feel less anxious on that score when they have read *Peanuts*, *nor will those who suffer in* sympathy with the deprived of our world. But those who find themselves doubting man's capacity for goodness, who fear that there is no meaning in their lives or anybody else's, who wonder what exactly is the force that through the green fuse drives the flower, will all, in one way or another, find that when they have stopped laughing at Snoopy and Charlie and Linus and Schroeder and Woodstock and the rest, they will be a little more confident in the beliefs that have wavered. Happy Birthday, Charlie Brown.

Mr Healey, the man most likely...

Blackpool

On Monday evening one of the lesser candidates for the leadership of the Labour Party offered to bet me a fiver that Mr James Callaghan would resign before November 30. I accepted if only because Jim, as he is known to friend and foe in the party, is so unpredictable.

After a lifetime in politics why should he go when the public opinion polls indicate that he is still liked or respected throughout the land? The talk about retiring to the farm in Sussex was unconvincing. Jim is a political animal, and who else in the party could fix it?

Later that evening I met another possible contender, who said that Jim, who was to address the conference next morning, was ready to go. Jim wanted to go with dignity, and he hoped that the delegates would sense the occasion and give him a good send off.

He added when pressed that Mr Denis Healey would be the next leader. Apparently there was no question about that except for the unlikely possibility that the conference would decide on Wednesday to establish an electoral college.

That qualification was swept aside when the conference failed to carry any of the resolutions which would have established an electoral college. The principle was accepted but the means of carrying it out were rejected. This means that the status quo prevails and the PLP will be free to elect their next leader.

There was another reason. After the extraordinary performances of Mr Wedgwood Benn, first at the conference where he promised to change the face of Britain within a month and then afterwards at fringe meetings, even some of his own followers wondered if he was the messiah to lead them to the socialist promised land.

A life-long member of the party said Mr Benn was bonkers—a wonderfully expressive word suggesting a degree of unreality or diffuseness far short of certification and libel. Mrs Shirley Williams wondered why he was so anachronistic. After all, it took God only six days to make the world. A senior member of the Shadow Cabinet added that it would take Mr Benn only three days to destroy it.

In other words, there seemed to be widespread agreement that Mr Benn had blown his chances; which might have helped to explain why Mr Callaghan spoke so well when he addressed the conference. He is an old trouper, of course, but he was in complete command of the occasion. He was also helped by the general assumption that this was his final conference speech as party leader.

There was hardly a murmur from the young Trots of the constituency parties when he suggested that ministerial disarmament was perhaps not the best way of persuading the Soviet Union to reveal its latent imperial ambitions. The Little Englanders remained silent when he announced joint army with the West German Social Democrats and only a few delegates, at an inner

Mr Healey: no question?

hands when the conference came to a coming question. His speech sounded like a valedictory and was received as one. I was still not entirely convinced because Mr Callaghan clearly saw himself as an international statesman, a role he could hardly play down on the farm. He could also be playful and teasing: witness his speech two years ago to the Trades Union Congress when he was expected to announce a general election and instead chose to sing "There was I, waiting at the church...."

Nevertheless, as Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, said at an earlier Labour Party conference, there is a tide in the affairs of men, and a few of Mr Callaghan's closest associates were convinced that he had not forgotten what his dear friend Helmut said in Westminster Hall six months ago. It seemed that some kind of deal had been made, or was in the making, before the leadership left London for Blackpool.

But Mr Benn got carried away by his romantic socialist dreams—followed him from one fringe meeting to another and he looked and sounded like a man continuously drinking champagne instead of tea—was an unexpected bonus.

One reservation had to be aired. Mr Callaghan could decide not to stand for re*election in November but could* not necessarily guarantee that Mr Healey would succeed him. It was quickly dismissed. At least one powerful member of the Parliamentary Labour Party had promised his support to Mr Healey.

If all goes as planned, Mr Healey will become the leader before the end of November and I will have lost a fiver. After that Mr Healey will be on his own. He looks a born leader, but he will need more than Mr Callaghan's exhortations to unite the party.

Louis Heren

LONDON DIARY

Plenty of puff in the old girls yet

Next to a bluebottle in the kilt, nothing is more calculated to put the wind up a true Scotsman than the idea of women, and English women at that, playing the bagpipes.

When the Dagenham Girl Pipers first visited Edinburgh they were greeted with placards proclaiming "Go home, cockneys in fancy dress." But this troupe of east London ersatz clanspersons has survived the slings and arrows of outraged Highlanders to celebrate its golden jubilee on Saturday, with a reunion at Barking.

To find them alive and well on their fiftieth birthday is something of a surprise; they were all the rage in the fifties, and were, like Ivy Benson's all-girl orchestra, the butt of many a music-hall joke. But in recent years they seem to have faded from the limelight. It is an equal surprise to find that one of the original 1930 pipers is still puffing her way through the repertoire as the band's pipe-major.

Peggy Iris, now 61, told me yesterday: "We used to be a full-time outfit, fielding as many as four full bands at a time. But we can't afford the overheads now; there are still 50 of us, but we have all been part-timers since 1967."

They still undertake up to 60 engagements a year; and this year have played one foreign gig at a carnival in Oviedo, Spain. But gone are the days when they toured the world; the band notepaper, listing all the countries visited, still includes Cyrenaica, Tanganyika, Transjordan and Tripolitania.

The pipers were founded by the minister of the Congregational Church at Dagenham, who picked a dozen girls from his Sunday school and had them tutored by a pipe-major from the King's Own Scottish Borderers. The pipe-major was not impressed by the idea, but agreed to teach the girls on the promise of payment.

Although hardly the "ladies from hell" that genuine Scots military pipers appeared to the Germans in the trenches of the Somme, the Dagenham girls did their bit for war service too, entertaining Montgomery and the Eighth Army the night before El Alamein.

"We might not win any prizes at a pibroch contest on the Isle of Skye, but we have tried to broaden the appeal of pipe music", Pipe-Major Iris said.

There's life in the old band yet, with a steady stream of 11-year-old Dagenham girls queuing to join. And the last time the girls played a date in Scotland, the hairy natives didn't bat a sporran.

Late extra

Yesterday's announcement that the London *Evening News* is to close comes almost exactly 20 years after the tragic demise of *its former competitor, The Star*, and that paper's distinguished morning stablemate, the *News Chronicle*.

To mark the occasion, if occasion is the right word, John Johnson, chief sub-editor of the *News Chronicle*, has arranged a reunion dinner for those who slaved in that once-great news factory. More than 200 have accepted invitations, including such eminent names as Vernon Bartlett, Lord Ritchie-Calder, Arthur Koestler and the cartoonist Ronald Searle.

One famous name will be absent; the first editor of the *Daily News*, the *News Chronicle's* predecessor, who was in fact not much of a success in the job and left after only three weeks to try his hand, like so many other ex-*Chronicle* men have done, at writing books, at which he had rather better luck. Name of Charles Dickens.

*London graffiti latest: on a wall bearing in large letters the slogan "Free Ireland", some*one has added: "With every *packet of cornflakes.*"

Azerbaijam etc

Pravda, no doubt with an eye *to the forthcoming Madrid con*ference to review the working of Helsinki détente, has come as close as it possibly can without actually saying so to admitting that the Russians have been jamming BBC overseas broadcasts since the beginning *of the workers' revolt in Poland.*

In an article by its commentator Vladimir Bolshakov, the Soviet daily admits to jamming the output of the Munich-based stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which it describes as "the CIA's radio twins". *This, it says, is in com*plete accordance with the spirit and letter of Helsinki.

Then it says that the best way to describe the broadcasts of the BBC, Voice of America and the West German Deutsche Welle is by an old Russian

proverb: "If you lie down with the dogs, you get up with the fleas."

According to American intelligence reports, the Russians have 2,500 jamming transmitters at work, each of which uses a large amount of manpower and huge quantities of electricity. The BBC calculates that the Soviet Union spends as much on jamming in four days as the BBC spends on its Russian-language broadcasts in a year.

Judging by the *Pravda* article, I am convinced that somewhere deep in Soviet Central Asia there is a huge secret factory, using enough electricity to light Moscow for a year, manufacturing old Russian proverbs.

Polls together

When millions of West Germans settle down on Sunday evening in front of their television sets to watch the results of the federal election flowing in, a good deal of what they see will be British.

Not the results, of course, but the images in which the results are made graphic, with the aid of a computer-based synthetic picture generator called Icon. The system was originally developed by Logica, a London firm of computer and communications consultants, for the BBC, and was first used for the 1979 general election results, relegating Robert McKenzie and his trusty old swingometer to the realms of Stone Age technology.

The clever bit of the system is that the pre-designed graphics are reconstructed when appropriate information about swings, the state of the parties, and so on, are fed in, and all directly on to the screen, giving adjustable images without the need for camera work. I do not pretend to understand how it works, but I gather it means that German viewers will not need to buy larger television sets to accommodate full-frontal pictures of the rotund Herr Strauss.

It happened that a representative of Westdeutsche Rundfunk, one of the broadcasting companies, saw the 1979 BBC results programme here, and was impressed enough to make enquiries that led to a six-figure contract for Logica. It will go a small way to paying *for all those Ford Granadas we* fondly imagined were being built at Dagenham.

Untruffled

Those admirable, reputable grocers, Fortnum and Mason, have been caught passing counterfeit truffles. They were selling among their many costly condiments, a Belgian pâté prepared by the firm of Aphis. The label portrayed a slice with that appetizing black nugget in the centre which says "truffle" to gourmets the world over.

But David Wolfe, a gastronome with all the inquisitive instincts of the dogs and sows that are used to hunt the succulent tubers in the French woodlands, noted that there was not a mention of truffles in the pâté's list of ingredients. Samples were sent to Westminster City council for analysis—and the black hole in the middle proved to be filled with extract of seaweed.

Fortnum's, and the importers, have hastily withdrawn all stocks. "Perhaps they can get away with that sort of thing on the Continent", says Wolfe, with lip-smacking satisfaction.

An embarrassing sort of mistake (eight letters) in the clue to 27 across must have taxed the wits of even the sharpest solvers of The Times *Crossword Puzzle No 15,336 yesterday. An eagle-eyed proofreader spotted the word "embarassing" clearly spelt wrongly, and naturally corrected it, little realizing that the error was deliberate. The answer to "an embarassing sort of mistake" should now be obvious.*

Alan Hamilton

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THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LABOUR IN TRAVAIL

The Labour Conference has so far provided two of the most disastrous days that the party has ever experienced. At a time when the Government is running into considerable difficulty, when the principal Opposition party has every opportunity to be riding high, Labour has presented a spectacle of irresponsible anarchy. It has espoused policies which are ill-considered and unrealistic. It has elected a national executive committee with even more of a left-wing majority than the previous one. It has passed a constitutional amendment that will weaken the independence of Labour MPs. And it has produced a shambles over the method of electing the party leader.

This last is of particular importance because so many of the hopes for restoring sense and order to the party depend on the influence of a new leader who can bring to the task more vigour and a greater readiness for combat, than Mr Callaghan has displayed over the past year. Mr Callaghan has seemed this week to be drawing to the conclusion of a career of mixed fortune, in the course of which he served with considerable success for two-and-a-half out of his three years as Prime Minister. His speech on Tuesday was appropriate as a farewell to his followers. But it did not bear the mark of a man with the zest to arrest the drift towards chaos and extremism in the party. The time has come for him to hand over. It has been generally assumed at Blackpool this week that this was his intention, and it may still be. But he is bound to be subjected to considerable pressure to stay until the confusion over the method of electing the leader has been sorted out.

The conference did not change the existing method yesterday. It voted in favour of a change, without being able to agree what the change should be. For the moment, therefore, the present arrangement—whereby the leader is elected by Labour MPs—still stands. But the conference has undermined the legitimacy of this procedure, and weakened in advance the authority of any new leader elected under it.

In these circumstances a powerful case can be made for Mr Callaghan remaining until the party has an accepted procedure for electing a successor. If this is not agreed today, it might mean waiting another year before a new leader could begin what is bound to be the exceedingly difficult task of pulling Labour back to a position where it is a credible alternative government. The party cannot afford such a delay. With all the disadvantages of electing a new leader under present conditions, it would still be better if Mr Callaghan were to be succeeded by Mr Healey at the beginning of the next Parliamentary session in November.

One of the principal tasks of a new leader must be to rescue Labour from a policy on Europe that is dangerous both for the country and the party. The conference voted yesterday for outright withdrawal from the European Community. The objections to such a course on grounds of the national interest are familiar enough. But it may seem strange at a time when membership of the EEC is not popular in Britain to assert that the party will also suffer if it persists in this policy.

The reason is that it would in all probability provoke a split at the next election, if not before. The "gang of three" — Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Rodgers and Mr David Owen—are well aware of the danger of breaking away from Labour on such an electorally uninviting issue. They would therefore justify such a move on wider grounds, which they would be unlikely to have much difficulty in finding. But it is hard to believe that Mrs Williams in particular, after all she has said over the past few days, could retain the respect of the public and herself if she were to fight the next election on behalf of a party committed to withdrawal from the Community.

It is ironic that Labour's pro-Marketeers should now be looking to another referendum as a possible compromise, and that this should be rejected by anti-marketeers who were so keen on the idea in 1974-75. Another possibility would be simply to hope that whoever leads the party at the next election would have the good sense and the authority to prevent a commitment to withdrawal being included in the manifesto. Although yesterday's resolution was passed by the two-thirds majority necessary for it to become official party policy, it does not have to be included. It might also be argued that the decision of the conference yesterday not to put responsibility for the manifesto solely in the hands of the National Executive Committee would make it easier to omit such a European commitment. But while yesterday's manifesto decision was one of the few redeeming features of the conference to date, it would be unwise to put any confidence in such a strategy.

It is unrealistic to expect that any leader in opposition will have the personal authority to disregard such a clear expression of the party's will on a matter of the first importance—unless it is reversed at another conference before the election. If Labour is to be saved as a party worthy of national respect the battle will have to be fought within the movement well in advance of the election on the substance of policy, not only on Europe, but also defence (there will be some critical votes on that today) and other issues. It is no use just trusting that all would be well once Labour were back with the responsibility of office.

AN FLEET STREET SAVE ITSELF?

"On the tombstones of Fleet Street, write one word: 'Decline.'" Those were the concluding words of the leading article we published on Saturday, June 28, which gave precise warning of the inevitability of Fleet Street closures, unless there was a radical change in the relationship between trade unions and managements, a new unity among trade unions and a new unity between publishers. As it happens, the *Evening News* has been the first newspaper to fall victim to the decline of Fleet Street. That leaves seventeen titles, of which at least nine are certainly operating at a loss.

There is no commercial law that says that London cannot support two evening newspapers. It is true that the circulation of the *Evening News* had fallen steadily over a number of years. There had recently been an improvement in its editorial quality, and it had its own place, larger than that of most successful provincial newspapers. The problem was partly due to the recession in advertising but Associated Newspapers, a very experienced publishers, believe they have seen their newspaper through not one, but several scores, of advertising recessions in the past. The chief rival of the *Evening News*, like the rest of Fleet Street, was faced with costs which were so much that large losses had become inevitable; there was no prospect of bringing the paper back into balance.

If the *Evening News* had been published on the same basis as evening newspapers in North America or in many European cities, or even on that of the more efficient provincial cities of England, with modern equipment and proper manning standards, it would not have incurred these costs. The unions had made concessions to try to save the paper, but costs were still too high. If the rest of Fleet Street were able to operate on modern standards of commercial efficiency, then none of the Fleet Street titles would be in serious danger and most would be in profit, even in a recession.

When a title dies, it is natural that those who work in newspapers should feel both sad and angry. It would of course be hypocritical to say that all titles are of equal value. There are, nowadays, one or two mass circulation newspapers published which contribute little or nothing to the life of Britain, yet the *Evening News* was a respectable evening newspaper, if not an inspired one. It leaves London with, at least for the time being, no competition in the evening newspaper field.

It is, nevertheless, no use people being angry about an event which is the inevitable outcome of the failure of Fleet Street to reform itself. Three Royal Commissions, the Economist Intelligence Unit Report, and countless informed articles and research papers, have argued that the present number of titles and jobs could not be maintained unless Fleet Street was prepared to modernize its equipment and raise its productivity. High productivity does of course mean an end to overmanning, but it tends to create additional employment by allowing newspapers to operate successfully on reasonable costs. All the papers that are still under threat in Fleet Street urgently need to raise their efficiency. The recession shows up their weaknesses but the crisis is in their costs.

It is tragic that the 1977 "Programme for Action" which was agreed by the TUC, by the print unions and by the publishers, was turned down by votes on the shop floor. That programme, which would have allowed new equipment to be brought in in an orderly way, could have saved the *Evening News*. It is still open—even after this tragic delay—for Fleet Street to reform itself. The death of the *Evening News* shows the inevitable consequence of failing to do so. The question that the unions are asking is whether Mr Murdoch will start another evening newspaper. It would be very welcome if he did, but he would be crazy to do so on the present Fleet Street standards of manning and cost.

ATCHERISM ON TRIAL IN AUSTRALIA

Upon the findings of the polls the Government and Labour opposition are neck and neck in the Australian election campaign. Practical politicians plainly believe that the Labour Party may overturn the Liberal-National Party majority of forty-one in the 124-seat Lower House. (It will be 125 in the House.) There is more disposition to think that the third party, the Australian Democrats, will hold a balancing vote in the Senate, half of which is also at stake on October 18. But, even in such a constitutional stalemate ended the Whitlam Government's dismissal, a Senate result of this kind hardly affects day-to-day issues.

This is because the result is likely to be so certainly a referendum on the mandate for Mr Fraser. The campaign has so far generated relatively little excitement. The real issue is unemployment, though this, of course, questions the whole thrust of the free market economy. He is vulnerable because in 1975 he indulged too many undertakings to reduce unemployment and was rewarded for his present record.

Now he pleads the world recession, to which Labour retorts with accusations of mismanagement, and makes what play it can with gloomy reports that thousands of families are falling below the poverty line (as drawn in a rich country) and a seventy per cent growth in actual destitution.

The credibility of Labour's challenge is blunted by defeatism. This is mainly a hangover from the failures of the Whitlam years, but derives also from the fact that in the postwar period the Australian voter has somehow shown a basic conservatism that keeps the Liberal-CP coalition in power federally despite its many vicissitudes. That coalition has come to represent for Australians the success their country has shown itself to be, as an expanding nation and economy in the past forty years. And the success story continues despite recession and 340,000 unemployed, for foreign capital pours into the country as its immense natural resources, including energy, are progressively revealed.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Labour leader, is promising to tax these eager foreigners and to keep a controlling equity in their operations, besides offering a lot more welfare spending, and espousing an even shorter working week (or 9-day fortnight). Yet he has felt his personality is insufficient to impress the electorate without buttressing. A safe seat has been found for Mr Bob Hawke, the former president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and a personality of immense potency in Australia. Yet behind him Mr Hayden has lined up the charismatic figure of Mr Wran, the New South Wales Labour Premier, as chairman of the party (though not as a federal candidate). Mr Hawke's future in parliament seems assured. But his time is not quite come, and this cobbling together of a Labour brains trust has an aura of self-distrust.

The voters have broadly to choose between the Fraser view that free enterprise Australia rides the world recession far better than most, but that under Labour it would soon have the worst of it with twenty per cent inflation on top; and the Labour view that Mr Fraser's monetarism has failed so that only Labour-generated and planned expansion can end unemployment and fulfil Australia's even richer economic promise. This echo of political election controversies in Britain, though in a richer environment, makes the Australian verdict of more than academic interest here.

...e brainpower

...rahom Don

...ering perusal of the list ...es honours graduates of ...iversity in today's *Times* ... indicates a surprising ... of women. Of course, ... have to know the num... each sex entering the examinations, but it seem unlikely that there was a preponderance of girls studying law, medicine or pharmacy. Yet in law, eight women were awarded firsts and only four men; in pharmacy eight women to five men and in medicine (while I find one or two names somewhat ambiguous) I make it 30 each.

Men so often arrogantly assume that they are the superior sex intellectually. It would be beneficial for all concerned if we could have an accurate analysis made.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM DON,
14 Celina Close,
Bletchley, Buckinghamshire.
September 23.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reporting of Iraq-Iran war

From Mr Alireza Arouzi and others

Sir, As Iranians concerned about the future of our country, we are amazed that an act, which by any standards, legal or moral, must be termed as "aggression", passes with so little condemnation by the political leaders and the press of the United Kingdom.

It requires no sympathy for the government in Tehran to recognize that an attack by one state on another, however objectionable its government, is a flagrant violation of international law and any code of civilised conduct between nations.

The indecent emphasis in British, and indeed all Western, media on the flow of oil, regional stability and security obscures the fundamental reality that one state has attacked another, and that it has not been condemned for doing so. The precedent which such a self-serving and hypocritical attitude will set in the standards governing international relations is terrifying.

Yours faithfully,
ALIREZA AROUZI,
IRAJ BAGHERZADEH,
KEWMARS BOZORGMEHR,
HAMID ENAYAT,
CYRUS GHANI,
London SW7.

This island race

From Mr R. M. White

Sir, Your correspondents on the nationality White Paper (September 12 and 18) are to be congratulated on drawing attention to that document and some of its effects. When it was published (Cmnd 7987 - July 30, 1980) the columns of this newspaper gave much space to the issues, even including a leader. Such publicity was entirely appropriate, given the fundamental changes proposed. It may be argued that an Act based on the White Paper would involve greater changes in nationality law than any single previous statute, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned. Yet public debate has been almost entirely lacking.

Those of your correspondents who write from the Falkland Islands Office note that Falkland islanders will receive "second-class citizenship". That the White Paper proposes a "second-class citizenship" for them and others is undeniable. It also proposes a "third-class citizenship", bereft it seems of all legal rights, for some who are presently citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies. Some citizens will, further, be entirely stripped of such citizenship. Can this be a matter of indifference to the general public?

Space does not admit a detailed critique to the White Paper. Suffice it to say that its basic policy is simply to cut adrift all responsibilities remaining from colonial days with little regard for the needs and wishes of those most concerned. There is more or less no discussion as to the purpose of nationality (or citizenship). There is equally little discussion of the various international obligations on the matter, and even less on the enormous effects on nationality of EEC membership. The European Convention on Human Rights receives equally cavalier treatment.

Will such proposals become law without further discussion?

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN M. WHITE,
University of Dundee Faculty of Law,
Park Place,
Dundee.

Human rights petitions

From Mr Fred Silvester, MP for Withington (Conservative)

Sir, The letter from Jonathan Aitken and others (September 25) says that if we allow the right of individual petition to the European Commission of Human Rights to lapse next January it would be "embarrassing to governments". That is true. It is a nuisance for any government to have the matter raised. It is regarded as an unnecessary complication when so many other issues of great importance in economic and foreign affairs need its attention. So much better to let the dog snooze on.

The other contention in the letter is less accurate. The problems of protecting the individual from executive power and of safeguarding minorities within a state are not new. They have exercised many great minds for centuries and there is no reason to suppose that the undemocratic and alien procedures evolved in Strasbourg have produced the ultimate solution to the problem. There is no evidence that we shall be left bereft and enslaved if we abandon them.

What is certain, however, is that since 1966 we have acquiesced in a gigantic constitutional innovation without parliamentary debate or approval. What would the three MPs who signed the letter honestly say if I were to propose that the United Kingdom should set up a Supreme Court with power to overrule Parliament, and that we should do it without statute or parliamentary approval? They would regard such a proposition as absurd. Yet we continue to allow just that.

The Commission and Court were set up by treaty which is not subject to parliamentary scrutiny. It is ironic that those who want Strasbourg as a protection against executive power applaud a system which depends entirely on executive authority for its institution and continuance.

Yours faithfully,
F. J. SILVESTER,
House of Commons.

Surviving ice houses

From Mr Graham Binns

Sir, There is an ice house cut into the rock at the back of Ruskin's old home, Brantwood. When I was a boy an old outdoor servant of Ruskin's called Wilkinson, lived in the lodge there. He told me that when Ruskin became crochety and disturbed toward the end of his life, Mrs Severn, his cousin, would have him wheeled in there to cool off.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM BINNS,
14 Elsworthy Terrace,
Primrose Hill, NW3.

Upsetting the constitutional applecart

From Mr Edmund Esdaile

Sir, England constitutionally is and has always been tripartite, consisting of Sovereign, Lords and Commons. A mixed Constitution in which the elements are harmoniously blent and balanced is of all constitutions the healthiest and most stable; but if any of these elements becomes either excessive or deficient the health of the whole must suffer. In our history the Crown at one time claimed too much, at another the Whig nobility and gentry; now, if the socialists were to achieve their aim, the claimant would be the Commons.

In each case the health of the body politic has needed or could now need to be insured against excess and it is quite untrue to imply that the Commons, unlike the Crown three centuries and more ago or the Whigs a century later, cannot be or become excessive. By permitting the peerage of the first Lord Stansgate to be extinguished the Commons may well eventually prove to have connived at their own corruption. In any case it is surely an act of breathtaking political arrogance for one of England's constituent elements to propose unilaterally to sterilize another. What was mortally wrong in 1649 is morally wrong now.

It has long been common knowledge that debates in the House of Lords attain in general a greater distinction than the House of Commons is in general capable of supplying and that in the Lords the cross-benches lack a parliamentary parallel. Further, since hereditary peers face no hustings and have no votes, they make no promises of unreliable electoral value and can therefore form a bulwark protecting the ordinary citizen.

This is not to say that the House of Lords needs no reform; that is another matter. What I seek to stress is that we have now been warned. The time may yet come when, perhaps too late, the ordinary citizen will cry "The power of the Commons has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished" and be quite unable to do anything about it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDMUND ESDAILE,
53 Surrenden Road,
Brighton,
East Sussex.
September 30.

From Mr H. G. Pitt

Sir, In his excitement Mr Wedgwood Benn may have forgotten that it is the Crown, not governments, which creates peers. If he will pause to recall the history he learned at the university he now likes to forget he attended, he will find that monarchs do not bend easily on high constitutional matters; and he might ponder the likelihood that many of her Majesty's subjects would not be willing to see her bullied.

Yours sincerely,
H. G. PITT,
Worcester College,
Oxford.
September 30.

From Sir Max Beloff, FBA

Sir, There is a certain fascination for a student of politics in watching the Labour Party conference on television. I am struck by one visual impression. Most of the delegates dress like people attending any ordinary business or professional gathering. But there are exceptions.

If a young man goes to the rostrum and is not wearing a tie, one can be certain of two things: first, he represents a constituency party and not a trade union; second, he will proceed to utter extreme left-wing opinions. From the contemporary descriptions of the followers of Robespierre, we derive the useful word *sans-culottes*. Should the followers of Mr Tony Benn (*ci-devant* Viscount Stansgate) be styled *sans-cravates*?

Yours truly,
M. BELOFF,
St Antony's College,
Oxford.
September 30.

From Mr Philip Thody

Sir, I don't know why people are so worried about Mr Benn. He is merely a disciple of the Sons of the Red Dawn, whose aims were so neatly summarised by Bingo Little during his brief engagement to Charlotte Corday Rowbotham:

"You must meet old Rowbotham, Bertie. A delightful chap. Wants to massacre the bourgeoisie, sack Park Lane and disembowel the hereditary aristocracy. Well, nothing could be fairer than that, what?"

Your obedient servant,
PHILIP THODY,
6 The Nook, Leeds 17.
September 30 (Le 8 Vendémiaire, An 186 de la République).

From Mr H. H. C. Beattie

Sir, Mr Wedgwood Benn's declaration of intent should his party win the next election, at today's Labour Party conference (September 29), prompts this reply from me.

It will interest him no doubt to have his mind refreshed with the historical fact that the much despised regime in South Africa achieved its ends by the same means. In 1953 the leaders of the ruling party could not get their own way with apartheid legislation and in consequence they flooded the second House—the Senate—with their supporters and got what they wanted.

The next step was the subjugation of the judiciary by the establishment of "The High Court of Parliament", which further ensured that they had their own court of appeal should matters not be conducted to their satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH BEATTIE,
5 Cotmore House,
Fringford,
Bicester,
Oxfordshire.
September 29.

From Mrs S. M. Lilley

Sir,
It must be fun to be a Lord:
I've heard the "perks" are good.
What if Benn's thousand new-made peers
Should vote to stay "m'Lud"?

Yours faithfully,
S. M. LILLEY,
Kingsdown Park House,
Tankerton,
Kent.
September 30.

Aircraft to 'kill' tanks

From Mr Warwick Collins

Sir, I should like to correct what seems to be an important error in the interesting letter from Squadron Leader Hindley (September 20) on the proposal to develop small aircraft to kill tanks.

The belief that small propeller-driven aircraft of the type mentioned in Lord Gladwyn's letter (September 18) cannot carry sufficient weaponry to destroy modern tanks is easily shown to be factually incorrect.

A military load for such an aircraft (with, say, a 1,000 hp turbine engine) would be 2,000lb. This was the warload which a Mustang was able to carry in World War II, and techniques have improved since then. It is also generally known that an infantryman can carry and launch a potent anti-armour guided missile (as the Israeli tank crews found to their cost when faced with the Soviet Sagger in the 1973 Yom Kippur war); guided projectile weight in this case does not need to exceed 30lb. To assess the tank-killing capacity of the type of aircraft mentioned above, it only remains to ask how many times 30lb can be divided into a 2,000lb payload.

As an alternative to guided weapons, up to 100 optically-sighted anti-tank rockets could be carried on a single mission. Tests with Sura rockets, among others, show how effective is the combination of such weapons with the light aircraft platform.

Squadron Leader Hindley raises the crucial question of sophistication in modern battlefield conditions. The necessity for rigorous study in this area cannot be overestimated. For example, present planners do not yet seem to appreciate the relation between the sophistication of aircraft and that of the missiles they carry. In practice, the *more* sophisticated the missile, the more functions it expedites, *the less sophisticated the launching or aiming platform need be*. A useful example is the new Hughes Wasp anti-tank missile. It can be fired in the approximate direction of the target at distances of up to six miles away, and will locate and "sniff out" the target, using microwave or infra-red homing. Up to 20 such missiles could be carried by a light aircraft on a single sortie.

Because unit costs of such aircraft would be a maximum of £250,000 per copy (as opposed to £1m for a modern battle tank), they could be produced in significant numbers. Together the two systems would provide a defence system of great cheapness and high mobility, capable of rapidly concentrating firepower wherever there occurred the possibility of an armoured breakthrough.

This is the intriguing possibility which is at present taxing the minds of strategists at the Ministry of Defence. A capacity to deter conventional attack by entirely conventional means would add to the stability of Europe and would reduce the necessity of restoring at an early stage to nuclear weapons in the tragic event of invasion. I believe this argument refutes the judgment put forward by Mr Michael Rubinstein (September 20) that consideration of such a system is "warmongering". On the contrary, it is planning for peace.

Yours faithfully,
WARWICK COLLINS,
23 Kingston Park,
Lymington,
Hampshire.
September 23.

Education proposals

From Professor C. B. Cox

Sir, Your admirable leader (September 30) on Labour proposals to abolish private education draws attention to the rights of minorities. In the future private education may become essential to project the rights of the majority.

It is not sufficiently realized how in recent years the breakdown of a consensus on moral values has changed the educational debate. The obvious example is sex education.

Many parents, and I am one of them, want their children to attend schools where teachers inculcate Christian principles. Other people take for granted that young men and women over the age of 16 may properly enjoy temporary sexual relationships as long as they use contraceptives.

There are already areas where a majority of parents find their moral values at odds with those of the senior teachers in their local school. This situation will occur more often in coming years. The liberty of parents to educate their children as they see fit will increasingly depend on private schools. Labour Party policy runs counter to the urgent need to increase the number of alternative schools, to offer a pluralist society opportunities to educate children according to parental beliefs.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN COX,
20 Park Gates Drive,
Cheadle Hulme,
Stockport,
Cheshire.
September 30.

A load of rubbish

From Mr Andrew Constable

Sir, The stark reality of the phrase used by Mr Anthony Cardew's local council, "Household Waste Amenity Centre" (September 27), took me aback. Here at Chigwell we have a "Civic Amenity Point!"

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW CONSTABLE,
Chigwell School,
Chigwell,
Essex.
September 29.

Kidnapping in Sardinia

From Mr Rolf Schild

Sir, I would refer to John Carter's article published on September 20. From the context of the article, one must assume that he claims it is only the "rich outsiders" who have caused the kind of resentment which leads to kidnapping.

There is nothing new about this form of banditry. It has been practised in Sardinia for a great many years. At one time it was sheep, and now it has progressed to kidnapping people, which is more profitable. To quote one bandit, "They do not make so much noise".

Tourism is encouraged in Sardinia, and had it not been for the developers (not always successful) and the "rich outsiders", the "ordinary" holiday-maker would probably never have had the chance to enjoy the beauty of the island, nor would the essential services exist.

Far from being exploited, the local population now enjoys a higher standard of living, and has much better prospects than ever before with the influx of tourists.

Carter's "different league" analogy shows ignorance of the true facts. I would have thought that if a fictitious value of the private property is published in an open article, then those who write or are responsible for its publication should also be prepared to underwrite their statements.

The chances of being kidnapped are less than being in an aeroplane crash; and in the same way that it does not prevent people from flying, it should not prevent anyone from spending his vacation in Sardinia. However, it would be a fallacy to assume, and as Carter claims, that only the very rich are potential victims. On the contrary, it is the not-so-rich who may become victims, as they least expect it. The Sardinian native is as likely to be kidnapped or murdered as any foreigner.

We have many friends of all leagues in Sardinia who feel no resentment; there are also habitual and "try-to-get-rich-quick" criminals as in so many other countries. It would seem that Carter attempts to justify their action of one of the most barbaric of all crimes.

Yours faithfully,
ROLF SCHILD,
5 Byron Drive, N2.
September 30.

Convenience food

From Mr W. S. Bolitho

Sir, As the son of a Cornish miner I was interested in Mrs de Gavnesford's letter (September 27).

My father's fingers were too large to hold his pasty by the "ridge". He held it with one end in his hand and, like his children, he ate the lot. It was not only my mother's cooking that was involved: there was also her pride.

I would mention one aspect of the recipe my non-Cornish wife has pointed out which she learned from my mother. When filling the flattened-out pastry, potatoes and turnips were put on first, followed by the meat, before the pastry was folded over. This was done to ensure that, in cooking, the juices from the meat did not leak out but were absorbed by the vegetables.

I have never encountered the variation of a different content at either end but I still have three specific memories:

1. The beef used was always of the highest quality that could be afforded.
2. In the essential accompanying cup of tea, sugar was not only permitted but even encouraged—to aid the digestion.
3. If I had been very good, I was allowed to fold the ridge.

Yours faithfully,
W. S. BOLITHO,
Wards Garth,
Lower End,
Layer-de-la-Haye,
Colchester,
Essex.

Aware of the bull

From Mr R. P. Welch

Sir, I seem to remember that one of the present Government's election promises was to introduce less legislation. Why on earth then are we being pestered with the proposal to change the rules about bulls in fields? Everything seems perfectly well ordered as it is.

I have led countless walks with groups of children along miles and miles of footpaths. Very often the children suppose that bullocks are bulls and passing these close by adds enormous excitement to the walk. What injuries we suffer are generally the result of negotiating barbed wire when there should be a gate or stile.

Only once have we met a bull, accompanied by about 40 heifers. All seemed peaceful. He was grazing and so were the heifers. We proceeded warily into the field but before we had gone 50 yards the attack began. All the heifers were charging at us. We didn't stop to find out whether they were merely being inquisitive but beat a hasty retreat, reaching safety with just yards to spare. The only non-participant in this event was the bull, who didn't even glance our way.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WELCH,
Brookstones Cottages,
Sydenham,
Oxford.

Tale of a shirt

From Miss Olwen Hedley

Sir, In King George III's reign it was still customary for the Sovereign's left-off shirts and similar clothes to be distributed among certain gentlemen of his bedchamber, who had no cause for dissatisfaction with the length of the shirts.

The versatile satirist William Combe tells us: "I have been present when a slave of St James' glowed with importance from an imoudent exposure of the tail of his shirt, to shew an astonished company the Crown and GR which were worked upon it."

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
OLWEN HEDLEY,
15 Denny Crescent, SE11.
September 29.

APART FROM MORE POWER AND LESS CONSUMPTION IT'S EXACTLY THE SAME MERCEDES

To recognize the improvements you have to open the bonnet.

Mercedes-Benz have replaced their existing 2.3 litre petrol engines with a completely new 2.3-litre petrol engine.

To recognize the improvements it now makes you just have to open the throttle.

MORE THRUST-LESS THIRST

The new fuel-injected engine develops up to 25% more power.

Yet consumes up to 17% less fuel.

In the Mercedes-Benz 230E Saloon or 230 CE Coupe this provides a top speed of 112 mph and at least 33.6 mpg* at 56 mph.

Improved torque means that even at low to medium urban speeds, the new engine accelerates more smoothly and powerfully. Fewer gear changes are required.

SAVING MORE THAN FUEL

Absolutely nothing new goes into a Mercedes-Benz until it is proved capable of functioning reliably over many years.

In the case of the new engine this meant an arduous testing programme of 1,400,000 miles.

And this new Mercedes-Benz engine needs so little attention, the service interval has been extended to 12,000 miles.

WHY CHANGE A PERFECTLY GOOD ENGINE?

In a Mercedes-Benz no single feature is over-emphasised at the expense of other features. Braking efficiency is considered just as important as top speed.

Protection against collision as important as protection in a collision.

Driver alertness is important as driver comfort. Under-bonnet engine is just as important as extracting maximum power from it.

Boosting the power and economy of the existing 2.3 litre 4-cylinder engine would have been breaking this golden rule.

New stresses would have been introduced and these would have adversely affected its reliability.

The demands and technology of the 1980's produced the only answer: a completely new engine with a completely new gearbox to match the efficiency of the new power plant.

It may have been cheaper to tune the existing 4-cylinder engine at the expense of reliability and fuel economy.

It certainly would have been easier.

But then 'easy' is not a word you'll find in the vocabulary of a Mercedes-Benz engineer.

MERCEDES-BENZ. ENGINEERED LIKE NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD.

هكذا من الاصل

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
October 1: The Prince of Wales, Patron of The Royal Opera, and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President of The Royal Ballet, were present this evening at a Gala Auction in aid of The Royal Opera House Development Appeal at The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.
Mr Francis Cornish and the Hon Mrs Whitehead were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 1: The Duke of Gloucester toured the mainland of Shetland and visited Blackness Pier and the Icealandic Fish Processing Factory. Later His Royal Highness visited Tingwall Agricultural Museum and the Lerwick Water Works.
His Royal Highness returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.
Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 1: The Duke and Duchess of Kent were entertained at Dinner by His Excellency the Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagiati at 4 Grosvenor Square.

Thanksgiving Service for the life of the Very Rev Martin Sullivan, Dean of St Paul's, 1967-1977, will be held in St Paul's Cathedral at 11 am on Wednesday, September 19, 1980.

Remembrance Sunday will be observed on November 9 this year.

Birthdays today

Peter Aitken, 75; Miss Alfreda Beer, 83; Marshal of the RAF Sir Dermot Boyle, 76; Professor H. Graveson, QC, 68; Mr Graham Greene, 76; Sir Harry Hinsingfield, 82; Mr Eric Hosking, the Most Rev Dr R. A. K. Runcie, 59; Rear-Admiral A. S. Bryer, 52; Lord Todd, OM, 73; Marshal Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. T. Wilkinson, VC, 68.

Seven books put on Booker list

By Philip Howard

Professor David Daiches and his bench of judges announced a short list of seven books yesterday for the £10,000 Booker McConnell prize for fiction. The rules say that there should be only six, but the judges decided that all seven deserved nomination, and bent the rules.

There is always going to be controversy about selecting novels like beauty queens. But the least controversial name on the list is that of Anthony Burgess for *Earthly Powers*, his story of a Grand Old Man of Eng Lit soldiering down this century from the Paris of James Joyce to Hollywood and retirement in Malta, to be published later this month by Hutchinson.

The other books on a strong and varied short list are:
A Month in the Country, by J. L. Carr, publisher as well as author of children's books and fiction (Harvester): the story of a war survivor who spends a month in the English countryside.
Clear Light of Day, by Anita Desai, daughter of a Bengali father and German mother (Heinemann): a search for the past and the present in Old Delhi.
Rites of Passage, by William Golding of *Lord of the Flies* and much other notable fiction (Faber): journal of life on a sailing ship on voyage from England to Australia early in the nineteenth century.
The Beggar Maid, by Alice Munro from Ontario (Allen Lane): interlocking stories of the life of a woman from childhood to after marriage in the back streets of a small Canadian town.
No Country for Young Men, by Julia O'Faolain, daughter of Sean (Allen Lane): thriller of modern Ireland with roots going back to the troubles of the 1920s.
Pascali's Island, by Barry Unsworth, who has taught in Athens and Istanbul and now Cambridge, as well as writing books (Michael Joseph): mysterious happenings on a Greek island in 1908 prefigure a larger war looming over Europe.

The winner of Britain's most valuable literary award will be announced on October 21.

Memorial service

Mrs A. Settle
A memorial service for Mrs Alison Settle was held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, yesterday. Prebendary Dewi Morgan officiated. Mr Paul Jennings read the lesson and the Hon David Astor and Mr Hardy Amies gave addresses.

Photograph by Harry Kerr

Margaret Mee (right), the artist, showing her paintings of flowers of the Amazon to Senhor Roberto Campos, the Brazilian Ambassador, and his wife at the Natural History Museum

Irish bridge team puts Britain in the shade

From a Bridge Correspondent
Netherlands, Oct 1

Both British teams are struggling in the Bridge Teams Olympiad and are being upstaged by their near neighbours Ireland.

In the ladies series, in which the British were regarded as certain medallists, Ireland have a clear lead at the head of the table while the British, who were early leaders, are in fourth place.

Yesterday the British ladies began with a 12—8 win against Finland from whom they would have looked for a maximum 20. Worse was to follow when they went down 15—5 against Switzerland and all this when two of the three pairs create the general impression of being much stronger than the average of the field. In terms of points scored they are still in contact with the leaders, but they need a good day soon to restore their own confidence and that of their supporters.

A win against Singapore 20 to 5 lifted them from ninth to fourth place.

The British open team appeared to make little ground on the day when they took 36 out of a possible 60 points, but they had met possibly the two strongest teams in the group in Brazil and Denmark to whom they lost 7—13 and 9—11. These narrow defeats were more than counterbalanced when they took a maximum 20 from Japan.

Ladies' series leaders after round 8: Ireland 124, Netherlands 110, Sweden 110, Britain 108, France 106, Italy 105.
Open series pool A: Denmark 145, Belgium 137, Netherlands 134, Turkey 129, Taiwan 125, Brazil 123, Britain in 12th place with 104.
Pool B: Norway 132, France 136, Germany 132, Indonesia 131, New Zealand 121, Hungary 120.

English coins that go up in value

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The market in historic English coins went "berserk" yesterday, Glendining's, the coin auctioneers, said after a sale that was packed with buyers. The auctioneers said that prices had reached a new peak. Foreign coins, in contrast, sold mainly at expected prices and were the main contributors to the small bought-in percentage. The sale totalled £255,560, with under 2 per cent unsold.

A gold, George IV £5 piece (proof) of 1826 sold to a private collector for £11,000 (estimate £8,000). A Charles II five-guinea of 1668, described as "extremely fine and nicely toned" went to Spink at £9,200 (estimate £3,000). Further down the scale, a Charles II hammered first-issue half-crown was bid to £1,450 (estimate £600). A fine collection of Maundy coins, the specially minted money distributed by the monarch on Maundy Thursday, sold for £7,200 (estimate £3,000); it contained 778 coins stretching from the seventeenth to the twentieth century.

Most of the coins were bought by English collectors and dealers, but there was some strong underbidding from abroad.

The second day of Sotheby's sale of the contents of Much Hadham Hall on behalf of Richard de la Mare was largely devoted to furniture, with some curiosities which attracted strong competition. A George II mahogany cabinet attributed to William Hallett made £9,200 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000). It looks like a mahogany Palladian villa; standing more than eight feet high, it has a pediment, pillars flanking arched double doors, and it stands on a mahogany base carved to look like bricks.

Other unusual pieces included a black japanned display cabinet of about 1675 of "Gothick" design, attributed to Ince and Mayhew, at £7,700 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000), and a Chinese carved wood and lacquer bed dating from about 1800 at £1,600 (estimate £500 to £800). The two-day sale has netted £247,790 with 2 per cent or 13 lots unsold.

Christie's sale of fine jewels yesterday showed healthy signs of a recovery from the slump at the end of last season, particularly for diamonds. The top price was £17,000 (estimate £15,000 to £16,000) for a diamond tiara, selling to Blenheim Antiques. The exception to the rule appeared to be middle-quality emeralds; there were three large stones in the sale and all failed to sell. A 5.69 carat rectangular emerald single-stone ring was unsold at £5,500 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000).

Picture buying appears to continue to be selective, with the accent on quality, Sotheby's sale of nineteenth-century paintings made £275,090, with 25 per cent unsold, and Christie's South Kensington's first sale of modern pictures, a mixed bag of twentieth-century works, brought £23,527 with 20 per cent unsold.

The first two sessions of Sotheby's Pennsylvania house sale, the collection of the late Helen Janssen Wetzel, on Tuesday, made £186,942, with no unsold lots. The top piece of the day was $20,000 (estimate $8,500 to $12,000), paid by a New York dealer for a silver brazier made by John Coney of Boston around 1710.

Arts education conferences

A series of conferences on arts education in a multicultural society is to be held throughout the country this autumn.

Sponsored by the Commission for Racial Equality, the Gulbenkian Foundation, and the Arts Council, the conferences are intended to demonstrate that many art forms practised by people from ethnic minorities living in Britain can be introduced into education in ways that will benefit the whole community.

Film clips to be shown

By Our Arts Reporter

Excerpts from a film banned by the BBC 15 years ago will be shown for the first time on October 11 when Sir Hugh Greene former director-general, recalls some of broadcasting's most famous battles. The film is *The War Game*, in which Peter Watkins showed the possible effects of a nuclear attack on Britain.

Sir Hugh's decision not to show the film in 1965 because of its horrific nature has been upheld since by his two successors as director-general. It may still get a complete showing. At a public meeting in Cambridge last week, Mr Brian Wenham, controller of BBC 2, said he would look again at the film to see if it would still be relevant for transmission today.

The film has had some private showings after it was made available by the BBC to the British Film Institute in 1966.

Naval promotions

The Royal Navy has approved the following promotions of Officers of the Special Duties List with effect from yesterday, subject to medical fitness:

The provisional selections for promotion in October 1, 1980, are confirmed.
LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (engineering): W. J. Cahill, D. I. Harding, R. K. Davis, N. O. Snow, E. W. Greetham, J. Cook, P. L. Doig, A. M. Darling, B. Edwards, R. E. Lang.
LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (engineering): C. J. Edwards, B. R. Jackson, N. L. James, R. C. Brown, R. E. Buckingham, E. J. Lindfield, R. K. Fare, M. J. Mee, P. M. Pendrous, J. L. Bennett, M. G. Wakinson, P. W. Hammond, L. M. Todd.
LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (supply and secretarial): D. Aston, T. Edwards, D. C. Gregnogan, D. R. Allsopp.
LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER (medical): C. R. Storey.
ROYAL MARINES
The following promotions has been approved with effect from April 1, 1981:
CAPTAIN: R. Whitehouse.
WRNS
The following officer has been provisionally selected for promotion to date April 1, 1981:
CHIEF OFFICER: M. J. J. MacColl.
The following promotions have been approved with effect from October 1, 1980:
FIRST OFFICER: R. D. Folland, J. F. Moys, R. Wilson.
SECOND OFFICER: C. A. Jones, L. R. Potts, A. F. Patterson, J. A. Summers, M. V. Rattery, L. Clark, M. E. Taylor, P. J. Gledhill, S. J. Ingles, L. W. Mettam, F. Hammer, D. Williams, V. J. O'Connell, J. G. Sherrington, J. M. E. Nunn, S. A. Thorburn.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens, SW1, yesterday in honour of the Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua.

Lord Mayor of Westminster
The Lord Mayor of Westminster gave a luncheon yesterday at City Hall. The guests included Lord Caccia, Sir Donald Gosling, Mr John Lindesay-Bethune, and Mr W. McCall.

National Coal Board and The Thomson Organisation
Sir Derek Ezra, Chairman of the National Coal Board, and Mr Gordon Brunton, Managing Director and Chief Executive of The Thomson Organisation, were hosts on Tuesday at a luncheon held at Thomson House, 4, Stratford Place, London W1. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, was the chief guest. Other guests were:
Mr D. I. Allport (Metal Box Limited), Sir Austin Bide (Glaxo Holdings Limited), Mr Raymond Brown (Molins Limited), Sir John Buckley (Davy Corporation), Sir John Clark (The Plessey Company Limited), Mr J. Evans (The Thomson Organisation), Mr L. Fletcher (Plymouth Group Services Limited), Mr K. G. A. Fraser (National Economic Development Office), Mr S. Gibbs (Turner and Newall Limited), Mr N. Healy (National Coal Board), Sir Gordon Hobday (The Roots Company Limited), Mr G. T. Holdsworth (Unest), Kern de Nestlefolds), Mr R. Horrocks (BL Cars Limited), Mr C. Jerkot (Philips Electronic & Associated Industries), Sir Brian Kellett (Abbe Investments Limited), Mr Jack Leeming (Department of Industry), Mr D. W. Livingstone (Alcoa) and Wilson Limited), Sir Peter Matthews (Vickers Limited), Mr J. D. Milne (Blue Circle Industries), Mr M. Orr-Ewing (Rank Xerox Limited), Mr G. Rodgers, Mr F. W. Woolworth and Company Limited), Mr Peter Spreader (Department of Industry), Sir John Spencer Wills (British Electric Traction Company Limited), Mr R. C. Thornton (Debenhams Limited), and Sir Leonard Wolfson (Great Universal Stores).

Mrs J. Clarke
Mrs Jonathan Clarke, wife of the President of the Law Society, with Lord and Lady Foot, entertained the husbands and wives accompanying representatives of overseas bars and law societies attending the ceremonies marking the opening of the legal year, at luncheon at the House of Lords.

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Alderman Sir Kenneth Cork, Alderman and Sheriff Anthony Jolliffe and Officers of the Corporation of London, attended a luncheon given by Mr Richard Wilkes, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and members of the council at Chartered Accountants' Hall yesterday.

Dinners

Donna A. Cagiati
The Duke and Duchess of Kent attended a dinner given in their honour by the Italian Ambassador and Donna Cagiati at the embassy last night. Other guests included:
The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and Frau Ruhfus, the Swiss Ambassador and Mme Callat, the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, Earl and Countess St Aldwyn, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Dilhorne-Sandys, Lord and Lady Barnetson, the Hon Mark Lennox-Boyd, MP, and Mrs Lennox-Boyd, Sir John Stewart-Clark, MPB and Lady Stewart-Clark, Mr Basil de Ferranti, MEP and Mrs de Ferranti, Mr and Mrs J. L. Bullard, Mr John Wilberforce, Mr and Mrs J. Dugdale, Marchese and Marchesa Incisa di Camerana, Marchese and Marchesa Ferrero di Ventimiglia, Princess Zu Eulenburg, Prince and George Wassiltchikov, and Mr and Mrs K. Digby Jones.

Chartered Institute of Arbitrators
The annual dinner of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators was held last night at the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, Moorgate Place, London, EC2. The chairman, Mr G. J. R. Hickmott, presided and other speakers were Sir Frederick Catherwood, MEP, and Mr K. G. Addison, Chartered Insurance Institute. Other guests included:
Lord Diplock, Judge Rankin, and the presidents, chairmen and directors of professional and trade associations.

Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment
Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, was the principal guest and speaker at the annual dinner of the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment (CBMPE), which was held last night at Grosvenor House. Mr Barry W. V. Bovey, chairman, presided. Members and their guests attended.

Service reception

RAF Supply Branch
The RAF Supply Branch held a reception at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, last night to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the branch. Air Vice-Marshal D. I. O'Hara, Director General of Supply (RAF), and Mrs O'Hara, received the guests.

Service dinner

Gallipoli Association
The annual dinner of the Gallipoli Association 1915 took place yesterday at the RAF Club, Piccadilly. Brigadier B. B. Rackham presided and the guest of honour was Brigadier Sir Noel Short, Colonel, 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Meeting

Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies
Professor Sir Max Beloff gave the inaugural address of the main theme for 1980-81, which is entitled "Britain and the Far East in the 1980s", to members of the Royal United Services Institute and their guests. Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough, chairman of the institute, presided. Among those present were:
The High Commissioner for Singapore, the Ambassador of Thailand, the Indonesian Ambassador, Colonel M. A. Tuseira (Peru), General Sir Hugh Beach, Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch, Brigadier P. H. C. Hayward, Brigadier R. B. C. Watkins, Brigadier Kenneth Hunt, Vice-Admiral B. B. Schofield, Rear-Admiral M. Wemyss, Air Vice-Marshal David Clarke and Professor Stuart Kirby.

OBITUARY

PROF ANTHONY BETTS

Development of school of art at Reading University

Professor J. Anthony Betts, Emeritus Professor of Fine Art in the University of Reading since 1963, died on September 27, at the age of 83. He had been Professor of Fine Art from 1934 to 1963.

James Anthony Betts was educated at St Stephen's School, Skipton; and moved on to study at Bradford College of Art and the Royal College of Art. From 1926 to 1930 he was head of the School of Painting at Sheffield College of Art (now part of Sheffield Polytechnic) and from 1930 to 1934 he was principal of Kingston upon Thames School of Art (which now forms part of Kingston Polytechnic).

In 1934 he was appointed lecturer-in-charge of the School of Art at Reading University, on the retirement of Professor Allen W. Seaby. The original art school had opened in Reading in 1860 and was the earliest constituent of the University Extension College which became first University College, Reading, and then in 1926 a university. Betts was appointed Professor of Fine Art in 1943.

During his 30 years at Reading Anthony Betts built up a discipline of drawing and painting which was founded on the teachings of Walter Sickert and the practice of the Camden Town Group. He reorganized the courses in drawing, painting, design and sculpture and in 1937 a honours BA degree course in Fine Art was approved by the University Senate, which remains one of the few four-year studio-based university degree courses in the country. It was Anthony Betts's main achievement that at Reading, even if not in all other universities, art became examinable and academically respectable.

He did not neglect the print-making and illustrative tradition of the School of Art. He was instrumental in bringing Robert Gibbings, founder of the Golden Cockerel Press, to Reading as lecturer in typography, book production and engraving. William McCance held a somewhat similar post later. Sessional and occasional lecturers in the history of art enlivened the courses and the outcome was that Reading now has separate degree courses in the history of art and in typography.

In the immediate postwar years Betts did much valuable but unobtrusive work in planning the university's development at Whiteknights.

His wife died some years ago but he is survived by their only son, Paul.

REAR-ADMIRAL PAUL HEBRARD

Rear-Admiral Paul Hébrard, one of the pioneer aviators of the Transatlantic route and later a successful leader of the French air travel business died on September 29 at the age of 79.

Paul Hébrard was born in Toulouse on January 18, 1901, and entered the navy through the Ecole Navale. Almost immediately he became involved in air travel—first as the pilot of a balloon and then graduating through dirigibles to aircraft and seaplanes. During his 18 years with the French Fleet Air Arm he carried out the tests on the Latécoère 300 "La croix du Sud" and at its controls he broke the world distance record for a seaplane on June 23, 1935, with a flight of 4,500 kilometres in 31 hours.

In 1934-35 he piloted aircraft on the first regular South Atlantic postal service, practical experience which stood him in good stead in 1942 when he was put in charge of Air France's Transatlantic routes.

After the liberation of France he was promoted through the company to become its representative for the Far East and Pacific routes, before resuming his naval career in 1952 as a captain serving in Far Eastern waters. Promoted to Rear-Admiral in 1956 he left the Navy two years later to run the African Helicopter Company. In 1969, however, he was appointed founding managing-director of the new French internal air service, Air Inter. By a careful policy of coordination with other transport services, local authorities and chambers of commerce he built up France's internal airline to the strong position it is in today.

A Commander of the Legion of Honour and Grand Officer of the National Order of Merit, he won the Croix de Guerre in the Second World War and held the Aeronautical Medal.

HON JAMES SMITH

Lord David Cecil writes:

Jimmy Smith, who died on September 24, was involved in London's musical life for many years. He was a member of the syndicate which promoted opera at Covent Garden before the war. He was a governor of the Sadlers' Wells Foundation, and in May 1948 was elected chairman, a position he held until December, 1961.

He was a member of the Covent Garden board between 1950 and 1961 and he did much to promote good relations between the two theatres. He was also very active in the affairs of the Royal College of Music.

Jimmy Smith should be remembered, not only for the work he did for music, but also as a figure in the social life of his time: original, delightful and with an extraordinary gift for making friends. From youth to old age, he continued to make them and of the most varied descriptions: young and old, male and female, famous and obscure and from both sides of the Atlantic.

He owed this gift to an unusual combination of qualities: uniting a generous, affectionate, tender-hearted nature to moral strength of character and a robust, outspoken good sense; so that he was both a sympathetic and a helpful friend. Further—and this was what made him so delightful—his personality, spontaneous and unselfconscious to the point of an agreeable eccentricity, was distinguished by an exceptional power of creating enjoyment for himself and others, an intense feeling for the beautiful and a characteristic vein of humour, unexpected, perceptive and infectious.

This personality, in spite of growing infirmities, remained to make his company, up to his very last days, heart-warming and exhilarating.

MARGARET CROPPER

Mary Moorman writes . . .

Margaret Beatrice Cropper, who died on September 27, spent her whole life in South Westmorland, and became its poet by right of her intimacy with its fells and fields, its streams and flowers, and its country people—their speech and ways.

The literary world in general ignored her; but to a few poets and men of letters her work was treasured as something unique and lovely—among them Gordon Bottomley, George Macaulay, Trevelyan and Norman Nicholson. She began writing in the early years of the century, and her last volume of poems, *Something and Everything*, was published in 1978 when she was ninety years old. It contained some poems written after her eightieth birthday, in which there is no loss of strength or vision.

She wrote two kinds of poems — pastoral narratives about the people of the fell farms, their joys and griefs, all linked with the life of the hills and fields around them and given a living reality by the clear and unobtrusive way in which she handles Westmorland speech and dialect. In the best (perhaps) of these, "Little Mary Crosbie" and "The End of the Road", written in 1930 and 1933, the linking is achieved by the introduction of lyrics of rare charm, humour and tenderness.

Her shorter poems cover a wide range, from the Roman Wall to finating thistledown, or the curlew's cry. Most poignant of all perhaps is "The Broken Hearth-stone", where the old ruined farm, the sycamore beside it, the damson trees, the stream that is never silent, and the mountain that holds them all, talk together in the moonlight of human life "over and done", while the mountain claims its own—"long before . . . long after".

Her poetic vocation did not keep her from practical matters. In the war she was a very successful billeting officer for the district which she knew so well; while in her home village of Burneside she was active in producing plays and training choirs. Her deep Christian faith inspired, indirectly and sometimes directly, much of her poetry and led her to write some essays on Anglican saints and poets and a life of Evelyn Underhill. But her prose has not the glow and strength of her verse. She was essentially a poet, and her voice speaks of the beauty and mystery of the earth and of something beyond it too. We should do well to read and learn.

MR BILL WRIGHT

Bill Wright, the man who devised and produced BBC Television's *Mastermind*, has died at his London home at the age of 53.

He joined the BBC in 1956 as a call boy. He subsequently served in the RAF during the Second World War and was held as a PoW for four years by the Germans. He returned to the BBC as a clerk in 1945 and joined the outside broadcasts group in 1947 as a cameraman, becoming a stage manager in 1954 and a production assistant two years later.

In 1958 he was made a producer and worked on a variety of programmes ranging from show jumping and athletics to the coverage of Sir Winston Churchill's funeral.

He devised *Mastermind* in 1973 and produced every one of the 126 programmes in the eight series screened so far. A ninth series is currently in production. Other programmes he produced included *Quite Right*, *Top of the Form*, the *Eurovision Game*, *Brain of Britain* and *Hobby Horse*.

Emma Marchioness of Northampton, OBE, who died on September 26 at the age of 87, was the first wife of the sixth Marquess of Northampton, DSO, whom she married in 1924. The marriage was dissolved in 1942. She was Lady Emma Margaret, second daughter of the fifth Marquess of Bath, and she was a regional administrator of the WVS during the Second World War and a county councillor for Wiltshire from 1946 to 1951.

Lady Rutherford, widow of Sir Hugh Rutherford, second and last baronet, died on September 15 at the age of [illegible]. She was Isabella Thomson, daughter of John Thomson-Smith, and she was married in 1913. Her husband died in [illegible].

M Lucien Davies, a leading figure in pre-war French motor racing, died at his home in Sallanches, near Chamonix, on September 21. He was 70.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. I. Harding and Miss L. Brennan
The engagement is announced between Ian, son of the late Mr [illegible] Harding and Mrs Jean [illegible], of Banstead, Surrey, and Lisa, daughter of Mr and Mrs [illegible] Brennan, of St Paul, Minnesota, United States.

Mr J. Heaton-Nicholls and Miss A. A. Molloy
The engagement is announced between Murray, son of Mr and Mrs D. Heaton-Nicholls, of Eshowe, Zululand and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Molloy, of Hook Norton, Oxfordshire.

Lieutenant D. N. Healas, RN and Miss M. K. Powell
The engagement is announced between David Norton, Healas, Royal Navy, younger son of the late Douglas E. N. and Mrs [illegible], of 21a Radnor Avenue, Harrow, and Marian Kathleen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Powell, of 95 North End House, [illegible].

Mr [illegible] Hogsflesh and Miss M. Cleary
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs W. E. Hogsflesh, of [illegible], Surrey, and [illegible], only daughter of Mr M. [illegible] of Robinswood, Effingham, and Mrs G. Engel, of [illegible], Northamptonshire.

Mr C. May and Miss A. A. Viasto
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. R. May, of Ely, and Anna, daughter of Dr A. P. [illegible] and the late Jill Viasto, of [illegible].

Mr D. W. Taylor and Miss I. C. Gibbs
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. Taylor, of Bloxwich, West Midlands, and Imogen, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. S. Gibbs, of Kirkley, Northumberland.

Mr R. Wicks and Miss S. J. D. Morgans
The engagement is announced between Raymond, only son of Mr and Mrs Edward W. F. Wicks, of New Southgate, and Susan Josephine Dilys, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Evan J. Morgans, of Huntingdon.

Mr S. M. Windmill and Miss V. A. Judge
The marriage will take place in Hemel Hempstead on October 4 between Steven, only son of Mr and Mrs R. Windmill, and Virginia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Judge.

Marriages

The Earl of Dartmouth and Mrs G. M. Seguin
A service was held privately yesterday, in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London, to bless the marriage of the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth.

Mr R. T. Sykes and Miss C. J. A. von Halle
The marriage took place in London yesterday between Mr Rodney Sykes, of 61 Onslow Square, SW7, and Miss Cressida von Halle.

Mr G. J. T. Vyvyan and Miss D. E. M. Hill
The marriage took place on September 27, 1980, in Lincoln's Inn Chapel between Mr George James Tawney Vyvyan, son of Mr Michael Vyvyan, of Crook, and Mrs Elizabeth Hirsch, of Cambridge, and Miss Diana Elizabeth Mary Hill, daughter of Mr R. D. Hill, of Kingston Bagpuize, and Mrs D. M. Hill, of Great Rollright.

Today's engagements

Margaret to visit the International Home Improvement Exhibition, Earls Court, [illegible].

The Duke of Kent, president of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, to visit stations in the Western Isles, Stornoway, [illegible].

Concerts: Music: City Music Society, Bishopsgate Hall, 2.30; Lunchtime concerts, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05; Soprano, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05; piano, St Olave's, 1.05; organ, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 1.10; organ, St Giles' Cripplegate, 1.10; organ, St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15.

Talks: Tudor and Stuart housewifery, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10; The English portrait, Tudors and Stuarts, Tate Gallery, 1.

Exhibition: Flowers of the Amazon, Gallery 10, Natural History Museum, 10-6.

Concerts: Organ recital, Karl Hochreiter, St Paul's Cathedral, 6; Battle of the organs, Noel Rawsthorne, William Davies, Sheila Lawrence, Royal Albert Hall, 7.30; Csaba Erdelyi, viola, Peter Pettinger, piano, Purcell Room, Royal Festival Hall, 7.30.

Walks: Historic City, meet Tower Hill Underground, 2.30; Ghosts of the West End, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30; Royal London, meet Westminster Underground, 11.

Memorial services: Lord Godber of Willington, St Paul's, Bedford, noon; Lady Mary Stuart Walker, Brompton Oratory, 11.30; Sir William Butlin, St Martin-in-the-Fields, noon.

Appointments

Appointments include:
Air Marshal Sir William Scotter, Commander Northern Army Group and Allied Commander-in-Chief British Army of the Rhine to be Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic from April, 1981, in succession to General Sir Jack [illegible].

University news

[illegible] M. Nash (art), A. D. Smith (philosophy), A. J. Cotterill and M. R. [illegible] (computer science); P. E. [illegible] (industrial engineering sciences).

Lord Chancellor

The Lord Chancellor read the lesson at the annual Judges' Service held in Westminster Abbey yesterday to mark the opening of the Michaelmas sittings. The Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev Dr E. F. Carpenter, officiated. The Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Family Division, other judges and visiting judges and lawyers from overseas attended.

The Lord Chancellor's Breakfast was held afterwards in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords by permission of the Queen.

Science report

Genetics: Chromosomes and retardation

By the Staff of *Nature*

Researchers in Australia have published a survey suggesting that a form of mental retardation associated with a specific chromosome defect can affect females as well as males. Fragile X, as it is known, has been assumed to have little or no effect on the intelligence of female carriers.

The preponderance of men among mentally retarded patients living in institutions was first pointed out in 1938 and has often been noted since. A survey of mentally retarded schoolchildren in New South Wales in 1974 not only confirmed the sex bias but also revealed that affected boys were more likely to have affected brothers than were affected girls to have affected sisters.

Those results suggested the existence of one, or perhaps more forms of sex-linked mental retardation due to a defective X chromosome. That put mental retardation in the same category as diseases such as haemophilia, which are expected to afflict males, who have an X and a Y sex chromosome, but not females who have a double dose of X, one of which is normal and compensates for the defect.

A few years later geneticists established an association between a visibly abnormal X chromosome and a sex-linked form of mental retardation. Seen under the microscope, the normally sausage-shaped chromosome appears to have a knob attached by a thin stalk at one end. The tendency of the stalk to break gave rise to the name fragile X syndrome.

About a third of the families with some form of sex-linked mental retardation have been estimated to have fragile X syndrome, and apart from Down's syndrome, which involves an extra chromosome, it is the most common form of mental retardation that can be specifically diagnosed.

Although females carrying the fragile X have occasionally been reported to be mildly retarded or "dull", most mothers of affected boys have apparently been normal, and the syndrome was not thought likely to affect their daughters.

Dr G. Turner and her colleagues at the Prince of Wales Hospital in Randwick were able to collect blood samples from 128 out of 159 mentally retarded girls attending special schools in Sydney. They report that routine analysis revealed five of the girls to have the fragile X.

Further investigation disclosed carriers among their female relatives, some of whom were mentally retarded and some not. There were also four mentally retarded male relatives; only two could be studied and both had fragile X.

It has never been a simple matter to demonstrate fragile X in cultured cells, especially those from females. Geneticists are likely to want to see the results of further studies before drawing firm conclusions about those from Sydney.

But they will have to take them into account if the prospect of developing a prenatal diagnostic test for fragile X becomes a practical reality. The prospects for daughters as well as sons of carriers would then become a matter for consideration.

An association between fragile X and mental retardation in girls might be expected because the distinction between males and females in terms of sex-linked symptoms is not always as clear cut as supposed. That is most often explained on the basis of the unique behaviour of the X chromosome.

Early in female prenatal life one of the two X chromosomes in each cell of the embryo is inactivated and the genes it carries are switched off. As the process is random, theory has it that a carrier of an abnormal X chromosome ends up with a proportion of her cells in which the active X is defective and the rest in which it is normal.

The proportions are not always equal, and if cells containing an active fragile X were to predominate in the brain, then perhaps the result would be mental retardation. With a preponderance of cells with a normal active X, the female would be normal.

It cannot be said whether that is a correct explanation for the intellectual range among females who apparently carry fragile X.

A better understanding of the chromosome abnormality and its effects on the body may be gleaned by geneticists who are beginning to investigate the organization of the X chromosome by means of the latest techniques of genetic manipulation.

Source: *New England Journal of Medicine* (vol 303, pp 662 696) Sept 18, 1980.

Latest wills

Mr Thomas Brownlee Paisley, of St Ives, Cambridgeshire, intestate, left estate valued at £1,310,369 net.

Miss Kate Fenton, of Poole, Dorset, left estate valued at £539,390 net. After personal bequests she left the residue to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Larkin, Wing Commander Howard Rennix, Goring, Oxfordshire .. £328,205
Lough, Mr Edward Crosdell, of Much Hadham, Hertfordshire .. £127,740
Rose, Mr Edward Cranfield, of Russell's Water, Oxfordshire, civil engineer .. £340,418
Vinson, Mr Cecil Clifford, of Kensington, London .. £131,723

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, October 3, 1955

From Our Own Correspondent

Buenos Aires, Oct 2.—General Perón, the former President of Argentina, after spending 12 days on board the Paraguayan gunboat Paraguay off Buenos Aires, left just before noon today for Paraguay in a Catalina seaplane of the Paraguayan river fleet. The seaplane had left Asuncion this morning. Two aircraft of the Argentine Fleet Air Arm escorted it. General Perón was accompanied by Captain Barbita, head of the Argentine naval mission in Paraguay. It is stated in Asuncion that the aircraft will not go direct to Asuncion but will alight at Villarica or Paraguari, and that General Perón will be taken to some place at least 60 miles from the Argentine frontier.

Stock Exchange Prices

Profit-taking after hours

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 29. Dealings End, Oct 10. § Contango Day, Oct 13. Settlement Day, Oct 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
103⅝	97⅝	Exch	13%	1980	99⅞	+1/16	13.052	15.148
101 11/16	94⅝	Treas	11½%	1981	99	-⅛	11.616	14.840
96¼	86¾	Treas	3½%	1979-81	96¼	-⅛	3.640	14.454
99⅝	91 11/16	Treas	9½%	1981	96 9/16	..	9.843	13.976
98 11/16	89¼	Exch	8¼%	1981	96⅛	..	8.560	13.883
98⅝	91	Exch	9½%	1981	96⅞	..	9.806	13.529
94	84¼	Exch	3%	1981	93⅜	-⅛	3.213	11.077
105	95¼	Exch	12¾%	1981	99¼	-⅛	12.846	13.392
96⅛	87½	Treas	8½%	1980-82	95	+⅛	8.947	12.766
91⅝	82	Treas	3%	1982	91⅜	-⅛	3.283	9.870
104½	96⅝	Treas	14%	1982	101⅝	-⅛	13.776	12.764
95⅝	85½	Treas	8¼%	1982	93⅞	+⅛	8.883	12.397
97⅛	85 9/16	Exch	9¼%	1982	93½	+⅛	9.892	13.099
95⅝	84½	Exch	8¾%	1983	92⅞	-⅛	9.447	12.569
84¼	76⅜	Exch	3%	1983	82⅝	-1⅛	3.636	11.521
104½	90⅛	Treas	12%	1983	98⅝	-⅛	12.166	12.656
97⅝	85 13/16	Treas	9½%	1983	92⅜	-⅛	9.972	12.938
102⅛	94 7/16	Exch	13½%	1983	101	-⅛	13.366	13.069
95⅝	83½	Exch	10%	1983	92⅞	+⅛	10.768	12.771
108¼	94½	Exch	14%	1984	102⅞	+⅛	13.610	12.959
89½	76	Fund	5½%	1982-84	84¼	+⅛	6.528	11.359
97 15/32	86 9/16	Exch	11¼%	1984	93⅝	+⅛	11.764	12.862
77¼	68⅛	Exch	3%	1984	77⅛	+⅛	3.891	10.612
101½	87⅝	Treas	12%	1984	97	+⅛	12.344	12.654
71⅝	60	Treas	3%	1985	71⅞	+⅛	4.186	10.979
109⅜	98½	Treas	15%	1985	108	+⅛	13.889	12.542

MEDIUMS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
110	87½	Exch	13¼%	1985	102⅝	+⅛	12.468	12.700
99⅝	77⅝	Treas	8½%	1984-86	88	+⅛	9.584	11.907
112⅝	91⅛	Exch	13¼%	1987	103½	+⅛	13.140	13.022
84⅛	70½	Fund	6½%	1985-87	75⅝	+⅛	8.262	11.153
88⅝	72¾	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	80	+⅛	9.867	12.261
70⅛	58⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	63½	+⅛	4.781	10.032
98	82½	Treas	11½%	1989		+1	12.435	12.996
73¼	52⅛	Treas	5%	1986-89	65¼	+⅛	7.648	11.179
113¼	87¾	Treas	13%	1990	101⅞	-1	13.132	13.165
89⅝	64⅞	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	80¼	+⅛	10.604	12.233
106⅜	80½	Treas	11¾%	1991	93⅞	-1	12.991	13.245
94⅛	77⅞	Exch	11%	1991	86⅞	-1	12.604	13.228
74⅝	57⅝	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	64⅛	+⅛	8.972	11.630
112	87	Treas	12¾%	1992	95⅜	-1	13.251	13.396
94½	74⅞	Treas	10%	1992	93⅛	+⅛	12.207	13.084
107⅞	84⅝	Exch	12¼%	1992	94⅞	-1	13.090	13.335
101	94⅝	Exch	13½%	1992	100⅛	+1	13.514	13.529
110⅛	83⅛	Treas	12½%	1993	97⅛	+1	13.157	13.310
69⅞	54⅝	Fund	6%	1993	67⅞	..	8.584	11.679
119½	90½	Treas	13¾%	1993	106	+1	13.808	13.574
122	96½	Treas	14½%	1994	107	+1	13.717	13.563
103⅝	96	Exch	13½%	1994	99¼	+1	13.473	13.490
109¼	83½	Exch	12½%	1994	95	+1	13.216	13.351
95½	68	Treas	9%	1994	80½	+⅛	11.731	12.552
106⅝	83⅜	Treas	12%	1995	94⅞	+1	13.032	13.227
51⅛	42	Gas	3%	1990-95	49⅛	+⅛	6.168	9.664
95⅞	73½	Exch	10¼%	1995	83⅞	+⅛	12.547	13.072

LONGS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
112⅞	85	Treas	12¾%	1995	101⅞	+1	13.214	13.287
107	94⅛	Treas	14%	1996	105⅜	+1	13.587	13.496
85⅞	67⅛	Treas	9%	1992-96	76⅞	+⅛	11.531	12.544
124⅛	99	Treas	15¼%	1996	109½	+1	13.762	13.564
116⅞	88¼	Exch	13¼%	1996	104⅛	+1	13.306	13.308
50½	41⅞	Redmptn	3%	1986-96	48⅛	+⅛	6.221	9.274
113⅞	89	Treas	13¼%	1997	102⅞	+1	13.311	13.307
95⅞	74⅝	Exch	10½%	1997	84½	+⅛	12.607	12.977
82⅞	65⅝	Treas	8¾%	1997	70½	-⅛	11.767	12.415
66⅞	51½	Treas	6¾%	1995-98	62½	+⅛	10.705	11.782

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
180	99	AAH	172		+3	12.1	7.1	6.0
250	130	AB Electronic	174	●	..	10.7	6.2	9.7
230	75	AGB Research	228		+10	8.6	3.8	18.8
70	15	Al Ind Prod	19		..	..e	..	..
243	141	APV Hldgs	203	●	..	12.0	5.9	4.8
91	53	Aaronson Bros	54		-1	6.0	11.1	4.8
133	56	Acrow	56		..	4.3	7.7	16.0
96	30	Do A	45	●	+4	4.3	9.5	12.9
219	143	Adwest Group	170		+2	9.9	5.8	6.7
638	193	Aeron't & Gen	608		-15	5.0	0.8	20.0
44	20	Aero Needles	20		..	..	..	3.2
42	8	Airfix Ind	11½		+½	5.2	45.5	1.8
925	460	Akzo	470		..	54.2	11.5	..
111	68	Alcan Alum UK	68		..	9.4	13.9	6.0
91	72½	Do 10½%	£83		..	1050	12.7	..
52	30	Allen W. G.	38		..	4.4	11.7	2.9
154	69	Allied Colloids	124		-1	3.6	2.9	18.9
39	20	Allied Plant	34		..	2.3	6.6	4.1
133	39	Alpine Hldgs	39		..	7.5	19.2	2.6
375	227	Amal Metal	251	●	..	20.0	8.0	7.0
146	49	Amal Power	53		+1	5.8	16.6	11.7
58	25½	Amber Day	26	●	-1½	4.1	15.7	4.5
44	22	Amber Ind Hldgs	35		..	7.1	20.4	4.8
123	52	Amstrad	88		..	6.7	7.6	6.7
96	62	Anchor Chem	73		-9	7.6	10.4	3.9
108½	47½	Anderson Strath	103		-3	5.7	5.5	9.0
90	53½	Anglia TV 'A'	90		+1½	5.7	6.3	8.2
11	5⅞	Anglo Amer Ind	£11		..	63.6	5.8	6.0
48	25	Aquascutum 'A'	30½		..	2.9	9.6	5.0
57	34	Arenson Hldgs	44		..	2.6	5.9	3.4
74	25	Argyll Foods	69		+1	..	..	53.1
94	46	Arlen Elec	46		..	8.6	18.6	5.2
142	80	Arlington Mtr	91		+1	12.9	14.1	4.4
113	44½	Armitage Shanks	113		+6½	6.3	5.6	9.6
94	67	Ass Biscuit	76		..	6.3	8.3	6.6
351	178	Ass Book	211		..	10.7	5.1	6.5
128	64	Ass Brit Food	119		+2	4.9	4.1	7.0
153	85	Ass Comm 'A'	93		-1	11.4	12.3	4.6
112	48	Ass Engineer	49½		-1	8.6	17.4	3.6
78	38	Ass Fisheries	76		+3	1.4	1.9	20.1
114	70	Ass Leisure	114		+3	7.3	6.4	8.0
332	163	Ass News	309		-13	11.8	3.8	8.4
67½	30	Ass Paper	30		-1	5.2	17.4	2.2
57	40	Ass Tooling	45		-3	5.5	11.5	12.5
50	39	Atkins Bros	42		..	6.4	15.3	6.1
21	3½	Audiotronic	3½		..	0.1e	2.0	..
13½	3½	Do Pref	3½		..	..	..	..
60½	37	Ault & Wiborg	37		-1	3.3	8.9	2.1
103	39	Aurora Hldgs	40		+1	8.8	22.0	4.2
40	29	Austin E.	31		..	1.9	6.1	3.4
110	57	Automotive Pd	66		-1	4.5b	6.8	4.7
203	89	Avon Rubber	89		..	11.5	14.8	3.0
363	223	B.A.T. Ind	275		+3	27.1	9.8	4.3
55	30	BBA Grp	30		..	3.8	12.5	3.2
130	98	BET Dfd	137		+2	10.5	7.9	3.6
158	90	BICC	134		+1	12.6	8.2	8.8
26	15	BL Ltd	23		-1	..b	..	..
96	33	BOC Int	86		+1	6.3	7.1	8.4
252	116	BPB Ind	237		+2	12.9	5.4	6.3
61½	16½	B P C	21½		+2	..e	..	..
99	60	BPM Hldgs 'A'	80		+2	6.1	7.6	3.4
48½	14	BSG Int	15½		+½	2.9	18.5	3.2
35	19	BSR Ltd	24		-1	..e	..	13.1
378	161	BTR Ltd	349	r	+3	16.0b	4.3	15.4
190	77	Babcock Int	99		+6	10.0	10.1	9.5

PROPERTY

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
45	23	Marlborough	42		..	0.4	1.0	82.4
105	32	Marler Estates	90	●	..	2.9	3.2	15.4
213	116	Mucklow A & J.	195	●	-2	5.6b	2.8	15.0
536	280	Municipal	530		..	9.3	1.8	18.2
162	99	North British	147		+1	4.0b	2.7	28.3
166	87	Peachey Prop	162		+1	5.0	3.1	35.0
182	99½	Prop & Rever	178		+4	3.6b	2.0	39.0
156	104	Prop Hldgs	154		+2	4.0	2.6	..
190½	87½	Prop Sec	187		+2	2.1	1.1	79.6
8⅝	3½	Raglan Prop.	6⅛		..	..	..	..
143	75	Regional	143		+2	2.7	1.9	32.4
142	74	Do A	142		+1	2.7	1.9	32.3
248	95	Rush & Tompkins	238		..	5.4	2.3	18.2
149	108	Scot Met Props	138		+2	4.1	2.9	50.4
154	77½	Slough Ests	144		-1	3.6	2.5	27.3
340	188	Stock Conv	325		+7	4.6	1.4	36.8
25½	14	Town & City	24½		+1	0.0e	..	..
160	105	Trafford Park	148	●	..	8.6	5.8	17.9
55	21	UK Props	52	h	..	0.8	1.4	32.5
24	13½	Webb J.	24	●	+½	2.6	10.7	32.9
27½	22½	Wereldhave	£23½		..	141	6.3	11.5
61	23½	W'mster & City	60		..	4.3	7.2	4.1

RUBBER

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
149	92	Anglo-Indonesia	105	●	..	4.8	4.5	..
127	63	Barlow Hldgs	94	●	+2	4.3	4.6	..
551	230	Castlefield	445		+1	7.6	1.7	..
57	36	Cons Plant	42		+1½	3.5	8.4	..
195	69½	Doranakande	137		..	3.9	2.9	..
925	318	Guthrie Corp	800		-12	42.9	5.4	..
223	103	Harrisons Malay	173		+2	11.4	6.6	..
64	43½	Highlds & Low	49		+1	2.1	4.4	..
700	238	Hongkong	700		..	54.3	7.8	..
545	225	Killinghall	530		..	20.7	3.9	..
461	186	Ldn Sumatra	338		-2	11.4	3.4	..
130	66	Majedie	83		+4	2.1	2.6	..

TEA

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
305	198	Assam Frontier	240		+5	14.3	6.0	..
150	95	Assam Inv	150	h	..	10.0	6.7	..
485	304	Camellia Inv	435		..	5.7	1.3	..
378	223	McLeod Russel	345		..	21.4	6.2	..
320	263	Moran	320		..	11.4e	3.6	..
178	118	Surmah Valley	118		..	3.2	2.7	..
211	110	Warren Plant	194		+2	14.3	7.4	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
31	22	Calcutta Elec	28		..	7.1	25.2	..
35½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	33½		..	350	10.4	..
14	7	Gt Nthn Tele	£7		..	166	23.8	2.1
302	119½	Imp Cont Gas	290		+2	10.0	3.4	13.7
213	115	Milford Docks	126		..	9.8	7.8	21.4
123	61¼	Nesco Inv	118		..	9.0	7.6	..
35½	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½		..	350	10.4	..

ex Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Baker Electronics 10p Ord (60)	102
Brint Investments	275-5
Energy Capital 12½p Ord (32½)	88+5
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1998 (†R)	£30½+½
Gotaas-Larsen $1 Common Shares	355
Marinex Petroleum 10p Ord (160)	168-5
RTZ 9½% Conv Uns Ln 1995-2000(‡)	£8½ prem
Rolfe and Nolan 10p Ord	72+2
Shackleton Petroleum NPV (51)	68+5
Treasury 11¾% 'A' 1991 (‡)	£82¼-⅛
Treasury 13% 1987 (‡)	£93⅞+⅛
Western Deep 12% Uns Deb 1986-93(‡)	£10¼+1

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
B T R (360‡)	..	44 prem
British Vita (105‡)	Nov 7	13 prem+2
Burnett & Hallamshire (660‡)	..	120 prem
Derritron (13‡)	Sep 19	18½ prem
ML Holdings (240‡)	Nov 14	120 prem
Mercantile Hse (220‡)	Nov 14	73 prem
Polly Peck (75‡)	Sep 19	32 prem
Ricardo Engineering (370‡)	..	59 prem
Royal Bank of Canada (c$46‡)	..	28 prem-2
Spencer Gears (13‡)	Oct 10	1¼ prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £15 paid. c £20 paid. d Fully paid. g £30 paid. h £70 paid. k £40 paid.

هكذا من الاصل

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Index 483.2, up 2.2
FT Gilts 70.74, up 0.56

■ **Sterling**
$2.3910, up 35 points
Index 75.8, down 0.2

■ **Dollar**
Index 83.5, down 0.3
DM1.8085, down 32 pts

■ **Gold**
$680.50, up $10

■ **Money**
3-mth sterling 15⅞-15¾
3-mth Euro-$ 13¼-13⅛
6-mth Euro-$ 13⅛-13⅛

IN BRIEF

US partner for Lucas in micro-chip venture

Two of the world's largest automotive and aerospace component manufacturers, Lucas Industries and the American TRW Group, are combining to develop a microchip controlled fuel system for diesel engines.

The system, which has been described as "a space age solution to improved emissions and fuel economy" is aimed mainly at the booming diesel engine market in North America.

Car and truck manufacturers who have traditionally used petrol engines are switching to the European type of diesel to take advantage of its greater economy.

World wide sales of diesel engines, at present some 5 million a year, are expected to double by the late 1980s.

$200m diesel plant

International Harvester of the United Kingdom has signed an agreement with ENASA, Spain's leading industrial vehicle producer, for a joint venture to set up a $200m (£83.5m) diesel engine plant in Spain with an annual capacity of 80,000 units.

NEB finance director

Mr Tony Blackett has been appointed finance director of the National Enterprise Board. He was previously deputy to Mr Martin Brookman, who has joined the Wellcome Foundation as finance director.

Serck holding sold

Rockwell International, which called off a £33m takeover bid for the United Kingdom Serck group last April after American Justice Department intervention, has agreed to sell its 29.7 per cent holding in Serck within four years. It has also undertaken not to buy into Serck or any other lubricated plug valve maker for 10 years.

Yen stronger

The Japanese yen continued its steady climb against all major currencies in foreign currency markets, rising against the dollar from 210.90 to 208.50 after touching 207.50. Heavy intervention by the Japanese central bank failed to halt the advance.

Petrol usage down

Consumption of petroleum products in the United Kingdom during the three months from June to August was 16.7 per cent lower than the corresponding period last year. North Sea output continued to run ahead of consumption at 19.7 million tonnes.

Toyota investment

Toyota plans to start an 81,000m yen (£156.6m) plant construction and expansion programme at its Kinuura factory in central Japan for the production of car transmissions and related parts.

Wall Street up

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 7.00 points up at 939.42. The $ against the SDR was 1.31519. The £ was 0.550865.

Hadfields steel plants may close in Sheffield with loss of 3,000 jobs

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Hadfields, one of Sheffield's most prominent steelmakers, is seriously considering closure with the loss of nearly 3,000 jobs unless it gets prompt and substantial Government aid. A special committee representing both public and private steelmakers is to issue a report soon calling for state aid to avert the collapse of the Sheffield steel industry.

Mr Derek Norton, chairman of Hadfields, a Lonrho subsidiary, said last night that the whole of the private steel industry was in a grave condition.

He said: "We feel we are being treated unfairly compared with the public sector. Massive amounts of cash aid are being pumped into the public sector and yet we are not considered for a penny. At the same time we are expected to compete in the same market. It is quite wrong."

Workers at Hadfields were put on short-time in July because of falling orders and the company's two Sheffield plants are working only alternate weeks. At the time Mr Norton gave a warning of the need for government intervention, either through selective import controls or some form of subsidy.

He said at the time: "We have now reached the position where something desperately needs to be done to safeguard the survival of the steel industry."

Also this summer, the south Yorkshire headquarters of the British Steel Corporation announced plans for "one week pauses" in working at its major plants. The depressed state of the motor industry was a big factor and steel orders in south Yorkshire were 50 per cent lower than a year earlier.

Mr Joseph Pickles, divisional officer of the Iron & Steel Trades Confederation and a member of the Sheffield steel committee, said yesterday that the industry in Yorkshire was unable to compete with overseas steelmakers on energy costs alone.

Mr Derek Norton: Call for government intervention.

Compared with the energy costs of overseas steel makers, the British industry was facing "unbelievable" charges which meant they were having to operate against unfair competition.

Mr Pickles said his union had been concerned for a long time about the future of Hadfields. It had sought meetings with the Government and with the company.

Hadfields workers travelled to London yesterday to lobby the Department of Industry for government aid.

Government inquiry: The crisis in both the public and private steel sectors has led to speculation that the Government may commission a detailed inquiry into the industry (Peter Hill writes).

Leaders of the private sector steelmakers later today will be discussing the implications of the latest trends in demand and the effect of the Government's decision to provide the BSC with an extra £400m this year.

More jobs lost, page 20

Government policies under review

From David Blake
Economics Editor
Washington, Oct 1

An intensive review of the Government's monetary and economic policy is due to take place tomorrow, and one of the key figures will be Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was flying back tonight from Washington, where he has been attending the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Before he left Sir Geoffrey made it clear that he felt the Government was "right to continue to pursue the objectives of the medium-term financial strategy". But he added that the Government would "review the weapons" it was using and adjust according to how they were working.

Discussions seem likely to focus on the extent to which the medium-term strategy will have to be modified after the unexpectedly large growth in money supply earlier this year. The Government will also be considering what to do about interest rates.

There has been widespread speculation that there will be a cut in minimum lending rate soon. Sir Geoffrey said that where it was consistent with the Government's policies on monetary control, it was clearly desirable to get interest rates down, but he stressed that this did not imply anything about the timing or size of any change.

Generally he deflected questions about the economy, though he roundly rejected again the idea of a statutory incomes policy. The statement by M. Jacques de Larosière, managing director of the IMF, did not call for formal incomes policies as such but merely stressed the need for sensible pay settlements, something which the Government had also done and where "we are making some progress".

The Chancellor reaffirmed his belief that overseas investment by United Kingdom companies was a valuable contribution to building up assets for the time when North Sea oil was exhausted.

Sir Geoffrey turned aside questions on how long the Government would wait before conceding that its policy might not have been successful. He stressed that the whole mood of the meeting of the IMF and World Bank had been dominated by a recognition of the central role which monetary policy played.

His comments on the world economy to the fund meeting took the same theme. He said that although inflation may be beginning to subside it was still too high.

Governments must be ready to say that "short-term sacrifice is unavoidable if we are to lay the foundation for more sustained growth. The cost of alternative policies would ultimately be greater".

Much of Sir Geoffrey's speech concerned relations with developing countries and the "false" division between north and south. It was wrong to think that there were two exclusive groups of this kind, he added. There was enormous diversity within the non-oil developing countries and the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Sir Geoffrey put forward a proposal for tapping Opec money for the World Bank, suggesting cofinancing deals in which the World Bank would provide the expertise and some of the money and Opec members would come up with the rest of the funds.

The Chancellor rebutted charges by Mr Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, that the proportion of British gross national product would fall by a quarter in the years to 1985, arguing that it was based on false premises. But he admitted that cuts in aid were needed as part of the programme of holding down public spending.

UK facing 'at least 3m jobless by 1987'

By Melvyn Westlake

Scathing criticism of economic management in Britain is contained in a new report on the country's long-term prospects produced by an American group of economists. Even a major U-turn in government economic policy, with full-scale reflation before next spring, will not prevent unemployment exceeding three million by 1987, the report says.

Its projections for Britain in the 1980s are considerably more gloomy than those produced by most economists here, with the main exception of the Cambridge forecasting groups.

The economists suggest that the recession this year will be worse than that experienced by an industrialized country since the second world war. Moreover, this will be entirely self-inflicted, resulting from mistakes in government policy, which has been deflationary for six years.

The forecasts, just published here, are part of a series of country reports produced by the authoritative United States group Chase Econometrics.

The report says that the "extreme financial orthodoxy" adopted by British governments in response to the post-1973 slowdown in growth has meant that "all the benefits of North Sea oil have been taken in the form of a higher exchange rate, rather than in faster growth".

Chase Econometrics agrees that these policies will lead to slightly slower inflation. But, it says, in Britain the "trade-off" between recession and inflation is very poor.

A small improvement in the rate of inflation can only be bought at the price of severe damage to the domestic economy. As a result, the report suggests, government policy is likely to be significantly relaxed soon.

In the short-term, over the years from 1981 to 1984, the performance of the economy may be "acceptable". This is partly because the tide will be running in the Government's favour, with a world recovery and temporary decline in union militancy.

Fiscal and monetary relaxation, together with an expected decline in the sterling exchange rate will also help. This should result in quite rapid growth in 1982 and 1983, of 4.5 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively.

But this boom will not last, and by 1985 the economy will experience difficulty again, and the recovery will "peter out" because of the lack of investment. "The 1982-84 growth will be the wrong sort of growth." The report expressed concern about the outlook for the economy in the second half of the 1980s.

It says that the "savageness of the present recession is causing damage, and the economy never quite succeeds (in the years up to the end of this decade) in making up the ground that will be lost over the 1979-81 period." Deflationary policies reduce not only the present level of national output, but also the economy's long-term performance.

Chase Econometrics is much closer to the Cambridge Economic Policy Group than to other British forecasters in its assessment of the adverse effects of a high exchange rate on exports, imports and manufacturing industry.

It believes these effects are painful and severe. National output this year is predicted to drop by 3.4 per cent and inflation is forecast to be 20 per cent.

Both these forecasts are considerably worse than foreseen by other economists, particularly that for inflation. Prices are predicted to rise less fast in subsequent years, but inflation is still expected to be in double figures in the later 1980s.

If there is no U-turn in policy, unemployment is predicted to reach 3.3 million by 1985. A change in policies could result in unemployment at 3.1 million by 1987.

United States seeks stronger role for SDR in monetary system

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Oct 1

The Carter Administration today went further than ever before in stressing its determination to promote a "special drawing rights-centred international monetary system".

This move has underlined its opposition to a revival of an official role for gold, and coincides with a new effort in the Congress to legislate a stronger monetary role for gold.

Mr William Miller, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, told the joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that the IMF "faces truly awesome tasks" and had to be strengthened. In doing so there should be a stronger role for the special drawing right.

Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina has just introduced a Bill that calls for "the reinstatement of the dollar as a gold reserve currency".

The senator does not expect action on this in the remaining days of the congressional session, but he hopes it will help to promote the Bill at the start of the 1981 session.

Some support for this effort exists among advisers to Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate in the presidential election.

Mr Miller told a press conference that the Carter administration firmly opposed the remonetarization of gold, as it would be wrong to base the global monetary system on gold supplies from the Soviet Union and South Africa.

He also went further than any other finance minister at the meeting in advocating IMF borrowing in private markets and indicated that this should be done in special drawing rights.

Mr Miller said that there should be steady allocations of special drawing rights to central banks and that the interest rate on the SDR should be made competitive with that of other assets so that its attractiveness was enhanced.

He gave warning, however, that all actions on the SDR had to be done carefully as "it is of paramount importance that we develop the credibility and reliability of the SDR as a reserve asset".

Mr Miller noted that IMF borrowing in the markets raised in concrete terms the possibility of greater private use of SDR-denominated assets. He said that the IMF should think about new ways to increase the acceptance of the SDR in private markets, including the issuing by the World Bank of SDR securities.

He also urged the IMF, as part of its effort to expand the role of the SDR, to continue planning a substitution account under which central banks could place dollars in the IMF and receive SDR-denominated assets in return.

The administration's forceful advocacy of a strong SDR has surprised bankers attending the conference. But informed sources said it was an effort by the administration to bind the government—irrespective of the outcome of November's presidential election—to the principle of a multi-currency reserves system with an IMF managed special drawing right at its centre.

The sources also emphasized that Mr Miller's speech was significant for what it did not say. Apparently there has been some internal administration pressure for an international campaign to strengthen efforts by industrial nations to monitor the debt problems of some of the largest developing countries.

There are, for instance, fears that Brazil will face severe debt problems next year. It has outstanding debts today of $55,000m. The IMF alone cannot help Brazil, American sources say, and there is talk of the major industrial nations getting together to prepare contingency plans.

Mr Miller said that the United States supported efforts to expand the World Bank, including the establishment of an energy bank.

Which way for the IMF? page 21

American banks raise prime rates to 13.5pc

By Our United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, Oct 1

Commercial banks across the United States today raised their prime lending rates to 13½ per cent from 13 per cent. The rapidly rising rate may go up to 14 per cent shortly.

The increases reduced share prices on the New York Stock Exchange and dampened domestic and international dollar bond markets. The dollar gained in the currency market because of rising domestic rates.

The prime rate rise was expected after moves by the Federal Reserve Board to gain better control of money supply growth by draining funds from the money market.

But the Fed may seek to slow interest rate acceleration, perhaps because it fears that too sharp a rise in rates would damage the economic recovery.

The Fed has allowed the rate for federal funds to rise above 13 per cent, but today it added some reserves to the markets when the Federal rate went to 12½ per cent.

Mr William Miller, Treasury Secretary, said that high interest rates had to be accepted if United States inflation was to be reduced. He said the policies would bring a significant cut in the inflation rate in 1981.

He said the dollar should continue to do well because of the anti-inflation policies and the developments of the United States current account balance of payments. He predicted a small payments surplus next year after a balance this year.

British Interest rate: News that the Bank of England will continue to extend its present measures to alleviate reserve asset pressure in the banking system met with a mixed reception in financial markets (John Whitmore writes).

It was taken as a further sign that the authorities were unlikely to reduce the Bank of England's minimum lending rate until mid-November at the earliest.

Officials say that the decision to extend the present £500m gilt-edged sale and repurchase arrangement with the banks has no bearing on MLR.

But some financial analysts see the Bank's moves as a relaxation of monetary control in the face of stiff political resistance to the still higher general level of interest rates that the strength of credit demand might seem to have justified.

However taking the Bank's view that the operations are purely technical and consistent with the present aims of monetary policy, there is no reason why the operations have to be unwound before the authorities cut the general level of interest rates.

The Association of Italian Banks raised the prime rate from 19.5 to 21 per cent, in the wake of Sunday's increase in the Bank of Italy's discount rate by one and a half points

Bid clearance for Blue Circle

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Blue Circle Industries, Britain's largest cement maker, was yesterday given permission to bid again for Armitage Shanks. The Monopolies Commission investigation into the merger, which has been accepted by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, concluded that a merger would not be against the public interest.

Blue Circle and Armitage Shanks welcomed the report and said that a further announcement would be made as soon as each had studied the implications of the report.

Mr Kennedy Campbell, chairman of Armitage said yesterday that the two sides would meet before the weekend and further developments could be expected shortly.

The board of Armitage recommended the original bid from Blue Circle, and Mr Campbell said: "Nothing has happened to change that view."

Blue Circle first bid for Armitage, the last of the independent sanitaryware manufacturers, in January and the terms valued Armitage at around £30m.

However, the merger was referred to the Monopolies Commission in February after 61 per cent of the Armitage shareholders accepted the Blue Circle offer.

The Monopolies Commission's report concluded that, on the basis of assurances it had received from Blue Circle and for other reasons, a merger was unlikely to reduce competition in the markets supplied by Armitage Shanks. Nor did they think it would reduce Armitage's efficiency or worsen employment prospects.

Blue Circle has given assurances that it will not offer favourable terms on any of Armitage's products to win business for other parts of the group. Nor would it encourage Armitage to offer uneconomic prices calculated to drive competitors out of business.

Blue Circle said in August, when it announced a £47m rights issue and increased interim profits, that it intended to reopen negotiations with Armitage if the commission's report was favourable.

Its original share exchange offer of one Blue Circle share for six Armitage, valued each Armitage share at 90p.

But since then Blue Circle's shares have risen strongly, closing yesterday at 346p, down 2p.

On the basis of the original offer this would value each Armitage share at 115p. Yesterday Armitage shares closed 61p higher at 113p.

Financial Editor, page 21

EEC rushes through new rescue plan

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Oct 1

The European Commission tonight announced that it would draw up a new plan to aid the European steel industry to be ready by next Monday.

After hearing Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Industry Commissioner, report on the state of the EEC steel industry, the Commission concluded that the worsening financial position of Europe's steelmakers was threatening jobs and menacing what had been achieved through redundancies in the course of restructuring the industry over the past few years.

A brief statement said that the Commission would seek not only to restore equilibrium in the industry but would also lift the uncertainties at present hanging over the workers in the sector.

Between now and next Monday the Commission will have a series of discussions with all parties concerned with the industry. Its proposals will be put next Tuesday to ministers from the EEC member states at their regular monthly general affairs council.

Although the Commission gave no concrete indication of the proposals it has in mind it has clearly drawn some comfort from yesterday's meeting between Viscount Davignon and the EEC's 12 biggest steel producers.

The two sides agreed at that meeting on the need for early action to end the worsening state of Europe's steel market which is characterized by overproduction and falling prices.

It is still unclear whether the Commission will propose the use of article 58 of the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty by which it can order production quotas.

The French and Belgians have advocated the use of article 58. But the government, industry and trade unions in Germany have made clear that they will oppose such a step.

In Britain it is understood that the British Steel Corporation would favour mandatory production quotas, while the Government has been studiously avoiding taking a position, awaiting the Commission's proposals.

Measures accepted: The European Commission and the United States Government have agreed to hold regular consultation on moves being taken to restructure the steel industries on both sides of the Atlantic (Frank Vogl writes from Washington).

They have also agreed that a transitional period is needed to achieve the restructuring, during which some restraints on free trade in steel should be allowed.

Viscount Davignon has written to Mr Reubin Askew, United States special trade representative, to underline European understanding of the measures announced yesterday by President Carter to strengthen the American steel industry.

Viscount Davignon said that, because reinstatement of the American trigger price mechanism to regulate the pricing of steel imports would be temporary, it was acceptable to the Europeans.

The Commission has been clearly told that the trigger price system might be in place for five years.

It appears that the EEC has decided to accept the American measures because it feared that opposing them would lead the United States to impose far more protectionist policies.

Cleveland mine 'last chance' for survival

By our Financial Staff

After almost eight years of increasing losses, Cleveland Potash is being given one last chance to reach break-even by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, which assumed financial responsibility for the Yorkshire mine last year.

It means a drastic scaling back of the mine's operations, and potash production is to be cut from around 870,000 tonnes a year to 360,000 tonnes.

The mine will work for only 5 days a week instead of 7 and almost half the workforce of 1,500 are being made redundant. Negotiations over redundancy payments are under way.

After overcoming considerable environmental hurdles in the late 1960s to start potash mining, Cleveland was bedevilled by technical and geological problems which prevented production reaching original expectations.

Cleveland is jointly owned by Anglo American and Charter Consolidated, its close United Kingdom associates, following ICI's decision to pull out of the project last October.

ICI, which controlled 50 per cent of the project, sold its interest to the Anglo group for a nominal sum but agreed to buy most of the output for its fertilizer business.

After the restructuring of Charter, Anglo and Charter emerged as joint owners, but Anglo agreed to provide the finance for future development.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Ass News	23p to 309p	Minorco	100p to 680p
Bridon	8p to 54p	Negrett & Zam	6p to 36p
Brockhouse	3p to 26p	SA Land	36p to 616
Global Nat Res	45p to 510p	Vlakfontein	45c to 518c
Lasmo	25p to 772p	Western Areas	29p to 522p

Falls

Aeron't & Gen	15p to 608p	MIM Hldgs	7p to 256p
Anchor Chem	9p to 73p	Redfearn Nat	5p to 175p
Bass	4p to 218p	Reed Int	7p to 186p
Distillers	5p to 216p	Tilbury Cont	4p to 184p
Guthrie Corp	12p to 800p	Tricentrol	6p to 372p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.09	2.02	Norway Kr	11.98	11.48
Austria Sch	31.70	30.00	Portugal Esc	122.50	116.00
Belgium Fr	71.75	68.25	South Africa Rd	2.21	2.09
Canada $	2.86	2.78	Spain Pta	178.50	171.00
Denmark Kr	13.72	13.17	Sweden Kr	10.25	9.80
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.70	Switzerland Fr	4.07	3.87
France Fr	10.31	9.86	USA $	2.44	2.37
Germany DM	4.46	4.25	Yugoslavia Dnr	75.00	70.50
Greece Dr	105.00	99.00			
Hongkong $	12.15	11.65			
Ireland Pd	1.18	1.14			
Italy Lir	2135.0	2030.00			
Japan Yn	530.00	505.00			
Netherlands Gld	4.84	4.62			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Anxiety in drinks trade as price rises and poor summer depress sales

Brewers' market expectations fall flat

The brewery industry maxim that beer drinking is recession-proof was finally disproved yesterday when the Brewers' Society reported beer production in August was down almost 20 per cent.

The society, which started the year reflecting the industry's comfortable expectation that the beer market would rise by its accustomed 1 to 2 per cent this year, first revised its forecast down at mid-year and yesterday forecast a 3 per cent decline on 1979 by the end of the year.

August's production downturn of 19.4 per cent has brought the total for the first eight months of the year to only 26.3 million bulk barrels—a 4.2 per cent decline on the same period last year. The previous month reflected the dismal summer weather which continued into August, and the seven-month total was 1.8 per cent down.

But what is now worrying Britain's 80 brewers and particularly the big six national brewers whose margins depend on maintaining volume production, is what September's production figures will show.

Many brewers put through price rises last month that marked up bar prices by between 2p and 4p a pint and this may have increased customer resistance in the pubs at any rate.

The National Union of Licensed Victuallers, which looks after the interests of pub tenants in the brewers' tied houses system, yesterday reported "grave anxiety" among tenants who feared trade would continue to deteriorate during the winter. This would bring a threat of a rash of pub closures, the union said.

Reports have been coming in to the NULV of sales drops of about 13 per cent. But in some areas where unemployment is high there have been reports of 20 per cent declines. Recent better weather has improved sales but publicans, especially in tourist areas, have had their worst summer for years

Special factors could account for part of August's steep production decline, the Brewer's Society said. There were fewer brewing days than normal this August and there have been industrial disputes which have hit production in several areas.

There are increasing signs of anxiety among the brewers. At least two have indicated that prices will not rise further before the beginning of next year. In an attempt to persuade pubs not to add their own price increases, another brewer has offered conditional discounts on the brewery price rises.

In a struggle to maintain volume by increasing their individual market shares the big brewers especially are now discounting heavily to the take-home trade in the supermarkets. Pub tenants are especially angry that brewers did not raise canned beer prices last month and claim that the on-licence trade is subsidising the brewers' fight for supermarket shelf space.

Derek Harris

China TV parts deal with Japan

China has signed contracts with five Japanese companies to import production line equipment for colour televisions which will increase output by several hundred thousand sets a year.

The New China News Agency said the Sanghai Number One television factory would import an assembly line from Hitachi with an annual capacity of 200,000 colour sets.

The Peking television factory and the Tianjin radio factory will import assembly line equipment from the Matsushita Electrical Industria Company and the Victor Company of Japan, with a combined output of 300,000 sets a year. The other contracts were for equipment for making television parts.

Japan's reserves up

Japan's foreign reserves of gold, convertible foreign currencies and special drawing rights rose by $720m in September to $23,758m (£9,903m).

Record coffee exports

Colombia's coffee exports reached a record 11.6 million sacks, worth $2,100m (£880m) in the past year.

Welcome for steel plan

Nippon Steel and the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry have welcomed President Carter's plan to reinstate the trigger price mechanism and revitalize the faltering United States steel industry.

EEC price rise

Consumer prices in the EEC rose 0.6 per cent in August and 13.5 per cent in a year.

W German trade

West Germany's wholesale trade turnover in August was about DM49,000m (about £11,200m)

Index drop

Belgium's adjusted industrial production index for July dropped 38.2 per cent from June, and was 2.2 per cent lower than in July last year. The July production index fell to 76.9 from 124.5 in June.

Developing nations' oil supplies worst affected because of low stocks

Feeling the effects of Gulf war

Spain, France, Brazil and India seem to be the countries worst affected by the loss of the 3.5 million barrels a day of oil exports from war-torn Iran and Iraq. The Iraqis, important supplier to developing countries, offered loans to buy their exports on terms which effectively reduced the price of its oil.

Iran and Iraq were a crucial source of oil to India. They sent India more than 200,000 barrels a day. The Indian Government is reported to be looking for alternative supplies but it has always been able to rely on the Soviet Union to make up shortfalls.

Supplies from Iran or Iraq to developing countries may be small in comparison with imports into western countries, but are significant to the Third World. Developing nations' stocks may be low and they can ill afford aggressive bids on spot markets.

Brazil received more than 400,000 barrels a day from Iraq. The National Energy Council this week said it intended to try to cut the nation's consumption by 20 per cent, which is equal to half these imports, but it has not said how it will be done.

Rationing would only be a last resort, ministers said, but Brazil would not turn to the spot market.

Petrobras, Brazil's state oil company, buys all the 850,000 barrels a day which Brazil usually imports, refines most of it but sells less than half.

Brazil would particularly like to buy more from Venezuela which sells 50,000 barrels a day and Mexico, which sells 20,000 barrels daily. But neither has much to spare.

Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, the Venezuelan oil minister, said that his country would not increase its production to enlarge the inventories of the industrialized nations. But he suggested that Venezuela may eventually increase its production to sell oil to certain countries whose supplies were particularly affected.

The Soviet Union, which has a large trade deficit with Brazil, has offered to supply 20,000 barrels a day at $33 a barrel. Brazil could also increase imports from Nigeria, Libya, Angola and Algeria, although their oil is more expensive than Arabian gulf oil.

Brazil has become so dependent on Iraq because it pays slightly less ($28) than the standard Opec price.

But Brazil's stocks of 110 million barrels will last for four or five months and allow some breathing space.

Although Iraq supplies 15 per cent of Spain's petroleum and Iran 7 per cent, Madrid officials are unworried. They are not planning to buy oil on the spot market, according to Senor Antonio Garcia Diez, minister for the economy and commerce.

He said that Spain had stocks on hand for 140 days and "would look toward countries like Mexico to increase their deliveries".

Iraq is the second largest supplier of oil to France, after Saudi Arabia, providing 23.43 per cent of the country's needs. But French oil stocks are so high and diverse that the government is not worried in the short term by a total loss of Iraqi supplies.

M André Giraud, the industry minister, estimated that France would not be affected by a total loss of Iraqi oil for at least 15 months. This estimate includes France's present reserve stocks which would last 120 days.

M Giraud was able to draw from France's experience during the Iranian crisis when France had been buying about as much oil from Iran as it now does from Iraq. France had planned its supplies so that there is now no shortage of oil despite Iran supplying only 2.33 per cent of consumption.

700 jobs go as Glynwed plants close

By Our Correspondents

More than 700 workers are to lose their jobs with the closure, by Glynwed Domestic and Heating Appliances, of two factories in Audenshaw, Manchester, within the next three months.

Six hundred are involved at the company's leisure domestic division, the rest at the Planet works.

International Telephones and Telegraph components group is to close its factory at Rhyl, North Wales, by the end of the year, with the loss of 81 jobs.

A further 235 jobs are to go in the paper industry with the closure of Cooke and Nuttall's mill at Horwich, near Bolton.

Findus, the frozen food group, announced short-time working yesterday for 900 process workers and 250 redundancies at its Grimsby factory.

Farmdale of Welshpool, part of the Courtaulds Group, put 100 workers on a one-day week starting on Monday.

Thermalite, producer of insulating building bricks, is to make 200 more people redundant this week throughout its 10 factories because of the recession.

Fifty-two will lose their jobs at the Thetford, Norfolk, plant, 40 at the Manchester factory, 50 in Scotland, and the Burton-on-Trent plant is to close.

More than 30 workers at Swift Poultry, Lincoln, are to lose their jobs at the end of this week.

OECD move to cut out shipbuilding state aid

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Proposals to eliminate by 1985 all direct state aids to shipbuilding industries are to be discussed by the main industrialized nations early next year.

The proposals, if approved, would amend existing guidelines laid down by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. An OECD working party on shipbuilding would also call on its members to reduce direct aids to 20 per cent by the beginning of 1982.

This move by the OECD secretariat is much in line with the European Commission's fifth directive on shipbuilding aids which expects a progressive reduction in state aid and which will come into force at the end of this year.

Government officials in the European Community have begun to consider in detail the draft fifth directive. It is expected to be approved by ministers towards the end of November.

But the draft directive will be scrutinized by both House of Lords and the House of Commons committees against the background of the new corporate plan of British Shipbuilders.

The corporation wants additional cash to supplement its external financing limit for this year and a parliamentary debate on shipbuilding is expected before the end of the year.

The OECD proposal for a new guideline on direct subsidies was raised during the latest session of the shipbuilding working party in Paris. There are renewed European protests that the Japanese shipyards are taking a disproportionate share of the reduced orders available.

The industry has faced a steep downturn in the flow of orders and the shipbuilding nations have been forced to cut capacity and jobs. State involvement has increased substantially.

There has been a general trend towards increased indirect aids to shipbuilding, especially assistance to shipowners. The new EEC directive will require member governments to ensure that assistance to shipowners does not jeopardize the overall aim of the directive to promote greater efficiency through restructuring.

The United Kingdom offers one of the highest levels of direct assistance to the shipbuilding industry through its intervention fund. A subsidy of up to 25 per cent of contract price is payable on vessels ordered from British Shipbuilders.

British Shipbuilders announced yesterday that its Sunderland Shipbuilders subsidiary had won a £10m order from the Glasgow-based Denholm Line Steamers for a 31,000-tonne bulk carrier.

The contract will qualify for intervention fund subsidies and the Commission will be required to give its approval before the end of 1980 to continued operation of the fund to the middle of next year.

US threat faces BP's new rubber factories

By John Huxley

BP Chemicals has started producing synthetic rubber from the first of two new plants built as part of a £45m investment at its Barry works in South Glamorgan.

But the company said yesterday that unfair competition from American producers threatened its profitability. Energy advantages enabled them to undercut United Kingdom prices by up to 30 per cent.

Mr Don Brown, business manager, said that American prices for nitrile rubbers—an oil resistant product used in the car and engineering industries—were unrealistically low, although it was difficult to prove that the product was being dumped in Europe.

This year imports from the United States have doubled over a period in which demand has effectively halved.

BP, which announced half year losses on its chemicals operations of £34m recently, said that it was reducing its workforce at Barry by 400. The company is optimistic that the modernization will allow numbers to be stabilized at about 1,400.

Although the site is working at only half capacity, the recent investments should enable Barry to take advantage of any upturn in demand.

Next year a £40m PVC plant will come on stream, adding about 80,000 tonnes a year to present capacity. Meanwhile, the £5m plant has started production of nitrile rubber.

BP Chemicals is the sole United Kingdom producer of nitrile rubbers. But it still has only 30 per cent of the domestic market, worth about £13m a year, and even this share has come under pressure from American producers.

The company is the leading employer in the Barry area. On nearby sites Dow Corning is engaged on a £135m silicone investment and Dow Chemicals is building a new product line. Together the three companies employ around 2,500 people.

Meanwhile a warning that "large and important sections of the community" fail to recognize the value to the United Kingdom of its big international businesses has been given by Sir Maurice Hodgson, chairman of ICI.

He said huge beneficial effects had accrued from international business in a whole range of economic social and individual terms. Such benefits would be readily recognized by the financial world, he told the Association of Corporate Treasurers.

Sir Maurice, whose company manufactures in 40 countries and has selling organizations in 60 nations, said that the international dimension should not be overlooked by industry in creating a sense of economic reality in factories, schools and universities.

ICI's main thrust of territorial diversification in the near future would be in the United States. Completion of a £200m investment at Wilhelmshaven in West Germany would probably "satisfy our ambitions in Europe for the time being", Sir Maurice said.

The company's exports last year totalled £1,100m and this contributed almost £600m to the United Kingdom's favourable balance of payments.

However, the company still has only 1.5 per cent of the West European chemicals market and 1 per cent of the North American market. The scope for expansion was obvious, Sir Murice said.

Japanese cash register challenge

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Fierce competition for sales of electronic cash registers, was signalled yesterday by one of the Japanese companies which dominate the world market.

Rapid sales growth is expected next year as machines, which were brought in at the beginning of decimalization, end their 10-year life.

Omron Terminals (UK) is being set up as a subsidiary of Omron Tateisi Electronics, which claims 16 per cent of the world electronic cash register market of 900,000 units a year.

Omron already has around 20 per cent of the British market through sales under labels other than its own, but Omron-labelled machines themselves are expected to achieve a 10 per cent market penetration within three years.

Buying Omron-label machines could mean savings of around 20 per cent, said Mr Peter Russ, managing director of the operation in the United Kingdom.

If the company achieves the growth at which it is aiming it could have as big a market share as the United States-based NCR, once a dominant supplier of cash registers.

The biggest challenge facing Omron and other Japanese companies specializing in cash registers is competition from computer manufacturers such as IBM and ICL in the market for computerized point-of-sale systems.

Most of Britain's multiple stores and some department stores are experimenting with such systems that will allow for laser-scanning of goods and improvement of other operations such as stock control.

Omron claims that cash register equipment with computer power added can be as little as half the price, although having only two-thirds the computing power, of the more advanced systems which have been

£800m investment planned for Nigg Bay gas plant

By Edward Townsend

Highland Hydrocarbons, a Scottish company formed to develop petrochemical operations at Nigg Bay in the Cromarty Firth, is planning to invest £880m in the Highlands on the processing and disposal of North Sea natural gas liquids.

The company said yesterday it believed there were sufficient supplies of natural gas liquids to allow for more than one development to go ahead at Nig, but that its own plans were the most economical.

Discussions with two major international petrochemical companies for downstream development at Nigg were at an advanced stage and this would lead to more local activities "which will bring ever expanding benefits to the area and to the economy of Scotland and the United Kingdom as a whole".

What was required now was a decision on the agreed price for specification gas so that negotiations with the feedstock suppliers could be completed.

The manufacture and construction of the plant would give considerable employment in the United Kingdom and the decision-making headquarters would remain in Scotland. The plant is expected to be on stream in 1984.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Meaning of Britain's grain mountain

From Mr Malcolm Hill

Sir, Hugh Clayton informs us in an interesting article (September 25) that a British grain mountain has come into existence, but he does not tell us whether there should be national joy or indeed what will happen to this mountain hereafter. He merely repeats the Brussels theory that the creation of the mountain is beneficial to farmers and that its dispersal is also a blessing to consumers. This theory is so wonderful, so miraculous and so complete in itself that it may seem to be cruel to suggest that it is quite ridiculous.

It is a comfort to the farmer that in uncertain times the CAP guarantees to buy his production at a fixed price. But if the resulting food mountains were released later on the market the reduction in prices so caused would harm the farmer. Thus the farming lobbies in the EEC demand that the mountains be kept off the markets and in effect they demand that the mountains be dumped in the sea or behind the Iron Curtain.

The consumer having paid through taxation and import duties for the food mountains expects to benefit from lower prices. But, as already shown, this remains a theoretical possibility for which the CAP intends no practical experimentation. Far from reaping the advantage of lower prices the consumer under the CAP regime is paying over world price levels in almost all food.

The alternative to the CAP is a free market in food and it has many advantages—a fair balance between farmer and consumer, lower food prices, no bureaucracy, no cost to taxpayers, no handouts to the Kremlin and no frauds. Why, sir, is there such fear and distrust of freedom and simplicity and such reliance on crutches and complexities?

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM HILL,
2a Pembroke Road,
London W8 6EG.
September 26.

Car spares and the plight of the local garage

From Mr A. A. Painter

Sir, The announcement that the Director General of Fair Trading is to refer the matter of car spares to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission should be welcomed by the manufacturer, retailer and motorist alike. The uncertainty created by the final report of the Prices Commission was unfortunate for it was a superficial and misleading report.

The role of the franchise dealer in setting retail prices for car spares should be viewed against the general structure of the retail motor industry and its problems in adjusting to a rapidly changing market situation. In the United Kingdom there are more than 20,000 retail garages selling cars or parts obtained from an ever decreasing number of international manufacturers. Retail motor trading is still a cottage industry for even the largest distributors are small by normal industrial standards. They are therefore vulnerable to changing market strategies by the manufacturers at a time when they have already lost large portions of their traditional markets to high street parts shops and specialist firms.

The supply of parts by shops has been successfully countered by only a few local garages. It is still quite rare to see an attractive parts and accessory department in a garage. Most often the parts department is hidden behind the workshops where the motorist must queue with trade customers and receive only perfunctory service. The result is that high street shops continue to flourish even though the motorist must visit his garage for fuel, repairs and service. Thus the garage is left to sell the more complex and slow moving parts and in order to survive he must push up his prices.

There are some splendid examples of efficient motor retailing from large and small firms in this country. It can be done, but the overall picture is dismal. The present recession should ensure that large numbers of them will go out of business. In the struggle for survival they will be obliged to compete more effectively with the specialists and promote the one thing they alone can provide—a skilled and comprehensive service.

It may be that the Monopolies and Mergers Commission will produce recommendations which are economically sound but the social consequences of the decline of the local garage must not be overlooked. The local garage is as important to the community as the post office, the corner shop or the bank. To the motorist with a broken clutch it is no comfort to know that he can buy the parts from a local shop but must go 20 or 30 miles to have them fitted.

Yours truly,
A. A. PAINTER,
2 Craigwel Lane,
Bognor Regis,
West Sussex PO21 4AN.

When unemployment benefit was cut

From Mr J. Moss

Sir, Douglas G. Bagg (September 29) said how urgent it was to cut pay as it was cut 50 years ago and by that simple device resolve our problems.

What he does not say is how effective it was. Not only pay was cut, so was unemployment pay.

I write not as an historian but as a participant in those glorious times. George Orwell wrote in *The Road to Wigan Pier* of "The average unemployed family who lives on an income of around 30 shillings a week, of which at least a quarter goes in rent." When the 10 per cent cut in benefit was made a duration of six months was imposed.

In February, 1932, *The Times* reported a total of 2,728,411 unemployed while the Minister of Labour intimated that we were likely to be faced with a volume of unemployment next winter greater than anything experienced previously (Cabinet Minute, June 8, 1932). The unemployed were ashamed of being unemployed who were being talked about as "lazy idle loafers on the dole". At the same time the Chancellor of the Exchequer could boast a saving of at least £25m by a cut of local authority spending on public building, said the *Spectator* of October 22, 1932. Kingsley Martin wraps it up beautifully when he wrote cynically of the National Government's economies and trivial efforts to fight unemployment.

The discussion whether it is more patriotic to save or to spend, he said, reminds him of the Cambridge Don.

He was seriously troubled about unemployment. He had thought about three things he could do. He was having his room redecorated, he was having his bed lengthened as at present it was uncomfortably short, thirdly, he was having a silver egg cup made because Cambridge eggs were unusually large.

Yours faithfully,
JACK MOSS,
District Secretary,
Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union,
London District 18,
NUFTO (London) Hall,
74 Jockey's Fields,
Holborn,
London, WC1R 4BP.

Taxed savings of the elderly

From Dr R. M. E. Stone

Sir, I have recently found three of my very elderly patients to be in distressingly poor financial straits.

They all have incomes below £1,000 per year, so should be paying no tax. All of them proudly tell me that they have saved a few thousand pounds over the years, and have it tucked away in one or another building society.

Building Society interest is of course taxed at source and there is no way of reclaiming the tax which these people have paid unnecessarily for 20 years. None of them can recollect their society ever advising them of this disadvantage, at least in a way that they could comprehend.

It does seem that the building societies, for all the caring helpful image of their advertisements, nurse their young first time house buyers, but at the expense of their elderly loyal clients. It is surely time for the societies to accept that they must decrease their assets from this type of saver.

Yours truly,
R. M. E. STONE,
50 St Petersburgh Place,
London, W2 4LD.
September 23.

Lesson of Consett and Corby

From Mr Nigel Crook

Sir, After a prolonged fight for survival it seems that the Consett iron and steel works has finally closed. As has been pointed out in your columns and elsewhere, this may mean the extinction of the town of Consett and Corby? It would tion this can cause in a community hardly needs underlining further.

Can we now learn a lesson from the fate of such cases as Consett and Corby? It would be absurd to expect no social flexibility at all in the face of changing industrial structure. But at the same time we should be aware of the extreme social vulnerability of communities tied directly and indirectly to a single industry, and of families dependent ultimately on a single source of income.

If a far more serious attempt had been made earlier to diversify the industrial base of these towns, the economic cost involved might well have been less than the social and economic costs incurred in trying to compensate after the event. Corby has at least the advantage of being situated in a relatively well diversified area (cold comfort perhaps for the older members of its labour force); Consett has not even that.

New towns for new industry will always be on the planning agenda: in the light of current experience industrialists and trade unionists could usefully lengthen their time horizons, and furthermore continually monitor the results of their work. It is a costly and endemic malaise to plan at initial stages, then await a crisis before effectively intervening again.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL R. CROOK,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street,
London, WC1E 7HP.
September 29.

Cartel by the banks

From Mr R. J. Byart

Sir, It is a measure of clearing banks manipul expertise that public d concerning this all-pow cartel, where it exists at usually confined to r irregularities such as ba hours and lunch queues.

Since the subject is us discussed piecemeal it ma of interest at this mome take a broader perspectiv consequences of this ordinary monopoly.

The banks have just caught red-handed by Monopolies Commission in ting up a credit card cart rig the markets and mak cessive profits. It is signif that the banks can and do so diligently against the p interest.

The Government, which self responsible for h fostered these over-mi subjects, is now bearing consequences. This week criticized the banks for verting national policy by ising ways of getting ar the "corset" which is an to controlling the money su and inflation.

Meanwhile, the sw profits of the clearing b represent nothing less th massive and unearned tra of earnings from industry commerce to the cartel of c ing banks.

While the obfuscating s of the clearers provide im of trivia such as gallo horses and "listening", b the reality is that Britain the highest unbanked po tion of any advanced cou and a derisory choice in numbers of banks to which can take one's custom.

This is not an exhaustive The pervasive influence of banks over every section activity in this country is known. The public should alerted to the probable co bution of these factors in nexion with the rigidity malaise which is preva throughout business in country.

R. J. BYART,
6 Summerhouse Road,
London N16.

Petrol pricing

From Mr K. M. Fantom

Sir, It may be of some comf to John Krieger (September that petrol priced at 112p p VAT per gallon comes out 128.8p and the odd 0.1p un that he dislikes each repres £1,000 at a million gallon petr station.

While it is true that motorist cannot buy exact one gallon why should he wi to do so? If this reasoning carried into metrication it w mean that the smallest pri variation on an old gallon w be 2.27p.

Petrol deliveries to garag are priced to three decim places per litre!

K. M. FANTOM,
Seaford Service Station,
Station Approach,
Seaford,

Pram wheels

From Mr Nicolas Barber

Sir, When I was at Cambridge we heard, in a lecture from an extremely eminent Professor of Economics, that one could judge the state of the economy of this country by the size of the pram wheels.

I see that the size of pram wheels at the present time (and of push chairs, which were a comparatively new invention in those days) are the smallest that they have been in the last twenty five years. I, and many others, possibly including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be most interested to know from the manufacturers of prams and push chairs, what their plans for the size of pram wheels are for 1981.

NICOLAS BARBER,
Wethered Manor,
Sedgeford,
Hunstanton,

Socially aware

From Mr Henry G. Button

Sir, Like Mr. Ernest Pendrous (September 30), I also once saw a van with the name of W. H. Marriage & Sons Limited. The van carried the information that the company had been established in 1824, which explains why it came to be included in the section on flour-millers in the *Guinness Book of the Business World* (1976), written by Andrew Lampert and

HENRY G. BUTTON,
7 Amhurst Court,
Grange Road,
Cambridge CB3 9BH.

Forestry

From Mr H. Merley

Sir, Mr Young (September 17) derides the suggestion that forestry is displacing sheep. The fact is however that within five miles radius of Moffat, forestry now covers some 10 square miles of what was formerly hill sheep country.

HAROLD MERLEY,
The Firs,
Woodcote Edge,
Church Stretton,
Salop.

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R. J. Byart

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Gilts look for an October MLR cut

The gilt-edged market now appears to have decided that by the end of the month MLR is unlikely to be at 16 per cent. There are high hopes that the September banking figures, to be published next Tuesday, will point to a major slowdown in monetary growth.

If that proves to be the case it is not difficult to see the gilt-edged market shifting up a gear and taking enough stock off the authorities to allow them to bridge the funding gap between now and the new "granny bond" launch in banking December. Whether the Government broker will be able to activate the 1998 tap stock before next Tuesday remains to be seen. But, after yesterday's further rise in the market, the stock is probably less than a quarter point adrift of the level at which the authorities would be prepared to sell.

Meanwhile, they have decided to extend their £500m gilt-edged sale and repurchase facility with the banks that had been due to be unwound next Monday. The facility will now remain in place until November 7, leaving a decision still to be taken on the £750m facility that is due to be unwound on Monday week.

The fate of the latter may well depend on the degree of success the authorities have in setting the funding programme in motion over the next few days. If they do succeed, then reserve asset pressures could remain a problem for some time to come, albeit that £1,000m nominal of existing gilts will drop into the potential reserve asset category during November.

The important point at this stage is that the continuation of these operations should not be seen as precluding the possibility of a reduction in MLR. It might well be tidier to have the operations unwound, but if underlying trends justify a cut, then a cut there will be. In that context, the United States Federal Reserve's signal that dollar interest rates should go no higher for the moment would seem to leave room for at least an initial move.

Associated Newspapers

Dealing with Trafalgar

In the stock market yesterday the shares of Associated Newspapers gained 23p to 309p and those of Trafalgar House 44p to 71p on the view that the demise of the London *Evening News* could unlock huge benefits for both groups.

Strictly on paper that view looks sensible. Even allowing for redundancy costs to Associated of perhaps £18m, Associated rids itself of losses estimated at between £5m and £7m annually and unlocks some property development potential while both groups share the proceeds of an *Evening Standard* which—for a time anyway—would enjoy a monopoly position and thus swing from marginal losses to a hefty surplus even in present economic conditions.

At the same time the deal seems to open up the possibility, admittedly faint, of two arch newspaper rivals reaching deals on other publications although the authorities would presumably not smile so sweetly on the monopoly implications of say an *Express/Mail* merger of the sort which has been negotiated over the two evening newspapers.

Differences of approach between the Harmsworth family and Mr Nigel Broackes and Lord Matthews at Trafalgar could preclude this anyway, while for the moment it is far from clear what sort of disruption the closure could create elsewhere in the two newspaper groups.

Meanwhile, Lord Matthews' comment that *Sunday Express* profits are no longer sufficient to keep Trafalgar's newspaper division in the black—last year it made profits of over £3m—is hardly a good pointer to Fleet Street results from both groups whose financial year ends were on Tuesday.

On the other side of the coin of course, Trafalgar is making its Beaverbrook acquisition pay by property development. Work on the former *Evening Standard* Shoe Lane premises could start in December. The site development could be worth up to £50m.

Putting Trafalgar's press interests into perspective it is almost certain that the shipping interests, earning profits in dollars, are proving more of a headache at the moment, while property development profits could lift pre-tax earnings this year from £42m to around £50m.

With perhaps £15m to come in from the sale to BP of the joint development with Whitbread in the City of London, Trafalgar's gearing problems—90 per cent at the last year end—are evaporating, and the group looks once again to be squaring up for another major diversification move.

Associated looks a less exciting prospect although, with £44m cash in the balance sheet, closure costs could be relatively painless. It does however have a fairly solid stream of earnings in prospect from its North Sea Argyll stake with the Bruce Field gas interests likely to take over as Argyll earnings start to run out around 1985.

Profits this year could drop to £23m but the newspaper interests which made £19m in the last 21-month period will be in good shape to benefit from any upturn in conditions without the burden of *Evening News* losses.

Blue Circle/Shanks

Now for the terms

Much has changed since Blue Circle first bid for Armitage Shanks last January only to find victory snatched from its grasp by a monopolies reference. Blue Circle is now free to try again and has already said it will re-open talks. The big question is price.

Blue Circle's original share exchange offer was worth 90p for each Armitage share when it was first announced. Since then, of course, Armitage has reported a 38 per cent rise in profits to a record £6.2m making the terms look rather less generous. The fully-taxed exit p/e ratio on these profits would be only 9.

Sir Rowland Wright, chairman of Blue Circle.

Blue Circle's price has risen sharply too since the bid in January and at yesterday's closing price of 346p, the original one for three bid terms would value Armitage at 115p giving an exit p/e on historic profits of nearly 12.

However, during the eight months it has taken for the Monopolies Commission to deliberate on and finally okay the merger, the recession has arrived with a vengeance. Those involved in the building trade are now suffering as badly as anyone.

Armitage earns most of its profit in the United Kingdom where new housing starts have slumped and although home improvements market is very important for Armitage, conditions in the sanitaryware business are fiercely competitive.

Even if Armitage has not been feeling the pinch in its first half to the end of September, there is no doubt that it will find the rest of the year tough going.

It seems highly unlikely, therefore, that Blue Circle is going to improve the terms of its original offer given that it is now worth over a quarter more than its first shot. Indeed, Blue Circle seems to have been hinting in some quarters that it thinks the original terms now overvalue Armitage, and there are those in the City who think it may revise the terms down to around 100p to 105p a share.

On balance this seems unlikely but it is a possibility that Blue Circle will make Armitage shareholders sweat a bit before returning with the original one for three offer.

The position of Armitage's Lebanese shareholders controlling nearly 30 per cent remains as unclear as ever. But one thing is certain. Without the prospect of a bid, Armitage would be trading at well below current levels.

Economic notebook

Where is the IMF heading?

Washington

The International Monetary Fund has emerged from the key round of meetings in Washington this week with its central role in coping with the world's balance of payments adjustment problems greatly strengthened. But at the same time it is clear that there is a growing confusion over just how that role ought to be carried out and just what the fund is required to do.

The nature of the problem is obvious. This year the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) will have a collective surplus of about $110,000m (£45,840m). Next year this should shrink slightly to $85,000m, but the improvement is all accounted for by a reduction in the prospective deficit of the industrial nations, down from $55,500m to $26,000m.

The developing countries, which have been running a steady $30,000m to $40,000m a year deficit since 1974, will see their position worsen, from a $72,000m deficit to $80,000m.

It is not just the size of the deficits next year which are causing concern. It is the accumulated debts which have built up over the years as developing countries have tried to borrow their way through to the time when the world economy would recover, something which it shows no sign of doing.

The conventional wisdom is that the private banks will not be able or willing to carry out the recycling of funds from the surplus to the deficit countries on the required scale. Therefore, official channels will have to be brought into play and that means the International Monetary Fund.

There is much to be said in favour of the changes which are slowly being introduced as the fund tries to adapt to that role. But so far there is little sign that the issues have been thoroughly thought out. The reason for this is in part found in the genesis of the idea that the fund, rather than any other institution, is the right mechanism to use. This goes back to the middle of the 1970s and the first oil price rise.

Two arguments lie behind it. The first is the need for countries to adjust in order to get their payments back into balance.

The second is that the IMF could tell countries to do things in a way that commercial banks could not.

As originally envisaged, the proportion of the funding which the IMF would take would be fairly small. Its key role would be to grant the IMF seal of approval as a result of which the commercial banks would be able to make loans. This would, effectively, make the IMF the biggest credit-risk rating service in the world.

Neither of these two criteria fit well with the role which is now emerging. There is little prospect that developing countries can adjust their economies in such a way as to move back into surplus and start paying back loans in any reasonably short period of time. This has been implicitly recognized by the decision to extend the period of adjustment and repayment to as long as ten years in some cases.

Nor is the second criterion likely to be met by the way in which the IMF is being pressed to change its attitude. The developing countries have made considerable impact on the thinking about the role of conditionality in the fund's activities.

At the core of their case is the belief that the world cannot allow poor countries to go under and should not force them to impose such hardship on their populations that life becomes intolerable. The attitude is understandable and right, but it fits badly with the aim of using the fund as a stick with which to force governments in less developed countries to tighten their policies.

In practice, the fund can only fulfil the task which it has been set by ensuring that the money does get recycled. That in turn puts the borrowing countries in a much stronger position.

The Western nations have, on the whole, refused to face up to what is going on as a result. The nature of the fund is being changed before their eyes and it is becoming an institution the prime purpose of which is to serve developing countries. The old distinction in which industrial countries used the fund and less developed countries (LDCs) the World Bank is no more.

There is now a bewildering array of means by which developing countries can get money and more are on the way. The multiplicity of labels conceals a singleness of purpose. However, all of them are designed to lend money to developing countries.

Why has the nature of the fund begun to change in this way? In part it is because it does not really have a role any more for the industrial world. Western industrial nations have, on the whole, successfully avoided the fund's clutches in the past five years, with one or two very prominent exceptions. Since the abandonment of fixed exchange rates there is less of a role for a central bank for the world, providing reserves and policing monetary policy.

But if the fund is going to be an instrument for developing countries it will have to give a much more overt role to them in the decisions about how it is run. Western efforts to pretend that it can go on as at present, with the industrial nations in charge, are wrong.

There is, of course, an argument that he who pays the piper names the tune. But it is not the West which will pay but Opec, thus any argument along those lines would automatically be a case for a reduction in Western influence as well. As long as the industrial nations are not able to generate current account surpluses, they must expect their power to weaken.

The likelihood of change in the fund is a separate issue from whether the changes in it ought to be worked out within the fund itself or in some other body such as the United Nations.

There is one other lesson which ought to emerge clearly from the shift in thinking on the problem of LDC deficits which is under way. This is that the rich countries of the world ought to be much more willing to give rather than lend money and no one should be planning to cut aid as the United Kingdom is doing.

The developing countries are in trouble because of the oil price rise. But the price rise was caused above all by the demand for oil in the West and by the inflation in the industrial world.

There is an inevitable transfer of resources to Opec surplus countries from the rest of the world involved in the oil price rise. But the Western nations have done more to cause that to happen and are more able to bear the cost of it. They ought to heed the impassioned plea for more aid from Mr Robert McNamara in his farewell speech as president of the World Bank.

David Blake

Bitter battle for the control of Columbia's dream factory

Los Angeles

Mr Kirk Kerkorian, the low key, soft spoken 63-year-old Las Vegas-based financier who has been locked in a bitter battle this week for control of Columbia Pictures, gives the impression of being a shy, even diffident man.

"In person he is very humble", says a business associate. "He is the type of guy who looks like he is trying to get into the country club—and does not quite fit."

Nothing could be further from the truth. In the corporate world, Mr Kerkorian has the reputation of being a hard-nosed and tough adversary and his surface meekness hides a fierce determination that rivals have learnt to respect. "He is a tiger and when he gets his teeth into anything he never lets go", a colleague said.

Over the past few days Mr Kerkorian has had his teeth sunk very publicly into Columbia Pictures, in a savage war for control of one of Hollywood's most successful "dream factories". A few years ago Columbia had fallen upon hard times but now the studio is flourishing with pictures like *Kramer Versus Kramer*, *Electric Horseman* and *Blue Lagoon*, which have earned more than $200m in the past year.

Mr Kirk Kerkorian (left), of MGM, and Mr Francis Vincent Jr, of Columbia: a savage war of words and lawsuits.

The affair had been seething beneath the surface for the last year, but it exploded with a vengeance this week in a flurry of bitter charges, counter charges and lawsuits.

Mr Kerkorian, publicly at least, fired the first round by offering to merge his 47 per cent owned Metro Goldwyn Mayer film company (he also owns 50 per cent of MGM Hotels) with Columbia, already 24 per cent owned by Mr Kerkorian's wholly-owned Las Vegas Tracinda Corporation. As an alternative he offered to buy 1.2 million shares of Columbia stock at the conversion rate in a planned issue of Columbia bonds, convertible into common stock. This would have been enough, together with his existing holdings, to give him effective control of the company.

Mr Kerkorian's offer to buy 1.2 million shares for $50m (about £21m) came to $40 a share—$6 above the market price. Mr Stephen Silbert, lawyer and spokesman for Mr Kerkorian, pointed out that if the bonds were issued and Mr Kerkorian was not able to purchase any of them his ownership in the company would be diluted.

It seemed like a good deal; but immediately Mr Francis T. Vincent Jr, Columbia's president and chief executive—long an adversary of Mr Kerkorian—said the offers would be rejected.

On Tuesday the Columbia board turned down the MGM merger proposal and yesterday the $50m of Columbia debentures went on the market and were snapped up within an hour.

Mr Vincent had been scathing about the Kerkorian offer:

"The timing of these proposals is obviously designed to disrupt our forthcoming debenture offer", he said shortly before the debentures were to go on sale. "These proposals do not raise any new issues and are simply more of Kerkorian's on-going efforts to confuse the market-place and nullify the agreement he made more than a year ago. He signed it—and now he wants to tear it up."

In the agreement, made in 1978, Mr Kerkorian promised that he would not try to take control of Columbia for three years. The agreement expires in December next year. Last April the Justice Department ruled that Mr Kerkorian could hold substantial shares in both Columbia and MGM. Now Mr Kerkorian claims that it was Columbia that broke its word and so he no longer has to abide by any agreement.

Uncharacteristically Mr Kerkorian, who remains silent in the heat of battle, said earlier this week that he was astonished that Columbia had rejected his offers in less than two hours. Noting that if he was allowed to purchase the stock based on the convertible bonds, stockholders would be saved millions of dollars in interest costs and underwriting charges.

"They obviously gave no consideration to the welfare and benefit of shareholders", he said. Furious at the immediate snub to his offer, Mr Kerkorian on Tuesday sued Columbia and four of its directors—Mr Vincent, Mr Leo Jaffe, Mr Herbert Allen and Mr Dan Lufkin—for breach of contract. He claimed that they had not consulted him when they issued 300,000 new shares of Columbia stock into "friendly hands"—those of producer Mr Ray Stark, who is responsible for several of the studio's big film hits, including *The Electric Horseman*—and that contrary to publicly-filed documents Columbia was actually run by two people—Mr Allen on the operations side and Mr Stark on the creative one. He also says he was not properly notified about the debenture offerings.

"It is clear", Mr Silbert said, "that the defendants in this case never intended to live up to their agreement but simply wanted to entrench themselves, frustrate the best interests of their shareholders and force Mr Kerkorian out".

A lean and fit Californian, the son of an Armenian immigrant, Mr Kerkorian has been mostly a behind-the-scenes power in Hollywood for several years. Through his many companies he has been aggressively building his holdings in entertainment enterprises. Even his own public relations company describes him as "a very private man" and his official biography consists of three lines—listing only his holdings.

The self-made millionaire is a former pilot who founded a small Los Angeles charter airline company and turned the business into a $100m investment, so that by 1970 he had bought controlling interests in Western Airlines for $67.5m.

A former Las Vegas gambler with a reputation as a "high roller", he moved into the film business a decade ago after acquiring MGM stock and guiding the film company's diversification into the highly lucrative hotel and gambling business in Las Vegas and Reno.

When he first acquired Columbia stock in 1978 he went to great pains to insist that he was making a strictly personal investment, but even then Hollywood observers viewed the acquisition as a possible prelude to a future takeover.

Mr Kerkorian has homes in Las Vegas and Los Angeles, prefers open neck golf or tennis shirts and slacks to business suits and, his friends say, "is as plain as beans—but knows every corner of his business inside out". A passionate tennis player he seldom appears in public and shuns Hollywood's traditional gatherings.

Mr Frank Rosenfelt, chairman of the board of MGM film company, says: "Kirk is not a movie mogul. He is a businessman pure and simple and he looks at film as a business. He is not part of the Hollywood scene or creative community and never has been."

Mr Rosenfelt and Mr David Begelman, who was forced to leave Columbia Pictures two years ago after a scandal involving company funds and who is now head of production at MGM, meet Mr Kerkorian two or three times a week at the Culver City film factory headquarters.

"He never interferes with the company, never reads scripts or suggests this director or that star for a film", Mr Rosenfelt says. "His function is in the overall planning and policy area. I keep him advised when we are going to make an investment or if we are running over budget. He is movie-oriented only in the sense that he understands the film business rather well."

Hollywood will now be waiting to see just how well Mr Kerkorian does understand the business. The debenture issue looks at first sight like a setback for him. But no one in the film industry really believes that the affair is anywhere near over.

Ivor Davis

Business Diary: Beswick's new bridge game • Unit trusts' St Giles

John Beswick, who retired last year after a long and distinguished career as director of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, bobs up today as the first director general of the British Ports Association.

After 17 years as the motor industry's top administrator, Beswick, who is 61, clearly missed the cut and thrust of trade association life. He told Business Diary: "To use that fatuous American phrase, I miss the 'daily interfacial confrontation'. I was finding that I needed the hassle and argument."

He's amphibious: the British Ports Association's John Beswick.

Beswick was regarded at the SMMT as a highly professional administrator. He left at the end of last year to make way for a younger man and to pursue a career in law. He practised as a barrister for four years up to 1951 and this year has been busy acting as a commercial arbitrator.

The SMMT job, now held by Anthony Fraser, was "one of the best going", Beswick said. "But I wanted a change before getting too old. I have been doing some business consultancy work in electronics and some quasi-legal work and then the ports job came up. It presented one of those impossible challenges which one just cannot turn down."

The BPA is, in fact, being expanded after the Government's decision to axe the National Ports Council, the statutory body set up in 1964. Most of the council's responsibilities have been devolved to the association, the Government's view being that the efficiency or otherwise of the nation's ports is their own problem, not the state's.

Eric Balnbridge, the BPA's director continues to administer the National Association of Port Employers, the labour relations side of the ports business, but Beswick is in charge.

Beswick was made a CBE in 1973 for services to exports and played a leading role in the talks which resulted in the Japanese restricting their United Kingdom car sales.

● When Mark St Giles takes over from Cholmeley Messer as chairman of the Unit Trust Association next April he will be both the youngest *ever* incumbent—he is 39—and possibly the one with the most difficult task ahead.

Unlike his predecessors he faces no obvious challenge. "Almost everything we have been shooting for for years has happened", he said. In the last twelve months alone management charges have been derestricted and the industry has been given the long-awaited freedom to invest tax efficiently in gilts.

Labour of Hercules: the Unit Trust Association's Mark St Giles.

Small technical changes apart, Mark St Giles admits that what the industry needs now is more sales, "which are easier to promise than deliver."

As Mark St Giles arrives at the peak of his career in the unit trust industry, Sue Jones (yesterday left) of Target Trust Managers, placed her foot firmly on the senior management ladder. She has been appointed executive director of Target, in charge of marketing and investor communications. She is following a trail blazed by Audrey Head (right), the managing director of Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers

Convincing the public that unit trusts do a good job for investors could be a Herculean task when the public's fairly inaccurate view of their performance is somewhat different.

However, St Giles, managing director of the Allied Hambro Group of unit trusts and also director of Hambros Bank, has the right talents. Unlike most heads of unit trusts, he is basically an investment specialist. He left stockbroking to join Jessel Securities where, although he was mainly running the unit trust arm, he enjoyed a few diversions such as the acquisition and subsequent management of Maples.

He succeeded the almost legendary George Fletcher at Allied Hambro and is now following in his footsteps at the association. He has already taken an active role in the industry as chairman of its Investment Protection Committee, scoring a notable success in persuading two tin companies to change their dividend policy — to the substantial benefit of unitholders—before they moved their domicile.

This concern for the underdog shows itself in other ways. He became honorary treasurer—the person who takes the rap if needs be—of the Citizens Advice Bureaux in 1978.

● David O'Donovan has taken on what must be one of the tougher jobs in Britain. His task is to "sell" the Irish Republic to expansion-minded British companies.

There are not many such at the best of times and would not such as there are think of the Ewart-Biggs and Mountbatten murders and give Ireland a miss?

Not so, O'Donovan says; the new head of his country's Industrial Development Authority office here. This year, he tells me, the IDA will fulfil, and may even exceed, its target of 1,500 new jobs created by incoming British firms.

An electronics company has just signed to bring 440 jobs to Co Galway, but will not let O'Donovan tell me its name.

One O'Donovan plus is that many plants are built on land in the IDA's "bank" and they, not the company, deal with the planning authorities.

My first story of the shooting season, appropriately enough, is a grouse. Some so-and-so broke into my house, took my bottle of The Glenlivet 12-year-old single malt scotch and left me the bottle of Japanese blended whiskey with which to console myself.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Hopes of MLR cut send prices racing ahead

Most leading sections of the market remained in good form yesterday, encouraged by hopes of a cut in MLR, after next Tuesday's banking figures, which are likely to be somewhat better than originally expected.

Prices raced ahead from the start spurred by the overnight performance of Wall Street which was followed by further institutional support. Electricals were another strong feature as buyers eagerly sought bargains but prices were slightly exaggerated by a shortage of stock on the part of most jobbers. Oils too featured strongly with most of the buying concentrated among the second liners and those with North Sea interests as the conflict between Iran and Iraq grows worse.

However, market conditions remained volatile, and profit-taking after hours soon developed, which in turn saw most prices off the top at the close. The *FT* Index, which had risen by 6.0 at midday, eventually closed only 2.2 up at 483.2.

Gilts also made further progress on hopes of a cut in interest rates next week.

Jobbers reported rises of between £⅜ and £1 at the longer end, although profit-taking after hours saw this reduced to £¼-£⅜ at the close. In shorts, strong institutional support saw prices expand by £⅜ overall with profit-taking leaving them a shade off best levels at the close.

Industrial leaders experienced some patchy trade, with most prices closing easier on the day where changed. The exception was **Rank Organisation**, which rose 4p to 164p. But elsewhere, **ICI** shed 2p to 346p, **Unilever** 2p to 491p and **Bowater** was 2p easier at 167p. **Distillers** fell 5p to 216p mainly on lack of interest following a week of hectic buying by the Europeans as Scottish investors unloaded stock.

Shares of GKN look set for another mauling after a meeting of the board with the group's brokers, Rowe & Pitman, yesterday. Word is the second half looks just as bad as the first, particularly in the United Kingdom. But the shares rose 3p to 182p yesterday, along with the rest of the market.

The go-ahead for the bid by **Blue Circle** from the Monopolies Commission saw shares of **Armitage Shanks** harden 5½p to 113p. But **Blue Circle** eased 2p to 346p.

The announcement that **Associated Newspapers** was closing the loss-making *Evening News* and selling the title to **Trafalgar House**, publishers of the *Evening Standard*, sent Associated shares up 23p to 309p, with the **Daily Mail** "A" jumping 12p to 508p. **Trafalgar House** shares firmed 4½p to 71p. **News International**, run by Australian newspaper magnate Mr Rupert Murdoch, added 4p to 95p, but **Reed International** fell 6p to 187p.

Electricals had another active session helped by stock shortages as institutional support became more evident. Nevertheless, prices were mostly off the top at the close on profit-taking. **GEC** firmed 3p to 323p, **Racal** 5p to 313p, **Thorn EMI** 8p to 348p and **Plessey** 4p to 233p.

Among the second liners, **Electrocomponents** rose 28p to 716p, accompanied by **Ferranti** 26p to 457p, and **Farnell Electronic** 13p to 341p, ahead of figures due out soon.

Engineers also attracted support. **Hawker Siddeley** rose 4p to 228p, **B. Elliot** 7p to 213p, **Ransome Hoffman and Pollard** 5p to 102p and **Babcock International** 6p to 99p.

Breweries were a weak sector as sellers took their cue ahead of a Customs & Excise report due out tomorrow which is expected to show beer sales down by as much as 19 per cent. Figures reveal a fall of 11 per cent in the South and of 30 per cent in the North. As a result, **Bass** eased 4p to 218p.

However, the latest round of new oil licences and the continuing conflict in the Middle East opened the way for another strong session among oils, particularly the second liners. **Attock** leapt 14p to 270p following the award of several licences to drill for oil in the North Sea. Others to gain ground included **Global Natural Resources** 45p to 510p, **Charterhall** 5p to 83p, **KCA International** 7p to 169p and **Berkeley Exploration** 12p to 238p.

Equity turnover on October 1 was £117.531m (15,521 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Lasmo, Charterhall, Plessey, BP, KCA International, BTR New, ICI, Racal, GEC, GKN, National Westminster Bank, Premier Oil, Rank, Charter Consolidated, and Consolidated Gold Fields.

Royal Bank of Scotland shares raced ahead 6p to 105p yesterday as between 2m and 3m shares were placed in the market. But Citibank, strongly tipped as a prospective bidder, has firmly denied the rumour.

Traded options continued to gather strength yesterday along with the main market as total contracts rose from 1,109 to 1,874. Lonhro again led the field on 504 contracts as dealers reported most series traded. BP remained active on 267 with the October 420p series proving popular.

Traditional options also reported a pickup in activity with calls in Hambro Life at a rate of 32p along with FNFC at 5½p, Northern Kalgurli on 16p and Bridon at 8p. Doubles were completed in Ultramar, Shell, FNFC and also BSG where the rate opened at 3½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Anchor Chem. (I)	7.07(7.15)	0.26(0.35)	4.7(8.2)	2.3(2.3)	21/11	—(5.3)
A. Beckman (F)	13.4(19.1)	0.95(2.2)	4.4(10.28)	3.7(3.7)	—	5.7(5.7)
Comfort Hotels (I)	10.4(8.11)	0.72(1.11)	—(—)	0.2(0.18)	—	—(0.54)
A. F. Bulgin (I)	2.94(2.77)	0.61(0.68)	1.22(1.37)	0.5(0.5)	21/11	—(1.35)
Elec. Machine (F)	2.07(1.75)	0.11(0.069)	4.16(1.75)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Dinkie Heel (I)	0.9(0.84)	0.12(0.16)	—(—)	0.25(0.25)	2/1	—(0.5)
Jove Inv. (I)	—(—)	0.49(0.42)	2.04(1.72)	2(1.75)	28/11	—(4.0)
J. Halstead (F)	21(20)	1.44(1.65)	10.04(9.98)	1.6(1.5)	—	2.4(2.0)
Hiltons Foot. (I)	6.6(5.6)	0.2(0.48)	2.02(6.46)	1.3(1.3)	21/11	—(4.7)
J.B. Bldgs. (I)	20.9(13.5)	1.0(0.86)	4.32(3.65)	1.5(1.5)	5/1	—(3.0)
Home Farm (F)	11.23(—)	0.7(—)	—(—)	1.75(—)	—	1.75(—)
Ldn. & Cont. Ad. (I)	0.69(0.91)	0.14(0.22)	0.43(0.15)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Provincial Ins. (I)	—(—)	2.84(0.61)	17.9(4.78)	7.5(6.8)	3/11	—(16.0)
Midland News (I)	11.1(9.31)	1.6(1.37)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Thomson T-Line (I)	1.8(2.01)	0.12*(0.02*)	—(—)	—(1.75)	—	—(3.5)
F. Sumner (I)	8.1(8.6)	0.23(0.32)	0.63(0.86)	0.35(0.55)	10/11	—(0.65)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Loss.

Trading conditions worsen for Sumner

Sales at Francis Sumner (Holdings) fell by only 5.2 per cent to £8.2m in the six months to June 30 but pretax profits dropped by 40 per cent to £229,500, which, for a conglomerate in textiles, engineering and plastics, cannot be considered bad.

What is ominous is the decision to cut the interim dividend from 0.79p a share gross to 0.50p and the news that tough trading started to hit activity in all divisions only in the second quarter of the year.

It is understood that the group is still trading profitably, but the key months are only just beginning. It has seen a "flutter" of activity but not enough to arouse hopes. There is a danger of only a token final or none at all—Sumner tends to pay a high interim in relation to the final.

Under Mr Colin Astin, the new managing director from Barclays Merchant Bank, the group has cut output and labour in every department and should benefit rapidly from an upturn in business.

In textiles it specializes in embroidery, which means it does not suffer unduly from imports, and the engineering division does a lot of work for Mothercare. Sumner distributes plastics rather than manufactures them.

The debt-equity ratio is still low. An extraordinary profit of £101,712 has been made from the sale of surplus plant. The shares rose 2p to 9p.

A F Bulgin announc £1m rights issue as interim profits sli

Electrical components group A. F. Bulgin announced a 10.5 per cent drop in interim pretax profits and an unexpected £1.08m rights issue yesterday.

Explaining the timing of the issue, Mr Robert Bulgin, the deputy managing director, said: "I think it is exactly the right time. We are poised for take-off as soon as there is any upturn."

The net proceeds of £1.02m will go on developing a distribution division in Portsmouth; on a freehold property for the expansion of the Croydon distribution company; on the development of more sophisticated components; and on further investment in the energy sector. Bulgin holds 6.3 per cent of exploration company CCP North Sea Associates.

Trading is more difficult, with recession affecting Bulgin's diverse client industries. The group is not expecting any material improvement in the current half.

Interim pretax profits to July 31 slipped from £ to £611,000 on turnover per cent at £2.94m. The dividend of 0.33p gross changed, but the comp tends to maintain divide the increased capital.

The terms of the issue is underwritten by stockb Vivian, Gray, are one non "A" share at 27p for ev "A" or ordinary share The "A" shares eased 37p to 35½p yesterday directors, who have ben interests in 8 per cent shares, will take up their The new company, Component Supplies, is to kick off, with six fran as well as A. F. Bulgin's brand. Croydon company jex Distribution will m around £250,000 of the issue proceeds on fre premises and fresh franc

The Bulgin group is p larly pleased with its ment in CCP and wants in a position now "to advantage of any de ments" in the energy sect

Anchor falls 24pc but holds interim

By Rosemary Unsworth

Anchor Chemical, the manufacturer and distributor, has maintained its dividend at the halfway stage despite a 24 per cent fall in profits.

Pretax profits went from £350,000 to £267,000 while turnover dipped slightly from £7.15m to £7m in the six months to June 30, 1980. Mr B. Pugh, chairman, said that it was impossible to forecast the level of profit for the full year. Last year the Manchester-based group made £786,000 profit.

Home sales during the first half advanced from £3.4m to £3.9m but this is not likely to be repeated in the second half, as much of the improvement came from one source.

Exports were down by 39 per cent to £1.2m largely he of the strength of sterling overseas sales showed a 1 cent improvement to £1 95

Mr Pugh explained that with a difficult trading pa in the first six months, increases were hard to o and margins suffered badl though Anchor has held o its market share.

But the group is curr trading profitably and the seas side has benefited the joint venture in the Un States with Ancomer, pleted earlier this year.

With the interim divi maintained at 3.4p gross, final dividend will depend the conditions prevailing a time, he warned. Last ye final was 4.17p gross.

Tax threat to Alfred Walke

Alfred Walker will face "severe cash-flow problems" if the Inland Revenue is successful in its challenge over certain tax-saving transactions.

The Birmingham building contractor and property developer has set aside £300,000 and accrued interest in its latest accounts as a contingent liability in case the Revenue wins its case.

Mr Raymond Walker, the chairman, says that the company's professional advi "assure the board that th transactions were, and still perfectly valid".

After a sharp improvem in the group's fortunes in year to last June, when pre profits rose from £53,000 £123,000, Mr Walker says th prospects for the current ye cannot be viewed wi optimism. To help liquidi investment properties ha been sold, improving cash flo by £114,000.

Briefly

London Pavilion: Pretax profit half year to June 30 £34,000 (£35,000). All expenditure relating to proposed redevelopment of the London Pavilion site up to June 30 totalling £112,000 has been included in fixed assets.

London and Continental Advertising Holdings: Turnover half year to June 30 £695,000 (year to December 31 £909,781). Pretax profit £143,000 (£216,000). No comparisons for half year due to the significant change in business of the company—formerly Associated Tea Estates of Ceylon.

Murray Caledonian Investment Trust: NCB Staff Superannuation Scheme and Mineworkers' Pension Scheme bought 400,000 shares on September 30 and jointly hold 4.10m shares (7.62 per cent).

A Beckman: Turnover for year to June 30 £13.36m (£19.1m). Pretax profit £957,000 (£2.21m). EPS 4.4p (10.28p). Divided 5.73p (same).

Sir Joseph Causton and Sons has acquired Hunkydory Designs for £300,000 cash paid on completion and a further £100,000 in cash payable on May 1, 1981, subject to agreement with Mr Brian Shawcross, who owned 49.25 per cent of Hunkydory. Further amounts in cash, may become payable depending on Hunkydory's profits before tax.

Birmid Qualcast proposes to take a substantial interest in Midlands newest TV, Mercia, one of the three competitors for the East and West Midlands commercial TV franchise. The involvement opens up the possibility of transforming one of its surplus properties into a studio complex.

Lagunvale Estate: Recent rights issue accepted in respect of 3.08m shares (96.65 per cent). Following the issue Mereghyll Investments holds 576,000 and Strongmead holds 1,426m shares (15.3 per cent).

Abwood accounts are qualified by auditors

By Catherine Gunn

Accounting irregularities discovered at Abwood Machine Tools by Mr Geoffrey Suckling, the new chairman, earlier this year, have led to a qualification of the 1979-80 accounts. There are other contingent liabilities running into six figures, Mr Suckling said yesterday, which will take "months rather than weeks" to sort out.

In January Mr Suckling discovered that sales invoices were being put through the books early, and stocks and work-in-progress were not being priced according to the company's stated policy.

Ex-managing director Mr Alan Peck's appointment was subsequently terminated, and Mr Suckling became chief executive. Mr Peck is claiming unfair dismissal, and the industrial tribunal's hearing has been adjourned until December. At the annual meeting on October 22 there will be a resolution not to re-elect Mr Peck, who is still on the board but retires this year by rotation.

Former auditors Shipley Black resigned on June 24, and have since been replaced with Gane Jackson & Walton, who have qualified the accounts for the year to March 31, 1980. In the light of the chairman's remarks in his report, in their opinion neither the published loss nor the movement of funds statement show a true and fair view of the company's affairs at that date.

But the pre-tax loss of £130,000 last year is believed by the board to reflect the full extent of the effects of accounting irregularities in prior years. But the other substantial liabilities have to be dealt with next. "I would hope to appoint another managing director as soon as the company is back on its feet", Mr Suckling said yesterday.

Trading has got very tough in the machine tools industry because of the recession, and Abwood has gone onto short-time working.

Mr Suckling is confident that the group will survive its double trouble to push forward once the market recovers.

Syltone to raise £1m

Shareholders in Syltone, the engineering and electrical distribution group, agreed yesterday to the raising of £1m through a placing of one million 9 per cent convertible redeemable preference shares 1983-90 of £1 each at par to Equity Capital for Industry. Conversion would give ECI 13.5 per cent of the equity.

Syltone would have found it hard to make a rights issue to repay bank loans and finance new capacity at the Drum Engineering subsidiary, the fastest growing division.

In 1972 pretax profits were £90,000. In the year to last March they were £1.3m. Around 35 per cent of sales are exported. In 1979-80 total pretax profits went up from £1.43m to £1.84m.

Downturn at Comfort Hotels

Higher interest charges and rising costs cut profits at Comfort Hotels International by more than a third in the 28 weeks to July 13. After a 47 per cent rise in interest charges to £817,000, pretax profits fell from £1.1m to £729,000. Turnover rose from £8.11m to £10.4m.

Comfort, which also embraces Dayville's ice-cream parlours and Strikes hamburger chain, does not expect to match 1979's record £2.5m profit. But Mr Harold Edwards, the chairman, says the second half is normally more profitable, partly because of the seasonal nature of the five overseas hotels, out of a total of 220.

Comfort's place in the market—it operates two and three star hotels—has protected it from the worst of the downturn in the trade and occupancy rates were only slightly lower. But margins were squeezed as cost increases outstripped price rises.

Dayville's profits were down because of the cool summer and reorganization costs. Unprofitable franchises have been weeded out and more emphasis put on wholesaling. Strikes had a very good half and is expected to contribute about 35 per cent of group profits in 1980.

The interim dividend has been raised from 0.26p gross to 0.29p. Estimated half-year tax was down from £280,000 to £48,000 and capital allowances should ensure a lower full-year charge.

Photograph by John Manning

Warner Holidays annual meeting: Shareholders of the Hampshire-based group met at the Café Royal in London yesterday. Pictured, left to right, are Mr Henry Warner, managing director, Mr J. O. C. Warner, director, and Mr Edmund Warner, chairman. The meeting heard that the group made record pretax profits of £1.12m last year, despite the closure of the Minster holiday centre

J B Holdings fights back

Recession or no recession, Surrey-based J.B. Holdings has come fighting back after the setback to profits in 1979. In the first half of 1980, pre-tax profits managed a 16 per cent increase to £1m, on the back of a 54 per cent jump in turnover to £20.91m.

J.B.'s board reports that this increased activity has been attained by all divisions and is especially creditable in view of the depressed British economy and the effect on international competitiveness of high United Kingdom inflation and the strong pound. The interim payment is held at 2.14p gross. J.B. covers engineering, hydraulics and civil engineering.

Swan Hunter to pay third distribution

The board of Swan Hunter is proposing to make the third distribution on October 24 of 3.5p per ordinary share to members on the register at the close of business on October 6. These proposals must remain conditional as further unforeseen claims might materialize before the warrants are posted.

Tax for year to January 12 has been agreed at £499,000. After payment of this amount and the intended third distribution, the joint liquidators will be retaining some £480,000 (nominal value) variable rate Treasury stock, 1981, and a small balance with the bankers. No estimate can as yet be given of the date of any further distribution.

Electronic Machine getting better

Electronic Machine completed its second year of recovery in the 12 months to April 30 with pretax profits 63 per cent up at £114,000. Turnover rose from £1.75m to £2.07m, while earnings per share more than doubled to 4.16p, against 1.75p. Net assets per ordinary share reached 24.96p at the year-end, compared with 16.79p.

The group's triennial freehold property revaluation has disclosed a gross surplus of £99,000 which has been credited directly to capital reserve.

Associated Paper to close down mill

Associated Paper Industries Limited has decided to close the Cooke & Nuttall Ltd paper group of Horwich, Lancashire. The closure affects 235 employees.

Like many others in the paper industry, the mill has been operating in extremely difficult conditions in recent times and in the current year the position has become steadily worse to the point where the level of losses cannot be sustained. In the view of the board of API there is no prospect of Cooke & Nuttall operating at a profit in the foreseeable future.

Cooke & Nuttall lost over £500,000 in the year to September 29, before any available tax relief. Of this, some £219,000 was incurred in the half-year to March 29.

Capital for Industry raises stake in Cray

The boards of capital for Industry and Cray Electronics say ing Anstead—amounted to £11.65m compared to £11.58m in 1979.

He remained hopeful that for the full year the group will not be returning profits that are "significantly lower than those achieved last year," he added.

their notice been given to convert the whole of the £625,000 9½ per cent convertible loan stock in Cray held by CFI.

The conversion terms are one fully paid ordinary share for each 53.57p worth of loan stock, amounting to 1.16m shares, on 10.5 per cent of the enlarged share capital of Cray. Pending the issue of these shares, CFI has placed an equivalent number of Cray shares at 62.5p per share with five leading institutional investors, so reducing its existing shareholding from 70.0 per cent to 58.3 per cent.

CFI will ultimately hold 62.7 per cent of the enlarged share capital of Cray and this reduced level of ownership will be in line with its declared policy of wishing to create a wider shareholding base in the company's shares.

Ellis and Everard operating profitably

Although trading conditions were tough this year, the Ellis and Everard Group was operating profitably if unevenly, with its major division, merchanting, slightly ahead of last year's comparative profits, Mr Simon Everard, chairman told shareholders at the annual meeting in Leicester.

The merchanting division was achieving this performance even though sales were below forecast for the first five months of the present financial year, he added. "All in all, we are running close to last year's level of profitability, without taking into account the Anstead Group, acquired at the end of May," Mr Everard said.

Anstead was not immune from the general economic situation in the United Kingdom although its export sales were holding up well.

Profits fall but dividend up at James Halstead

James Halstead Holdings th manufacturer and retailer o PVC floor coverings an weatherproof clothing, and te tile processor, is on the retrent After a further rise in turnover at least in money terms, preta profits fell £212,624 to £1.45m which is still the second highes ever.

Net trading profits actually inched forward from £1.07m to £1.088m and only extraordinary debits of £742,715 against £91,446 pulled down attributable profits from £983,079 to £337,872. The items relate to the costs of closing B M Coatings after a drastic streamlining the year before.

The fall in earnings a share is only from 10.04p to 9.98p, but the total dividend has actually risen from 2.0p to 2.4p a share net, or 3.43p gross, with a final of 2.29p gross. Even so the payment still represents only a modest part of earnings. The shares rose 2½p to 34½p.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co	*16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
Rossminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams and Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 14%, over £50,000 15%.

Sparrow-Montalev deal

G. W. Sparrow and Sons, the international crane hire and lifting specialists of Bath, and Montalev of France have formed a joint venture company, Montalev-Sparrow, to be based in France.

Sparrow, with one of the most extensive fleet range of mobile and crawler cranes in the world, including the world's largest truck crane, has nationwide coverage through its depots in the United Kingdom, including an offshore base at Aberdeen. Its other interests include a company based in Houston, Texas, and a joint venture company, Rezayat-Sparrow Arabian Crane Hire, based in Saudi Arabia.

Montalev, part of the Entrepose Group, is a major installation, erection and heavy lift contractor with more than 25 years' worldwide experience serving many industries.

Sony shares issue

Sony Corporation said yesterday that it will issue 15 million common stock shares to raise money for equipment investment and to increase production of video tape recorders, tapes and other products in the year beginning November 1.

The public offering will be made outside the United States and Canada, Sony said.

The date of payment for the new shares will be November 30 and the issue price will be determined on the basis of the company's price prevailing at that time on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Snia Viscosa

Snia Viscosa, the largest Italian textile group, reported yesterday that its turnover was 397,000m lire (£198m) in the first half, unchanged from the first half of last year.

The company also said that a consortium of banks has decided to fully underwrite a planned 40,000m lire increase in the registered capital and to consolidate a part of the credits from Snia Viscosa, for a total of 160,000m lire.

International

Business appointments

New executive chairman for Stanley Tools

Mr Bennett Lord has become executive chairman of **Stanley Tools**. Mr Stuart Davies, current managing director, is now vice-chairman.

Mr Norman S. Fosh has been made director in charge of credit finance division, **Lombard North Central**.

Mr J. P. D. Hancox and Mr J. Greenwood became non-executive directors of **Thomas Warrington and Sons**.

Mr J. E. Grandidge is the new group managing director of **Negretti and Zambra**. Mr J. B. Gowshall has resigned from the board and Mr T. J. Adams is made group financial director in his place.

Mr Tony Berry has been made an associate director of **Sarabex, London**.

Mr Ron O. Hughes becomes marketing director of **Mobil Oil Company**.

Mr Antony Chancellor is to join the board of **Tring Hall Securities**.

Mr Zvi Schloss, a director of **RIT**, has joined the board of **Target Trust Managers** in a non-executive capacity. Mr Brian Weston, has joined as finance director and he is also a director and general manager of Unit Trust Services. Mrs S. Coomber, formerly marketing manager of Target Trust Managers, has been made an executive director. Mr Stuart Bottomley and Mr John Hodson, directors of Target Fund Managers, are also made directors of Target Trust Managers.

Mr Martin R. Brookman has joined the **Wellcome Foundation** as group finance director. He was previously finance director of the National Enterprise Board.

Mr W. H. Greep becomes a director of **Credit Factoring International**.

Mr Ken Bradshaw is now marketing director of **Plessey Solid State Division**.

Mr Geoffrey Croton is the new managing director of **Bryanston Insurance Company**.

Mr A. Jefferson, has been made trackwork director and Mr R. H. L. Phillips, finance director of **Grant Lyon Eagre**, railway engineers.

Mr J. P. U. Burr becomes chairman of **Sidney C. Banks**.

Mr P. R. Lawrence and Mr J. M. Horwell have been made joint chairmen of **Devitt (Midlands) and Devitt Associates**.

Investment income boosts De Beers

Mining

The impressive growth of Consolidated Gold Fields and the likelihood of an excellent interim report from Anglo American point towards a sharp increase in De Beers' investment income.

So far De Beers has lagged behind the gold share market and gold-related mining finance houses because the market is expecting a slowdown in diamond earnings. Yet the huge ploughback and reinvestment of retained earnings over the past few years has changed its profile and diversification outside the diamond area is becoming an important part of De Beers' structure.

New York brokers Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder point out that the group's biggest single asset is now its investment portfolio. At the end of last year [illegible] the group's assets [illegible] the diamond business. But De Beers' valuation of its diamond assets is exceptionally conservative. Mining assets and property are valued at "cost less funds appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets". "Effectively this means that mining assets have been almost completely written off", say the brokers.

Furthermore "unlisted investments"—trade and other—are valued at R719m (£400m). Since the income from these investments totalled R127m (£71m), they are valued on nearly an 18 per cent dividend yield basis. This indicates that these assets are understated in the balance sheet.

At the end of December the market value of De Beers' investments was R7 (£4) a share. With the appreciation of the investments since, today's values may be nearer R9 (£5) a share.

Bleichroeder calculates that each 100 De Beers is worth 24 Anglo American shares. With Anglo's price at 854p, the Anglo holding on its own is equivalent to about £2 a share, or nearly 40 per cent of the current share price.

In the first half of this year, pretax profits dipped from R569m (£316m) to R539m (£299m). The fall reflected the decline in earnings from diamonds. Income from investments, on the other hand, rose from R107m (£59m) to R117m (£65m).

Investment income accounted for 20 per cent of total pretax profits. This is not sufficient to offset a decline in diamond profits, but income from investments should be even higher in the second half, providing a cushion against any disappointment on the diamond account.

Bleichroeder predicts that with the decline in diamond profits, earnings will fall from 204 cents a share (113p) to R1.69 (94p). Yet with the "powerful financial position of the group" dividends should rise from 72.5 cents (40p) to 80 cents (44.5p) a share.

James Picton of Fielding Newson Smith reckons that the earnings decline might be smaller than anticipated, and forecasts earnings of 200 cents (111p), marginally lower than last year. His dividend estimate is the same. But both brokers stress the long-term growth potential of the company.

Neil Behrmann

The Over-the-Counter Market

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
99	49	Airsprung Group	49	—	6.7	13.7	2.9
50	21	Armitage & Rhodes	22	—	1.4	6.4	9.1
173	92½	Bardon Hill	172	—	9.7	5.6	6.5
100	74	County Cars Pref	74	—	15.3	20.7	* —
101	63	Deborah Ord	95	—	5.5	5.8	4.7
126	88	Frank Horsell	121	—	7.9	6.5	3.8
129	66	Frederick Parker	66	—	11.0	16.7	3.0
156	82	George Blair	82	—	3.1	3.8	—
84	45	Jackson Group	82	—	6.0	7.3	3.1
153	108	James Burrough	121	—	7.9	6.5	*9.9
310	242	Robert Jenkins	310	—	31.3	10.1	—
232	175	Torday Limited	220	—	15.1	6.9	3.7
34	10	Twinlock Ord	11	—	—	—	—
90	70	Twinlock 15% ULS	81	—	15.0	18.5	* —
56	23	Unilock Holdings	45	—	3.0	6.6	6.9
101	42	Walter Alexander	100	—	5.7	5.7	5.5
245	136	W. S. Yeates	240	—	12.1	5.0	3.9

* Accounts not prepared under provision of SSAP15.

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ARKET REPORTS

Commodities

PER was steady.—Afternoon.—wire bars. £850.50-51.50 a ic ton; three months. £878.50-79. 3 975. Cash cathodes, [illegible] months, 871.50-80. Sales, 250 Morning.—Cash wire bars, -54 three months, £880-882; lement, £854. Sales, 13600 tonnes out half carries). Cash cathodes, 6-27: three months, £853-854, lement, £854. Sales, 15,600 tonnes was steady at lower levels—ondon.—Standard cash, £7020-30 tonne: three months, £7126-30. 250 tonnes. High grade, cash 20-30: three months, £7125-30. nil tonnes.—Morning—dard cash, £6090-7[illegible] three ths. £7090-71. Settlement, £7000. 630 tonnes. High grade, cash, 90-70: three months, £7090-71. tlement, £7000. Sales, nil tonnes. gapore tine exworks, $M35.71 a ul.

AD was steady.—Afternoon.—sh, £377.50-80.80 per tonne; three nths, £396-96.50. Sales, 2800 nes mainly carries. Morning.—sh, £381-82. three months 96.50-97.50. Settlement, £382. les, 3050 tonnes.

C was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, 35.50-36.50 per tonne: three nths, £347-47.50. Sales, 1650 nes. Morning.—Cash, £335-36: ree months, £346-47. Settlement, 56. Sales, 0675 tonnes.

ATINUM was at £290.00 ($693.00) troy ounce.

VER was barely steady.—Bullion rket (fixing levels).—Spot 908.80p troy ounce (United States cents ivalent, 2175.20); three months, 5.30p (2246.50c); six months, 5.30p (2322.30c); one year, 55.30p 2463.00c). London Metal change. — Afternoon. — Cash 898-lp; three months 933-35p. Sales, 33 s of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morn.—Cash, 910-12p; three months, 5-45.5p. Settlement, 912p. Sales, 47.

UMINIUM was barely steady. After-on.—Cash, £664-66 per tonne: three nths £685-86. Sales, 850 tonnes. rning.—Cash, £666-68; three nths, £687-88. Settlement, £668. es, 2425 tonnes.

CKEL was idle. Afternoon.—Cash 305-10 per tonne: three months 335-38. Sales, all tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2800-10; three months £2834-. Settlement, £2810. Sales, 24 mes about half carries).

BBER was steady but quiet (all nce per kilo). Nov, 64.70-65.00; c, 65.80-66.30; Jan/March, 68.40-.50; April/June, 71.60-71.70; July/ pt, 74.70-74.90; Oct/Dec, 77.60-.60; Jan/March, 80.30-80.50; April/ ne, 83.00-83.10; July/Sept, 85.80-.00. Sales, 10 lots at five tonnes; at 15 tonnes.

FFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): v, 1042-44; Jan, 1068-70; March, 0-81; May, 1087-89; July, 1091-; Sept, 1095-1105; Nov, 1100-15. es: 2469 lots including 13 options. ABICA: (officials at 1645)—Oct, .00-44.00; Dec, 138.00-48.00; Feb, .00-155.00; April, 140.00-155.00; 140.00-155.00; Aug, 140.00-.00; Oct, 140.00-155.00.

COA was about steady.—(£ per tric ton.—Dec, 970-71; March, 010-11; May, 1,031-32; July, 1,050-; Sept, 1,068-70; Dec, 1,090-92; ch, 1,105-20. Sales: 1,002 lots luding 2 options.

GAR.—The London daily price of aws" was £20 higher at £380.00; " whites " price was £13 higher £378.00. Futures (£ per tonne): Contract was steady. — Jan, .00-05.50; March, 417.00-19.25; y, 415.50-16.00; Aug, 400.05-.20; Oct, 381.50-81.85; Jan, 351.50-.00; March, 329.00-48.00. Sales: 997 lots. Old Contract: Oct, 390.00-.00. ISA prices (Sept 30): daily .27c; 15-day average 36.77c.

YABEAN MEAL was slightly easier per tonne).—Oct, 132.00-25.00; 129.40-29.50; Feb, 132.50-32.60; il, 133.40-33.60; June, 132.50-.00; Aug, 132.70-33.00; Oct, 5.50-37.50. Sales: 174 lots.

OOL.—(cents per kilo).—NZ Cross-ade No 2 contract was quiet.—Oct, 0-58; Dec, 363-69; Jan, 365-70; arch, 368-72; May, 371-75; Aug, 77-81; Oct, 378-84; Dec, 381-84; n, 382-87; March, 383-88. Sales: lots.

RAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—anadian western red spring was un-quoted: US dark northern spring No 2 per cent Oct, £97.25; Nov, £99.00; ec, £103.25. Trans-shipment east coast: US hard winter 13½ per cent Oct, £99.80; Nov, £101.00; Dec, £102.60; Jan, £106.00; Feb, £107.50; trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted.

MAIZE.—No 3 French, Sept, £122.00; Oct, £130.00 trans-shipment east coast; S African yellow Oct-Nov, £95.00.

BARLEY: English feed fob Nov, £98.00 east coast; Dec, £99.50; Jan, £102.50 east coast.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was slightly easier.—Nov, £93.30; Jan, £97.55; March, £100.20; May, £103.00; Sept, £94.50. Sales, 139 lots. WHEAT was slightly easier.—Nov, £98.85; Jan, £103.05; March, £106.75; May, £110.00; June, £114.00; Sept, £98.85. Sales, 119 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£95.70	£88.80
E Midlands	£99.80	£97.40	£89.80
N. East	£98.00	£96.00	£90.80
Scotland	—	—	£86.00

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fat-stock prices at representative markets on October 1.—GB Cattle 71.05p per kglw (+1.48); UK Sheep 112.56p per kgestdcw (+4.10); GB Pigs 66.59p per kglw (+0.79). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 4.7 per cent, average price 71.20p (+1.49); Sheep numbers down 16.5 per cent, average price 112.98p (+4.52); Pig numbers down 22.0 per cent, average price 66.59p (+0.79). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 12.0 per cent, average price 70.49p (+1.67); Sheep numbers down 50.7 per cent, average price 107.96p (+6.48).

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £44.60; Feb, £55.10; April, £60.40. Sales, 67 lots (all of 40 tonnes each).

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly easier.—(All pence per kilo): Spot, 65.00-64.80; Cifs Nov, 64.75-65.00; Dec, 65.75-66.25.

Heavier loss at Paringa Mining

In the 12 months to June 30, 1980, Paringa Mining and Exploration Co of Australia made a loss, after tax, of £74,000 compared with the previous year's loss of £17,000. In 1980, the company points out, £50,000 issue costs and £23,000 forward investigation and prospecting costs were written off against the year's results; there were no write-offs in 1979.

Grain export credit

Lloyds Bank International has arranged a $30m (12.5m) line of credit to Bank Handlowy w Warsawie, to finance exports of United Kingdom produced wheat and barley to Poland.

The credit is guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. The loan will help to finance contracts awarded to United Kingdom exporters by C H Z Rolimpex of Poland.

Charterhall: No dividend (same) for year to June 30. Turnover £1m (£741,000). Loss £58,000 (£176,000 after investment provision of £232,000). Loss per share 0.21p (0.63p). Small deficit reflects excess of expenditure incurred in developing group's energy interests in period leading up to receipt of substantial income from group's North Sea interests, after taking account of interest received and a surplus from the financial activities.

Discount market

All the pointers were to a day of sizable credit surplus yesterday, although some houses found it extremely difficult to reach their targets. Houses were fairly relaxed at the outset and funds were taken down to 15 per cent earlier in the session. But money was very slow to appear and rates gradually firmed to a close of between 15¾ and 16 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar lost further ground yesterday, though ending off the bottom following a further round of prime rate increases, this time of ½ per cent to 13½ per cent, led by Chase Manhattan.

A burst of strength in the yen provided the main feature—and after rising to 207.50 against the dollar, it finally closed at 208.50, more than 20 points above Tuesday night's 210.92. Demand was brisk early on reflecting advices from the Far East, where substantial intervention was made by the Bank of Japan in attempts to slow the advance.

Dealers pointed to the continued high level of Japanese exports rising steel production and the fact that their economy is better geared than the West to meet any upsurge in world demand.

Lower at the outset, the pound soon picked up and fluctuated narrowly against the dollar. After a "high" of $2.3950, it ended at $2.3910, a net gain of 35 points, but fell in terms of most Europeans.

Sterling Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 1	Market rates (close) October 1	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3820-3950	$2.3905-3915	.75-.65c prem	1.35-1.25c prem
Montreal	$2.7870-8000	$2.7965-7975	1.45-1.35c prem	2.95-2.85c prem
Amsterdam	4.67-71fl	4.69-70fl	2¼-1¾c prem	6½-5½c prem
Brussels	69.00-35f	69.15-25f	27-17c prem	52-42c prem
Copenhagen	13.30-35k	13.33-34k	8ore prem-6ore disc	85-235ore disc
Dublin	1.1460-1530p	1.1515-1525p	26-18p prem	47-39p prem
Frankfurt	4.30½-33½m	4.32-33m	3¼-2¼pf prem	8¾-6¾pf prem
Lisbon	119.30-120.10e	119.55-75e	par-35c disc	35-115c disc
Madrid	176.10-90p	176.60-70p	70-125c disc	295-375c disc
Milan	2049-59lr	2057-58lr	11½-14½lr disc	48-51lr disc
Oslo	11.58-64k	11.61½-62½k	370-220ore prem	945-800ore prem
Paris	9.99-10.04f	10.02-03f	3¾-2¾c prem	7½-6½c prem
Stockholm	9.90½-95½k	9.93½-94½k	25-80ore disc	170-230ore disc
Tokyo	495-503y	498-99y	275-165y prem	490-445y prem
Vienna	30.50-65sch	30.55-63sch	13-13gro prem	27-22gro prem
Zurich	3.91-94½f	3.92½-93½f	3¾-2¾c prem	10-9c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971 was down 0.2% to 73.8%

Other Markets

Australia	2.0[illegible]-2.0[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]
Finland	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]
Hongkong	[illegible]
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	[illegible]
Malaysia	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]
New Zealand	[illegible]
Saudi Arabia	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]
South Africa	[illegible]

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	75.8	+39.9
US dollar	83.5	−9.9
Canadian dollar	80.1	−17.7
Schilling	154.5	+24.1
Belgian franc	114.7	+13.0
Danish kroner	106.0	−5.0
Deutsche mark	152.9	+42.5
Swiss franc	197.3	+80.6
Guilder	125.7	+20.2
French franc	100.4	−8.3
Lire	52.2	−51.3
Yen	137.0	+34.7

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	2.0730-2.0770
† Canada	1.1613-1.1616
Netherlands	1.9620-1.9625
Belgium	28.88-28.90
Denmark	5.5740-5.5800
West Germany	1.8080-1.8090
Portugal	50.10-50.20
Spain	73.84-73.87
Italy	858.35-859.85
Norway	4.8580-4.8600
France	4.1930-4.1945
Sweden	4.1550-4.1600
Japan	208.40-208.60
Austria	12.78-12.80
Switzerland	1.6420-1.6435

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8541-0.8544

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 16%

(Last changed 3/7/80)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 16 Low 15½
Week Fixed: 15¾-15⅞

Treasury Bills (Dis %)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅞	2 months	15¼
3 months	14¾	3 months	14½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis %) Trades (Dis %)

2 months	15⅞-15¾	3 months	15½
3 months	15⅛-14⅞	4 months	15¼
4 months	14¾-14½	6 months	14⅞
6 months	13¾-13½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¾-16⅝	7 months	14⅞-14¾
2 months	16⅝-16⅝	8 months	14⅞-14¾
3 months	16⅛-15⅞	9 months	14⅝-14½
4 months	15¾-15⅝	10 months	14⅝-14½
5 months	15¼-14⅞	11 months	14⅝-14½
6 months	14⅞-14⅝	12 months	14⅝-14¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	16⅝-16½	6 months	14⅞-14¾
3 months	15⅞-15¾	12 months	13⅞-13¾

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	16⅝	3 months	15⅞-15¾
7 days	16⅝	6 months	14⅞
1 month	16⅝	1 year	14¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight:	Open 16	Close 15	
1 week	16¼-16	6 months	14⅞-14¾
1 month	16⅝-16½	9 months	14⅝-14½
3 months	15⅞-15¾	12 months	14-13⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 16¼ 6 months 15⅛

Finance House Base Rate 16%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate	% change adjusted*	Divergence limit % plus minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	40.5722	+1.97	+0.71	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.8228	+1.26	+0.02	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.53405	+2.09	+0.83	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.87764	+0.52	−0.74	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.75049	+0.25	−1.01	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.675378	+1.07	−0.19	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1207.64	+4.31	+3.05	4.08

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 11½-12½; seven days, 14¼-14⅛; one month, 13⅞-12¾; three months, 13¾-13⅝; six months, 13¾-13⅝.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $679.25 (an ounce); pm, $682.00 close, $680.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $703-705 (£294-295).
Sovereigns (new): $173-175 (£72.25-73.25).

Wall Street

New York, Oct 1—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher with the index up 0.99 to 73.37 and the average price per share ahead 49 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.00 to 939.42. Advances led declines 906 to 633 as volume expanded to 45,720,000 shares from 40,290,600 yesterday.

Volume leader Atlantic Richfield rose four to 56¾. Exxon two to 71½. Texaco one to 37, Standard Oil (Ohio) 4¼ to 62, Superior Oil 8¾ to 221½, Shell Oil 3¾ to 47¼ and Getty five to 90¾.

Among oilfield service issues, Zapata rose 3¾ to 39, Geosource 3¾ to 101, Halliburton 3¼ to 135, Schlumberger 4¼ to 137¼ and Hughes Tool 1¾ to 77¾.

Rails were strong. Union Pacific gained 2¼ to 58, Burlington Northern ¾ to 43¾, Norfolk and Western ¾ to 44¾, and Chessie System ¾ to 40¾.

Car and steel issues declined. General Motors, which raised prices, lost 1¼ to 51¾. Ford Motor eased ¾ to 27, US Steel ¾ to 21¾, Bethlehem Steel ¾ to 24¾ and Armco ¾ to 32.

Colonial Penn group lost 1¾ to 16¾. American Telephone lost ¾ to 51¼. Norton Simon was unchanged at 15¾.

Active IBM gained 1¼ to 65¾. Xerox climbed 2¾ to 78¼. It raised rental and sales prices eight per cent on domestic products and 13 per cent on services.

US commodities

COMEX SILVER futures closed 80 in 87 cents higher on Irish commission house buying.—Oct, 2,155.0-2,160.0c; Nov, 2,181.0c; Dec, 2,205.0-2,220.0c; Jan, 2,240.0c; March, 2,275.0-2,320.0c; May, 2,365.0c; July, 2,420.0c; Sept, 2,480.0c; Dec, 2,570.0c; Jan, 2,600.0c; March, 2,660.0c; May, 2,720.0c; July, 2,770.0c.

GOLD futures gained .63 in .660-.650 CHICAGO IMM.—Oct, 670.70 asked; Dec, 679.50-692.00; Jan, 700.20 bid; March, 722.00-727.00; April, 732.50 bid; June, 751.00; July, 760.20 bid; Sept, 778.50 bid. NY COMEX.—Oct, 663.00-661.90; Nov, 657.50; Dec, 696.50-697.50; Feb, 714.00-714.50; April, 731.50-733.00; June, 750.00; Aug, 769.10; Oct, 788.20; Dec, 806.50; Feb, 827.30; April, 846.90; June, 866.20; Aug, 885.70.

COPPER futures finished a quiet session with modest gains of 0.30 to 0.55 cent in front months. Deferred inactive contracts added 0.60 to 0.70 cent. Oct, 91.90c; Nov, 92.85c; Dec, 93.80-94.05c; Jan, 94.70c; March, 95.90-96.50c; May, 98.10-98.30c; July, 99.50c; Sept, 101.10c; Dec, 103.65c; Jan, 104.15c; March, 105.25c; May, 100.05c; July, 109.85c.

SUGAR futures closed limit up 1.60 cents. Spot January held a 0.23 cent gain at 41.38 cents. Jan, 41.35-41.45c; March, 42.66c; May, 42.25c bid; July, 41.25c; Sept, 39.90c; Oct, 39.11c; Jan, 36.30 bid-36.50c asked.

COTTON futures closed down 1.40c to 0.75c. Oct, 87.05c; Dec, 88.43-88.55c; March, 89.60c; May, 89.80c; July, 90.60-89.70c; Oct, 83.75 bid-84.25c asked; Dec, 80.70c; March, 81.37 bid-81.50c asked.

COFFEE futures closed with nearbys slipping 0.16 to 0.51 cent and active deferred months up 0.45 to 0.25 cent. Dec, 128.50c; March, 131.50-131.65c; May, 134.20-134.40c; July, 136.00 bid-136.50c asked; Sept, 137.00c; Dec, 137.00c.

COCOA futures finished a dull session with advances ranging from $12 to $17 in active nearbys and $6 to $7 in deferred months. Dec, 21.79-21.12c; March, 22.55-22.25c; May, 23.00-23.01c; July, 23.33-23.35c; Dec, 23.68-23.60c.

CHICAGO. — SOYABEANS Futures ended one cent a bushel lower to eight cents higher in the deferred November. Most positions closed with fractional gains. Prices settled around the middle to high side of a 12 cent range. Oil rose 0.30c to 0.01c a lb, near the top of a 0.35c range. Meal ranged $1.20 a ton lower to $3.50 higher. SOYABEANS — Nov, 814¼-805¼c; Jan, 830-829c; March, 853-851¼c; May, 877¼-867c; July, 883-877c; Aug, 877-867¼c; Sept, 830¼-822¼c; Nov, 800-793c. SOYABEAN OIL.— Oct, 25.32-25.30c; Dec, 26.00-26.08c; Jan, 26.30-26.40c; March, 27.05c; May, 27.40c; July, 27.90c; Aug, 27.80c; Sept, 27.65c; Oct, 27.50 bid-27.55c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.— Oct, $22.30; Dec, $24.15-24.17; Jan, $24.45-24.42; March, $24.55; May, $25.05; July, $25.15 bid-25.20 asked; Aug, $24.00; Sept, $25.00; Oct, $22.50; Dec, $22.30 bid-22.80 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS. — Wheat futures closed ¼ to 3¼ cent a bushel higher in extremely quiet trade. Prices settled near the top of a six-cent range. Corn futures finished ¼ cent bushel higher to one lower, with most contracts off fractionally. Prices settled near the top of a 2½ cent range in slow trade. WHEAT.—Oct, 167.30c; Dec, 164.10c; March, 162.90c bid; May, 162.50c asked; July, 161.50c bid. OATS.—Dec, 203-197½c; March, 212¼-210¼c; May, 218-216c; July, 216-213¼c. CORN.—Dec, 349¼-345¼c; March, 361-357¼c; May, 366¼-363c; July, 367¼-364c; Sept, 357¼-355c; Dec, 349¼-345¼c.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.3905 (2.3840); three months, 2.3915 (2.3758); Canadian dollar 1.1716 (1.1674).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 463.10 (463.27). The futures index was 383.72 (386.28).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials 939.42 (932.42); Transportation 337.99 (333.86); Utilities 107.70 (107.82); 65 stocks, 346.56 (343.37).

New York Stock Exchange index, 73.37 (72.38); industrials 85.85 (84.82); transportation, 66.98 (65.70); utilities, 37.77 (37.77); financial, 67.15 (67.27).

Canadian Prices

● Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

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(Ref. E42)

CHIEF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER

(Ref. E43)

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Application forms and further information obtainable from the Senior Personnel Officer, Directorate of Management Services, London Borough of Lambeth, 18 Brixton Hill, London, S.W.2, or Tel.: 01-274 7722, Ext. 3008/9. Please quote the reference for the post in which you are interested. Closing date 21st October, 1980.

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(Grade 5: £19260)

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Interviews in London on October 18th.

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£20,500
Cheltenham

The Countryside Commission promotes the conservation of the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside. It is directly concerned with national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty, heritage coasts, and long-distance footpaths in England and Wales. It advises over a wide range of interests including legislation, government policy, planning strategy, development proposals and land management in the context of recreation and conservation; it also provides financial assistance to the public and private bodies concerned.

As Chief Adviser and Senior Officer of the Commission, the Director is responsible for over 100 staff – highly qualified in diverse fields – whose work involves close liaison with local authorities, farming and landowning interests, and voluntary bodies. Responsibilities also include attending local enquiries, submitting evidence to Parliamentary and other committees, and promoting activities through public speaking, radio and television.

Candidates must have a comprehensive knowledge of the systems and organisations concerned with the use of countryside resources.

Initially, appointment will be as an Under Secretary in the Civil Service, but pending legislation will change the status of the Countryside Commission to a grant aided body.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 24 October 1980) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref G5437/L

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW AND THE HANNAH RESEARCH INSTITUTE

DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE AND HANNAH PROFESSOR

Applications are invited for the combined appointment to the Directorship of the Hannah Research Institute which is concerned with studies relating to the production and utilization of milk, and the Hannah Chair in the University of Glasgow which will become vacant on 1st January, 1981.

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The appointment will be at the Deputy Chief Scientific Officer grade.

A memorandum outlining conditions of the appointment is obtainable from the Secretary of the Hannah Research Institute, Ayr, KA6 5HL, with whom applications should be lodged not later than 14th November, 1980.

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Applications are invited for the following positions for January 1981, to teach the following subjects up to University level except where otherwise indicated.

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II. TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL STUDIES DIVISION

1 LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY—to teach Architectural Drafting and Design to both full-time and part-time students at Craft Technician and Diploma level.

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IV. SOCIAL SCIENCE DIVISION

2 LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY—to teach Sociology, Social Work and Psychology.

V. HUMANITIES DIVISION

1 LECTURER IN TECHNICAL ENGLISH—to teach Technical English with expertise in one of the following areas: Power Technology, Metallurgical Technology and Polymer Technology is also required.

Candidates for Lectureships in the Academic areas should have qualifications up to the Master's Degree level in their subject areas plus at least one year of teaching at the College level.

Candidates for Lectureships in the Technical areas should have a University degree or its equivalent in an appropriate professional field, plus at least two years of post-graduate industrial or teaching experience.

Although it is desirable that all candidates should have the above qualifications, experienced candidates with lower qualifications may also be considered.

Salary range for Lecturers $13,300 by $300 to $17,5[illegible] per annum.

Interested candidates should submit current resume together with three recent references and up-to-date transcripts by Friday, 17 October, 1980, to:

The Personnel Officer,
College of The Bahamas,
Oakes Field Campus,
P.O. Box N-4912,
Nassau, Bahamas.

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For Cosmopolitan

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Applicants, with broad administrative experience including responsibility for financial and personnel matters and competence in organisation and staff management, should write to the Bursar, St. Paul's School, Lonsdale Road, Barnes, London, SW13 9JT, enclosing a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, before 27th October, 1980.

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Dr F. Marsh, Consultant Renal Physician and Mr. A. Hawkes, the present postholder, will be pleased to discuss the post with potential applicants (01-247 3454 Ext 340 for Dr Marsh and Ext. 286 for Mr Hawkes).

A job description and application form can be obtained from the Personnel Services Department, The London Hospital (Whitechapel), London, E1 1BB (01-247 3454 Ext. 388 9).

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UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA
Norwich

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

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Applications (one copy only) giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ (telephone 0603 56161, ext. 2126) from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 31st October, 1980. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees you are particularly requested to give only the names of those who can immediately be approached.

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seeks

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Starting salary £5,600/£5,850; good conditions; pension scheme; luncheon vouchers; help with travel.

Applications should reach the Society within fourteen days. Further particulars and application forms obtainable from Alan Finch, USPG, 15 Tufton Street, London SW1P 3QQ. (Telephone 01-222 4222). Nominations also welcome.

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Candidates must be widely experienced with a successful record of management at a senior level in all aspects of public administration.

Applications, enclosing curriculum vitae, should be addressed to The Crown Agents, Recruitment Division (IRSD), 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD.

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UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA
Norwich

LECTURER IN COMPUTING STUDIES

Applications are invited for the above newly established post in the School of Computing Studies and Accountancy. Preference will be given to candidates having appropriate experience and research interests in the broad area of data processing, systems analysis and information systems. However, applicants with interests in any area of non-numerical computing will be considered. The appointment will commence on 1st January 1981. The initial salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer Scale, currently £5,505 to £11,575 (under review) plus USS benefits.

Applications (one copy only) giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ (telephone 0603 56161 ext 2126) from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 22nd October 1980. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees you are particularly requested to give only the names of those who can immediately be approached.

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE

mmy Young, Joan Shenton, Rolf Harris: Three of the esenters of Thames Television's Telethon (Thames only, 00). The numbers are the telephone lines open to the ublic.

What will happen in the London independent television area arting at seven o'clock tonight is without precedent in British levision history—eight hours of entertainment with the sole bject of raising huge sums of money for children's charities. he cash will be pledged by organizations and by us, the viewers. he programme details which appear elsewhere on this page ndicate the range of games, sporting contests and auctions that ill take us up to the small hours of tomorrow morning. Then, t noon, it all begins again. I have little sympathy with those ho will protest that the Telethon will keep more serious rogrammes off the screen. This imaginatively conceived event as happened only once; it may never happen again. In any ase, the displaced programmes will be screened at a later date.

And so The Greeks (BBC 1, 10.20) comes to an end. Scarcely triumph for the BBC; too awkwardly put together for that, and the scenes from the tragedies needed a more imaginative ouch. Also, Sir Kenneth Dover, undoubted expert on Ancient Greek matters though he is, and Christopher Burstall, a producer with a fine track record, did not coalesce into a guide whose words we hung upon. Nevertheless, this was a journey back to a civilized past that had to be made by the BBC sooner or later, and there were many intellectual and aesthetic goodies to be enjoyed en route.

● A Canterbury Tale (BBC 2, 8.15) is a very odd film: beautiful to look at, dramatically all at sea. I was wondering how to define my objections to it. The director, Michael Powell, has done it for me. Writing in The Times 20 years ago about the film's central character, a JP who pours glue into girls' hair, he said: "This man who cares so much about truth and beauty that he has to act for it, even on pain of being regarded as some sort of lunatic . . . it was a Continental idea that did not fit into an English film. I should have translated it more."

● I doubt if I am alone in thinking that the BBC 2 Open Door programmes are getting better and better. Last week's edition about the threat to London's medical schools made powerful, worrying viewing. Tonight's programme (BBC 2, 7.40) is about epileptics. We're wrong, it says, if we think the 300,000 sufferers from the disease in Britain are abnormal and disabled.

● Plenty of "how to" programmes on radio, not many that tell us how not to. Mitch Raper, a producer of short story programmes, explains tonight (Radio 4, 8.25) why so many submitted tales end up in his "out" tray . . . Today's classical music highlight: Ozawa conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Beethoven's Fifth and three Ravel works, including the Pavane and Bolero (Radio 3, 11.30 a.m.).

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Classroom interaction; 7.05 Mongeoffrey: Chateau life; 7.30 Conflict in the family. Closedown at 7.55.

9.00 Schools, Colleges. Geography: Peterhead; 9.25 Trigonometry; 9.42 Sensis; 10.10 Autumn; 10.35 Film on Sonia Lanzaman; 11.05 What is a street?; 11.30 Journey down Tayne river; 11.55 On the Rocks. Closedown at 12.20 pm.

12.45 News; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Interview with cockney actress Lorraine Chase. Also the movie feature; 1.45 Mr Benn; 2.00 You and Me: This is d.

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Country sounds; 2.40 It's your Choice. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: Irene Cockroft's story Stripes and Roars; 4.20 Touche Turtle, cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Himbo Hardy and the French Frog Fiesco, with Instant Sunshine.

4.40 Heidi: First episode of Johanna Spyri's story about an orphan girl in the Swiss alps; **5.00 John Craven's Newsround**; **5.10 Blue Peter**: The dragon boat teams of Penang and Sarah Greene makes a money-saving board game called How to catch the Fish in the Blue Peter pond.

5.40 News with Kenneth Kendall; **5.55 Nationwide**; **6.55 Tomorrow's World**. Tonight's edition includes items on a machine that gives us exactly the size of potato we want, and there is a report on research being carried out into controlling our own evolution.

7.20 Top of the Pops; **7.55 Blankety Blank**: Routine panel game, with Arthur Askey, Diana Dors, David Hamilton and Isla St Clair among the well-known faces; **8.30 Yes Minister**: Whitehall comedy. Civil Service job cuts. With Paul Eddington, Nigel Hawthorne, who learn from the grapevine of a plan which threatens both of them equally. To survive, they will have to work together for the first time.

9.00 News with Angela Rippon; **9.25 Mackenzie**: Episode 5. What pregnancy is doing to Diana. And how the ambitious builder learns that he will soon be free to marry her.

10.20 The Greeks: Final film in the series. What we owe to Socrates, Plato, Herodotus and Thucydides (see Personal Choice).

11.10 News; **11.12 Skating**: The Sa-Bel Ice International, from Richmond. The Ladies', and Pairs' Free events. Alan Weeks presents highlights from today's competitions.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 10.10-10.30 am Y Ymofyn; 2.15-2.35 pm Ffenestr; 4.55-5.20 Sion Tudur; 6.55-7.20 Heddiw; 12.0 am News and Close. Scotland: 10.10-10.30 am For Schools; 12.40-12.45 pm Scottish News; 2.40-3.00 For Schools; 3.55-4.20 Reporting Scotland; 12.5 am News and Close. Northern Ireland: 11.20-11.50 am For Schools; 3.55-4.20 pm Northern Ireland News; 5.55-6.30 Scene Around Six; 6.55-7.20 Sportsworld; 12.5 am News and Close. England: 4.55-5.20 pm Regional magazines; 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Maths (the M203 exam); 7.05 A case of common ownership; 7.30 Oceanography. Closedown at 7.55.

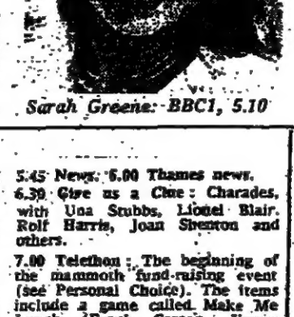
9.30 Labour Party Conference: The fourth day at Blackpool. More at 11.25, 2.00 and highlights at 10.45.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55. **11.25 Labour Party Conference** until 12.00.

2.00 pm Labour Party Conference: Back to Blackpool.

4.50 Open University: Shrine of St Peter; 5.15 Seven steps to revolution?; 5.40 Unemployment after education?; 6.05 Three families: Jerusalem; 6.30 James Bond (8).

6.55 Treasures of Imperial China:



Sarah Greene: BBC1, 5.10

Inside Peking's Forbidden City, the Summer Palace and Peihe Park. **7.25 News with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.**

7.40 Open Door: Jamie—A Boy with a Future? The problems that epileptics have to face as they grow older (see Personal Choice).

8.15 Film: A Canterbury Tale (1944) Powell-Pressburger film about three modern pilgrims (the story is set in the last war) and a man who puts glue in girls' hair. A film difficult to categorize. With Eric Portman, Sheila Sim, Dennis Price* (see Personal Choice.)

10.15 Jack High: First semi-final of the Kodak Masters Bowls Tournament, from Worthing.

10.45 Newsnight: With a report on the Labour Party debates in Blackpool. Ends at 11.45.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools. Politics. 9.52 Teenagers. 10.09 Girls who do men's jobs. 10.31 David Bellamy and plants. 10.53 Molar mass. 11.10 Good Health. 11.27 British wild animals. 11.44 Venice adventure.

12.00 Little Blue: the baby elephant. 12.10 pm Stepping Stones: the theme is bells. 12.30 Home-Made for the Home: Alison Brierly and embroidery.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news.

1.30 For Maddie with Love: Surprise visitor for Malcolm (Ian Hendry). 2.00 Sports Special: The 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00 from Newmarket; and golf (the Dunlop Masters Tournament, from St Pierre, Chepstow). 3.40 Labour Party Conference: live coverage.

4.15 The Danedyke Mystery: Thriller serial about a stolen chalice.

4.45 Animals in Action: How and why they make holes. With Keith Shackleton. 5.15 Mr and Mrs: Matrimonial quiz game.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.30 Give us a Clue: Charades, with Una Stubbs, Lionel Blair, Rolf Harris, Joan Shenton and others.

7.00 Telethon: The beginning of the mammoth fund-raising event (see Personal Choice). The items include a game called Make Me Laugh (Frank Carson, Jimmy Jewel, Bob Todd); a celebrity auction at Sotheby's (Frank Muir, Tim Rice, David Lodge); motor-racing with scale models (Jock Taylor, Mike Hailwood, Brian Henton); a peculiar cricket game, England v Australia; and a £1,000 Telethon bingo game. (See Personal Choice).

10.00 News and Thames news headlines.

10.30 Telethon: The fun and games continue, without a break, until three o'clock tomorrow morning. Telethon then resumes at noon tomorrow, with the Sotheby's auction.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.45 Lonely Engaged (4).
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Stigmata Examined.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Serial: The Pleasure Garden, by Leon Garfield (1).
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Top of the Form.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: Small Earthquake, by Oliver Davies.
3.50 Fritz Spiegl's Musical Alphabet.
4.05 Bookshelf.
4.35 Echoes of the Jazz Age.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's A Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 Bournemouth SO (live, from Bournemouth), pt 1: Beethoven (incl Vln Concl.)†
8.25 How Not to Write a Short Story.
8.45 BSO, pt 2: Prokofiev (Romeo and Juliet).†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 Can You Forgive Her? (14)
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Fond and Familiar.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF
9.05 am-9.30 Schools: A Service for Schools.
10.00-10.30 Schools: Sounds, Words and Movement. Interlude. Stories and Rhymes.
10.45-12.00 Schools: Hor dock mal zu! (2). Time and Tune (2). Man; Home or Away.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Living Language. Interlude. Living Through History.
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Assault on Identity (2). Food Production Systems.

Radio 3

6.55 am (mw only) Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Arne, C. P. E. Bach, Kodaly.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Verdi, Rachmaninov, Arditi, Bliss.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Handel.†
10.00 Horn trio (Dealich), Berkeley, Musgrave, Strauss.†
11.10 Quartet (Allegri): Haydn (op 33 no 4).
11.30 Boston SO/Ozawa, pt 1: Beethoven (Sym 5).†
12.05 pm Interval reading.
12.10 BSO, pt 2: Ravel.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Piano (B. Roberts—live from Manchester): Beethoven (op 7, 101).†
2.00 BBC Northern SO/Downes: Fricker (incl Sym 3).†
3.05 Songs (Hagegard), pt 1: Stenhammar, Larsson, Martin.†
3.45 Interval reading.
3.50 Songs, pt 2: Rangstrom, Brahms, Ravel.†
4.30 Quartet (Gabrieli): Haydn (op 33 no 6).
4.55 News.
5.00 (mw and mono only from **6.40** Music for early evening.†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 With Radio 4.†
8.30 Talk (Roy Fuller): Words.
9.45 Music in Our Time (Gemini): J. Harvey, Wiegold.†
10.50 Round Tower Tales (4).
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Clementi.†

VHF
6.00 am-7.00 Open University: Reform or Revolution?; Music—Towards the Future.
6.40 pm-7.00 Open University: The Climate.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Country Club.† 9.02 Alan Dell.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 The News Headlines. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.02 Bruce Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.32 Simon Bates. 10.32 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Simon Bates. 3.32 Peter Powell. 6.32 25 Years of Rock. 7.31 Mike Read. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (848 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 Music Now. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.45 Newsdesk. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peoples Choice. 8.30 Command Performance. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Little Woman. 10.00 John Peel. 10.30 Take it or Leave it. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Pieces of Same. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure of Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Sister Nightingale. 9.30 In the Mouth of Time. 9.50 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Weekend Music Programme. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The Hertford Inheritance. 1.00 Outlook. 1.45 Other Newspapers. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Take Five. 2.30 He Who Pays the Piper Calls the Tune. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The Sports Desk. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1099kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Border

As Thames except: 12.30 am-1.00 Rare of Tobruk. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Salvage 1. 5.15-5.45 Life Beneath a Pond. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill Show. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Sean. 11.00 SWAT. 12.00 News.

Anglia

As Thames except: 12.30 am-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Mumbo. 4.20 Project UFO. 5.15-5.45 Take My Wife. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Brookside. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Folio. 11.00 Have Girls Will Travel. 12.00 George Hamilton IV. 12.30 am Living Word.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 am-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Dynomutt. 4.45-5.45 Musical World. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 News. 10.35-12.45 am The Greatest.

Ulster

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Starts on Ice. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime News. 4.15 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.25-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Ulster Evening News. 6.50 Police 5U. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Countersound. 11.15 Soap. 11.45-11.55 Bedtime.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am 9.30 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Film: Nothing But Trouble. Stan Laurel, Oliver Hardy. 5.40-5.45 Police News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Work and Windy. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Reflections. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Film: Dial a Deadly Number. 12.30 am-12.35 News.

Scottish

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 1.30 For Maddie with Love. 4.15 Sally and Jake. 4.45 Little House on the Prairie. 5.25-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30 Down to Earth. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Jobs for the Boys and Girls. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Sidestreet.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 12.30 pm-1.00 Wild World of Animals. 1.20-1.30 News Lookaround. 4.15 Dynomutt. 4.45-5.45 Salvage 1. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 News. 10.32 Northern Report. 11.00 Come In T'Morrow. Can Got In. 11.30 Soap. 12.00 Portraits of Power. 12.30 am-12.35 To Have and To Hold.

Southern

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 4.18 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Encounter. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Brass in Concert. 11.50 Preview. 12.15 am-12.20 Faith for Life.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 4.18 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00 Minder. 10.30 Doctor Down Under. 11.00 Kon Tiki. 12.00-12.30 am Amazing Years of the Cinema.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Adventures of Black Beauty. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00 Minder. 10.30 Doctor Down Under. 11.00 Kon Tiki. 12.00-12.30 am Amazing Years of the Cinema.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Salvage 1. 5.15 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Harriet Miller. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Have Girls Will Travel. 12.00 Have Girls Will Travel.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As general service except: 0.30 am-9.43 Agnes Gauge. 9.52-10.07 New Mr Le. 12.00-12.10 am Owain a'r Olion. 4.15-4.45 Lilliput Mr. 5.45-6.15 Sci. 6.15-6.20 Caribou. 6.00-6.15 Dod. 6.10-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 11.05-12.00 President's son of a Bitch.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Spooner's Patch. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Edge of Britain. 11.00 Barney Miller. 11.30 What the Papers Say. 11.45-12.45 am Rugby.

Granada

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 4.15 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15-5.45 Looks Familiar. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30 This is Your Right. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Spooner's Patch. 8.00 Benny Hill. 8.30 TV Eye. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.30 Edge of Britain. 11.00 Barney Miller. 11.30 What the Papers Say. 11.45-12.45 am Rugby.

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Thursday, 30th October, 1980
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For tickets, please write or telephone: The Manager, Shareholder Relations, The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited, Shell Centre, London, SE1 7NA.
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Applications will be dealt with in strict order of receipt.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—The Newspaper Press Fund. The Charity Commissioners propose to make a Scheme for this charity which will vary its objects. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref. 206215-A/A-1) at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

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PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS
01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel:
Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, extn. 7180.

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THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS ONE CLEAR PUBLISHING DAY

i.e. Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

CLASSIFIED RATES
PERSONAL COLUMNS
£3.00 per line—£15.00 per cm semi display—£18.50 per full display
APPOINTMENTS
£3.00 per line—£15.00 per cm semi display—£18.50 per full display
PROPERTY
£3.00 per line—£15.00 per cm semi display—£18.50 per full display
WEEKEND SHOPAROUND
£12.00 per cm full display, minimum 3cms.
COURT CIRCULAR
£4.00 per line.
BOX NUMBERS
£3.25.

". . . AND LEAD us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen."—St Matthew 6 : 13.

BIRTHS

AMIES.—On September 29th, 1980, to Catherine (née Lovell) and Colin, a son (Alexander Henry), a brother for James, Simon and William.

EVE.—On September 30th at Bristol Maternity Hospital, to Sarah (née Gane) and Anthony—a daughter (Elizabeth Jane), a sister for Alexandra.

FRASER-GAUSDEN.—On September 29th, to Elaine and Nigel—a daughter (Camilla Marie), sister for Jess.

GOULD.—On 30 September, 1980, at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to Polly (née Horne) and Terry—a son (William).

GRAHAM.—On September 30th at West London Hospital, to Louise (née Friedman) and Richard—a son (Henry Rufus).

HARVEY.—On September 30th, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Gigi and Andrew—a son (Duncan).

BIRTHS

HAWKINS.—On September 30th, 1980, to Diane (née Rowlands) and Michael, at Harold Wood Hospital, Essex—a son (Simon Roland).

LEATHAM.—On September 27th, to Scarlet (née Hardwick) and Edward—a daughter (Evelyn Elizabeth).

LOCK.—On 20 September, 1980, in Karlstad, Sweden, to Lynlya (née Mogilianskyl) and Charles—a daughter (Nadezhda).

ROBBINS.—On August 18th, 1980, in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, to Gillian (née Goyder) and Marcus—a daughter (Anna Olivia Goyder).

SCOTT.—On September 30th, to Sheelagh and John—a son (Peter Norman), a brother for James Beattie.

SIMS.—On 1st October, 1980, Miranda Harriet to Peter and Isobel (née Jones), sister for Nicholas and Rupert.

SWAN.—On September 30th, at St. Therese's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Judith (née Bernal) and Colin—a daughter (Henrietta Elizabeth).

THOMPSON.—On 30th September, 1980, to Nancy and Peter—a daughter (Madeleine) at Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong.

WAY.—On September 30th, 1980, at Exeter, to Caroline (née Bennett) and Christopher—a son (Benjamin Peter Bernard).

MARRIAGES

ROMIJN : IFELA.—On September 30th, in New York, Jan J. Romijn to Caroline Ifila.

WATKISS : COLVILE.—On Sept. 27, at St. Mary's Church, Michelmersh, Michael Watkiss of Biggleswade, to Joanna Colvile.

RUBY WEDDINGS

POWELL : NEWTON.—On October 2nd, 1940, at Ambrosden Parish Church, Oxfordshire, Edward Powell, Vicar of the parish and Chaplain to the Forces to Anne Woodhouse Newton. Present address, Belchamp St. Paul Vicarage, Sudbury, Suffolk.

DEATHS

BRINTON.—On September 30th 1980, at home, after a short illness, Kenneth Noel, much loved husband of Nessie and loving father of Penny. Funeral service at Morestead Church, on Wednesday, October 8th at 2 pm, followed by cremation. Flowers to John Steel and Son Ltd, Chesil House, Winchester.

BROWN, STEPHEN.—Of Cracoe, Skipton, North Yorkshire, on September 28th, at Airedale General Hospital, much loved husband of Stina and father of Michael, John, Janet and Kathrine. Service at Skipton Parish Church on Thursday, 2nd October, at 11.15 a.m., followed by cremation at Waltonwrays, Skipton. Family flowers only. Donations in lieu may be sent to Skipton Flower Fund, c/o The Assistant Manager, Barclays Bank, High Street, Skipton, or to British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

COOPER, HILDA STONIER.—Formerly of Park House Preparatory School, Paignton, Devon, on September 30th, 1980, aged 82 years. Funeral at St. Oswald's Church, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, on Monday, October 6th at 1.45 p.m., prior to cremation at Markeaton Crematorium, Derby. Family flowers only. Donations if desired, may be given to Cancer Research.

COOPER.—On 27th September, 1980, Father Patrick, headmaster, Wimbledon College. Requiem Mass, Sacred Heart Church, Edge Hill, Wimbledon, Tuesday, 7th October, at 11.00 a.m. R.I.P.

D'ENTREVES, COUNT V.A.P.—On September 30th, 1980, in Paris. Deeply mourned by his wife, family and colleagues.

EGER.—On September 30th, 1980, at Esperance Nursing Home, Eastbourne, after an illness of more than five years borne with sublime faith and resignation, Richard Julius Eger K.H.S., K.C.S.G. Dearly beloved brother of Doris McDonald and much loved uncle and great uncle of her family. Requiem Mass at the Church of Our Lady of Ransom, at 11 am, on Monday, October 6th, followed by interment at Ocklynge Cemetery, Eastbourne, Sussex, fortified by the rites of the church. R.I.P. No flowers please, but donations, if desired may be sent to a much favoured charity of his—C.A.F.O.D. (Catholic Action For Overseas Development), at Barclay's Bank Ltd, 3 Station Parade, Eastbourne.

FULLER, W. (Bill).—On 28th September, peacefully at home after long illness. Sadly missed by Mina, Tony, Jackie, Ann and Dennis and his grandchildren.

GRAY.—On September 29th, 1980, Gillian (Gill) dearly loved wife of Sidney and mother of Joanna and Karin. Service at Ipswich Crematorium on Tuesday, October 7th at 2.15 p.m. Flowers and enquiries to E. R. Button & Sons Ltd., 24 St John St., Woodbridge, Suffolk.

HALL-BROWN.—On September 30th, 1980, at Croydon Anthony, aged 61 years. Cousin of Peggy Walsh. Funeral service at St Matthews Church, Chichester Road, Croydon on Tuesday, 7th October, at 12 noon, followed by cremation at Croydon Crematorium. No flowers. Donations in memory, please, to Cancer Research.

HANNEY.—Suddenly and peacefully, on September 30th, 1980, at The Sacred Heart Convent, Tunbridge Wells, Sister Mary Hanney aged 72 years, went to God. Requiem Mass on Friday, 3rd October at St. Augustines Church, Tunbridge Wells, at 11.30 am, followed by interment in the Tunbridge Wells cemetery.

KENYON.—On September 26th, 1980, suddenly and peacefully, Thomas Kenyon (Tommy), of 96 High Street, Westham, Pevensey, East Sussex, much-loved and loving husband of Sheila and father of Graham and Joanna and grandpa of Emily, Belinda, Peter, Jasper and Miriam. Cremation at Charing, Monday, October 6th, at 12 noon. Family flowers only, please.

KINSMAN.—On Sept. 25, 1980, in a tragic accident, Ronny, beloved wife of Anthony and mother of Amanda, Saoohm, Ivan, and Sebastian, of Manor Farm, Ryme Intrinseca, Sherborne, Dorset. Private funeral. Please, no letters or flowers.

MASON, MARGARET.—Peacefully on 30th September, aged 94. Beloved wife of Guy Mason and beloved mother of Margaret Beer. Funeral East Grinstead Parish Church, Wednesday, 8th October, 2.30 pm. Flowers to Brinkhurst, Homeleigh, Lingfield Road, East Grinstead.

DEATHS

PERT, EMMA.—Suddenly at the Garden House, Ribblesdale Park, Ascot, Berkshire, on 30th September dearly loved wife of Major General C. E. Pert, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. Service on Friday, 3rd October, at 2.15 p.m. at The Chapel Royal, The Great Park, Windsor, followed by a private cremation service. No flowers by request.

SPENCER.—On September 25, peacefully at his home, Shobrooke House, Shobrooke, Crediton, Devon, aged 85, Major Harry Robert Spencer, MM., TD, late of the Northamptonshire Regt., the Colonial Service in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, and Bursar of St Ninian's School, Moffat. Service at Farthingstone Church, near Northampton, at 11 a.m. on Sat. Oct 11, followed by interment at Shuckburgh Church, near Daventry. Relatives and friends are cordially invited. Family flowers only; donations to the Leukaemia Research Fund, 43, Gt. Ormond St., London W.C.1.

SUSMAN.—On September 30th, peacefully, in hospital Emma, beloved wife of Louis and dearest mother of Hilary, Alexandra and Diane. Funeral service 3 p.m. on Monday, October 6th, at Ipswich Crematorium, West Chapel.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BROCKMAN.—A memorial meeting for H. A. N. Brockman, at 3 pm on Sunday, 26th October, at St. Michael's Church Hall, High St., Lewes, Sussex.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ABANDONED

Ill-treated, lost, injured: THE WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER has cared for these animals since 1924. It has a Free Clinic for the sick. It maintains a Cat Sanctuary and has a Home for Unwanted and Stray Animals at Heydon, nr. Royston, Herts., visitors always welcome. Please help by sending a donation. 601 Lordship Lane, London, N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer: Dr. Margaret Young).

CANCER RESEARCH

In spite of all the progress made so far, cancer still exists as a fact that must be faced. As we search for a cure we know we face a long struggle, costly in resources. Please send the donation that will help our work to continue.
Imperial Cancer Research Fund
Room 160AF, P.O. Box 123,
Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London WC2A 3PX.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

in

ABU DHABI OR DUBAI

See our advertisement in Recruitment opportunities today!

BALLOONS! Bunch a friend! See services.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES—GCEs—see Educational.

LYSAGHT Dockrell Shields & Farrell, solicitors are pleased to announce that they have moved offices and as and from Monday 29th September, 1980, will be in practice at 51-53 Fitzwilliam Sq., Dublin 2. New telephone number (0001) 606888. Telex number 30851.

DINNER PARTIES—See Personal Services.

ONE OF your staff is drinking so much that it's causing problems. For professional advice, contact S.T.R.A.W., 10 Prince of Wales Drive, London SW11 4SF.

CHAMBER ORGAN.—See For Sale.

W.R.U.—Debentures for sale, see Sports & Recreational.

WINE CO., S.W.1, has offices & secretarial services. See Commercial & Industrial.

HAMPSTEAD, NW3.—Delightful flat, TV/Hifi. See Rentals today.

YOUNG man needed to run hotel. See gen vacancies.

U.K. COMPANY.—My otherwise excellent sales manager, recently booked for exceeding speed limit on top of two endorsements. Please share with MD experience of mitigating circumstances being accepted by bench. Please write Box No. 1994 F. The Times.

RESIDENT HOUSEMOTHER.—Required for Girl's Public School. See General Vacancies.

HAND MADE Italian Leather handbags.—See For Sale.

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA.—Charming Spanish home.—See Rentals Today.

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's. The elegant conference and banquet venue, contact Banqueting Manager, 01-493 5051.

IQ test, membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.

IRRESISTIBLE CARPETS from Resista. See Seasonal Sales.

QUALITY VELVET CURTAINS.—Compare our prices. See For Sale.

RYE.—Country House cottage. See Autumn Breaks.

EALING, W.5. — Prestigious residence. See London Property.

MODERN ART. Individual works, unique opportunity. See For Sale.

MAGNIFICENT Houseboat. See Property under £35,000.

DRAYTON GARDENS, S.W.10.—Enchanting flat. See London Property.

E.3.—Conservation area opportunity. See under £35,000 properties.

EVIS CAY.—Long Island, Bahamas, 1½-acre private island, with boathouse, etc. See Overseas Property today.

SWISS CHALETS, 90% mortgages at 4½%, payable over 20 years. See Overseas Property.

SHE MISSED THE DEADLINE—typical! I know she loves you she tells me all the time. p.p.C.

PALM BEACH, Florida. Villa available. See Holidays & Villas.

VICTIM OF BREUGHEL'S—or Mirge disease (Torsion Dystonia) wishes others with similar illness to contact urgently Mrs. Hall, 22 Holland Park Rd., London, W.14.

FASHION SALES AND TRAVEL PA required to director ref. creme today.

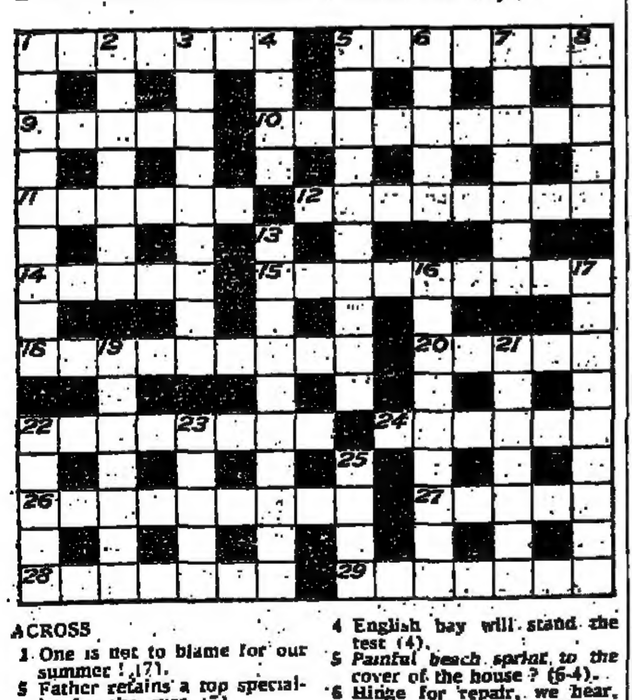
SOCIAL and domestic Secretary required. See Recruitment Opportunities.

WHAT DOES MRS THATCHER HAVE TO SAY ABOUT JUGGLERS and BALLET-DANCERS?

Henry Root

AUTHOR

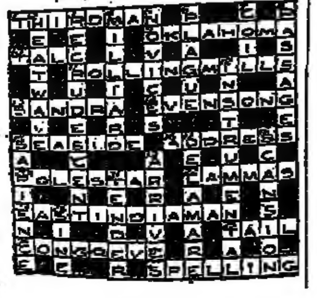
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,337



ACROSS
1 One is not to blame for our summer ! (7).
5 Father retains a top specialist for the cure (7).
9 Aircraft hazard—not this when observant (5).
10 Junior editor showing partiality with the settlement (9).
11 Free drinks are distributed in the races (6).
12 Henry getting on with his nickname (3, 5).
14 See love on TV (5).
15 Leaders of Kurdish Nationalists sound hot stuff ! (3, 6).
18 A quality of some wine that makes sense with stew ? (9).
20 Describes one who's not joined in 21 (5).
22 Not how *high*-fliers come to a country dance (5-3).
24 The elbow, and what may come of lifting it (6).
26 How the money flows at present (9).
27 The fastest man travels thus (5).
28 Scout leader contrived to rent a loud speaker (7).
29 Nothing original about these shootings (7).

DOWN
1 Whence a man, his wives, and many animals (5, 4).
2 One needs a change from this flavouring (7).
3 Decamps at bedtime (6, 3).
4 English bay will stand the test (4).
5 *Painful beach sprint, to the* cover of the house ? (6-4).
6 Hinge for repair, we hear, at the stable door ? (5).
7 " The song of the birds for mirth " (7).
8 More than a crossword ? (5).
13 Nowadays does he pirate luggage from cars ? (10).
16 Highly delighted formerly over German worker (9).
17 Such horses once backed in a race can't win ! (9).
19 Back, to finish uncommonly sore (7).
21 Not a single person remains in this union (7).
22 Horsy joints—drinks (5).
23 Katisha such a daughter-in-law to the Mikado (5).
25 Colourful man of the cloth (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,336



TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS

INSTANT SUCCESS

WARMINSTER
Easy commuting distance to London (Paddington 90 mins., accessible M3/M4). Detached 3 bedroomed house full gas C.H. Living room, separate dining room with patio doors. Fully fitted kitchen, master bedroom with en suite shower, reception hall, cloakroom. 2 further double bedrooms, bathroom. Only 18 months old. Immaculate condition throughout.
£39,850

Seven replies and four decisions to view decided this happy advertiser to cancel his 4 x 1 day—free booking by 3.00 on the first day—Don't delay selling your property by pondering possible media.—Ring the one that works—Ring The Times.

RING
01-837 3311

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

ANNOUNCEMENTS

GREAT BRITAIN
v.
THE UNITED STATES

Teams led by VIRGINIA WADE and CHRIS EVERT LLOYD

in the

CARNATION WIGHTMAN CUP TENNIS

at the

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

October 30 to November 1.
Box office. Tel: 01-589 8212

DON'T PANIC

In Britain this week, 30 miles of hedgerow will be uprooted, 1,000 acres of farmland will be covered with concrete and 160,000 tons of domestic rubbish will be dumped on the land. Who Cares ?

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH care and are actively campaigning on these and other critical issues. Please help by sending a donation to: FRIENDS OF THE EARTH, 9 Poland St., London, W1V 3DG.

WHICH ENGLISH TEACHER or advanced student of German would like to correspond with a German teacher of English to discuss linguistic and grammatical subtleties mutually ? Box 2188 F, The Times.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE SLOANE CLUB ANNOUNCES

Completion of new studio bedrooms at £11 per night including continental breakfast. Membership is restricted to ensure availability of accommodation.
The Secretary
52 Lower Sloane Street
London, S.W.1
01-730 9131
Quote Ref: T

THE GASLIGHT of St. James's London's more interesting businessman's night club, 2 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat., 9 p.m.-2 a.m. 4 Duke of York St., S.W.1. 01-930 1648/4950.

THE HANOVERIAN.—The Gentleman's Night Club: Continental cuisine, cabaret and sophisticated company. 9 Hanover St., W.1. 10 p.m.-3 a.m., Mon. to Sat.—01-308 0269, 01-499 5702.

WINE AND DINE

RING MARCOS at the Lowndes, Lowndes St., S.W.1, to order your traditionally prepared grouse, served in the fully air-conditioned surroundings of the Adam Room. 01-235 6020.

LOVERS OF FINE FRENCH FOOD.—See Saturday's Food and Wine Ads.

RING MARCOS at the Lowndes, Lowndes St., S.W.1, to order your traditionally prepared grouse, served in the fully air-conditioned surroundings of the Adam Room. 01-235 6020.

SPORT AND RECREATION

HOSPITALITY BUS with adjoining marquee and open balcony for hire. Ideal for promotions and all sporting events. Tel. Moodies, (0428) 4511.

ASCOT BOX REQUIRED for Saturday 11th October. Any reasonable price paid. Telephone 01-488 0616.

WRU DEBENTURES.—40 years unexpired including Centenary tickets. Pair of seats, block fee £3,750.—Tel. 0222 563307.

WANT TO BE as popular as a movie star? Then don't learn to dance with us at Arthur Murray Dance Studios. Strand 930 0621. Kensington 581 0532.

YACHTS AND BOATS

"FISHER 30." Double masted ketch. Sabb-Volvo diesel engine only 180 running hours. Beautiful condition. Luxury accommodation, 6 berths. [£27,500] extras). Fibre glass hull teak deck, moored Piraeus, £35,000, payable abroad. 096333 336.

SUPERB 63-FOOT Dutch steel ketch, launched 1976, Brit. reg. Original owner offering half share. £110,000. Based Palm Beach, Florida. Box 1859 F, The Times.

CHARTER AND HIRE

OHLSEN 35, 1975, Sabb 18 h.p. diesel. Fully equipped for cruising. Eight Ballot/Verner sails. Full B. & G. instruments. In commission, Lymington. £21,000. 01-836 2412.

CAPTAIN required for yacht, October and November.—See Gen. Vacancies.

SEASONAL SALES

RESISTA CARPETS
SALE NOW ON

20,000 sq. yds. Berbers, Broadlooms, carpets, stain resistant and hard-wearing to clear at £3.45 sq. yd. Also 12' wide Richmond with 7 year guarantee and 15 colours at £2.75 per sq. yd. All excl. VAT

331-6 Fulham Road,
Parsons Green, S.W.6.
01-589 3238

London's largest independent suppliers of plain carpeting.

TYPEWRITER SALE.—Phone for a price list. Bottomley Business Machines 01-253 8706/3300.

CORD CARPET. £1.95 sq. yd. Cut and take service. Salems, 216 High Rd., Chiswick, W.4. 01-994 4410. Show this ad.

UK HOLIDAYS

CHUG THROUGH the Chilterns.—Bridgewater Boats, Berkhamsted 3615.

S CORNWALL cottage, close beach, £45 p.w. Mevagissey, 2454.

QUIET S. DEVON flat, 5 mths. £15 p.w. Box 2132 F, The Times.

AUTUMN BREAKS

FRENCH CUISINE
in the Wye Valley

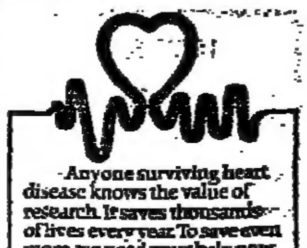
Lone weekend in conjunction with McKechnie wine company. 10th and 11th October—£72. The Crown at Whitebrook, Nr Monmouth, Gwent, NP5 4TX. Tel (0600) 860254.

YORKS.—Luxury cottage in quiet Dales village. Vacancies from 4th Oct. Ring 0282 66122.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

COLET COURT

St Paul's Preparatory School will be celebrating its Centenary in 1981. The headmaster would be pleased to hear from *Old Coletines* and others interested in the School who would like to be informed of special developments planned to mark the Centenary.



Anyone surviving heart disease knows the value of research. It saves thousands of lives every year. To save even more, we need your help now.

British Heart Foundation

57 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH.

AUTUMN BREAKS

IT'S NOT TOO LATE to enjoy an autumn break away holiday sailing in the sheltered waters of Poole harbour. Special low season rates with or without accommodation. Rockley Point Sailing School, 8 Rockley Sands, Poole, Dorset (02013) 77272.

CHARMING Manor House, excellent food and accommodation, weekend break Fri. eve.—dinner after lunch Sun. £30 incl. Telephone 060 884 218 or write The Manor, Long Compton, Shipston-on-Stour, Warks. CV36 5JJ.

RYE.—Cottage in 10-acre grounds of large country house. Tennis. Open fires. 3 double bedrooms. From £30. Captain Owen (079 721) 222.

N. CORNWALL, 3 17th cent. cottages nr. sea in beautiful surroundings. Well restored & furnished. Open fires. Heaters. Sleeps 5/6. Hawk, Stowe Barton, nr Bude. Morwenstow (028 883) 335.

SHORT LETS

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea : Luxury serviced. Mr Page 373 3433.

SERVICE APARTMENTS in Kensington, with colour T.V., 24 hour switchboard, telex. Collingham Apartments. 01-373 6306.

KINGSAND.—Cornwall. Fully furnished 4 bed. house, 3 recep. All amenities. Fabulous views overlooking Plymouth Sound. Pieds dans l'eau. Avail. Oct.-Easter. Owner going abroad.

W.12. Enchanting Garden Flat, 1 giant recep., kitchen, double bed., bath. Till Dec. Bills, cleaning, incl. £75 p.w.—746 3877, eves.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

FLIGHT BARGAINS
SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

ATHENS	£85
CORFU	£79
CRETE	£105
RHODES	£100
SALONIKA	£85
PALMA/ALICANTE	£70

Subject to surcharge and tax. Villas, Apartments, Tavernas still available.
Send now for our exciting SUMMER '81 BROCHURE
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ATOL 890BD
01-278 5292

NEW POLAR ROUTE FARES TO
AUSTRALIA
Sydney single £329, return from £572
NEW ZEALAND
Single from £309, return from £547
PLENTY OF SEATS FOR XMAS ! Ring for quotes, write for details.
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15 New Oxford St., W.C.1. (Airline Agents). Tel 01-405 8956. Continental/Western Airlines etc.

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£530 RETURN

With 14 days car hire from £520.
Return Australia (by scheduled British Airways 747s from Heathrow) and 14 days Car Hire while you're there from £520. Jetset Tours, Australia's biggest travel company, are now in Britain with the best Australia bargain prices. Phone 01-836 9551 for brochure.
JETSET TOURS
146 The Strand, London WC2
or from your travel agent.
AFTA ATOL 1192B

SOS

Save on scheduled air fares to JO'BURG, ACCRA & LAGOS, DAR, SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, BANGKOK, NAIROBI, TOKYO, SINGAPORE, LUSAKA, CANADA, MANILA, BOMBAY, CAIRO, ROME, AUSTRALIA, and all European capitals.
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01-439 7751/2.
Open Saturdays.
Airline Agents.

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CLUB MARK WARNER

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LONDON SW1
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ATOL 1176B

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PETRA

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Weekly depts. by sched. jet. Special offers, Oct. & Nov. from £265.
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LOWEST AIR FARES. Best Service Europe & worldwide air agts. *Buckingham Travel 01-930 8501*

EUROPEAN FLIGHTS. Eurocheck. 01-542 4613/4. Air Agts.

SKI ITALY. Brochure now avail. (24 hr.) 01-731 3094.

NAIROBI, JO'BURG, ALL AFRICA.—Never knowingly undersold.—Econair, 2 Albion Bldgs., Aldersgate St., E.C.1. 01-606 7968/9207 (Air Agts). Tlx 884977.

SKI FRANCE. Superb apts. in Val d'Isère, Tignes, Courchevel, Meribel, Megeve, La Plagne, Les Menuires and Val Thorens. Drive from £75 p.p. or fly from £146 p.p. incl. full skiing insurance. Holiday Villas. 01-680 3500. ABTA ATOL 198B.

AUSTRALIA via U.S.A. & Asia, for friendly service & lowest prices. The Flight Shop, 308 Kennington Church St., London, W.8. Air Agts. 01-938 1460/7 etc.

S. AMERICA.—LAB Airlines, Latin America's Best.—01-930 1442.

DAILY FLIGHTS, scheduled/charter to most European cities. Freedom Holidays 01-937 6463/5506 (ATOL 432B AITO).

SEPTEMBER SUN—Alicante, Faro, Malaga, Nice; scheduled flights from £75. Villa Flight, ATOL 401B ABTA. 01-499 9070.

HOT SPOTS you can still find the sun. Our villas on the Greek island of Hydra and luxury Italian villas with pools on Ischia are available now from £195 pp 2 wks. Villa Venture, 123 Gloucester Rd., London SW7. 01-373 7158/01-373 0422 (24 hrs) ATOL 1239B ABTA.

AFRICA CALLING. Jo'burg, Nairobi, Lagos, Accra and many other destinations. Call Intercity, 16 Jacey Gal., 328 Oxford St., W.1. Tel 01-493 7843. Tlx 896 2944. Air Agents.

CANARY FARESAVERS from £100 plus many bargains in Spain, Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, Mainspec, 6 Vigo St., W.1. 01-439 2455. Agts.

INSTANT TENERIFE. Hotel/apt. holidays 01-481 0091. Paloma Travel (ATOL 1065B ABTA).

BEAUTIFUL CORFU. Small friendly hotel on fabulous sandy beach. Home-cooked food, own balcony and shower room from £155 p.p. 1 week B + B. No surcharges. Dept. up to 30/10. Phone Slough (0753) 46277. Corfiot Holidays Agt. ATOL 330B.

SKI U.S.A. from £180 (7 days). AmericaNow. 01-602 5046.

LATIN AMERICAN TRAVEL.—Contact the experts. Tel: 01-935 3648. Air Agts.

AUTUMN FLIGHTS.—Copenhagen, Geneva, Stockholm, Vienna, Zurich, City to City Travel, ATOL 882 B. Tel. 01-437 8367. ABTA.

SP [illegible] Steamond Ltd., South American Travel Specialist. Air Agts. Tel. 01-730 8646.

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Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234. Telex 264971. Thursday, October 2, 1980. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

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